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VOLUME XXXIII

MACFARLANE'S GENEALOGICAL COLLECTIONS

VOL. I

JUNE 1900

This Volume is presented to the members of the Scottish History Society of the year 1898-99 *by the Trustees of the late Sir William Fraser, K.C.B., LL.D., in exercise of the authority which he conferred upon them to publish or print, for private circulation or otherwise, such documents as they might think proper, with the special object of illustrating the History and Antiquities of Scotland.*

June 1900.

Scottish History Society
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GENEALOGICAL COLLECTIONS

CONCERNING FAMILIES IN SCOTLAND, MADE BY WALTER MACFARLANE

1750-1751

Edited from the Original Manuscripts
in the Advocates' Library, by
JAMES TOSHACH CLARK
KEEPER OF THE LIBRARY

IN TWO VOLUMES
I

EDINBURGH
Printed at the University Press by T. and A. Constable
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1900

PREFACE

The Collection of Manuscripts formed by Walter Macfarlane was purchased by the Faculty of Advocates in 1785 from his niece Miss Janet Macfarlane, for the sum of twenty-one pounds. Among those manuscripts, in addition to the two volumes of *Genealogical Collections*—now by the permission of the Faculty published for the first time—were *The Geographical Collections*, 3 vols., the publication of which is shortly to be undertaken by the Society; *Collections relative to several Scottish Families*, 2 vols.; *Index to the Register of the Great Seal to* 1762, 5 vols.; *Diplomatum regiorum quæ in publicis archivis extant abbreviationes*, 10 vols.; several volumes of transcripts of charters, including the charters of Melrose, Balmerinoch, and other religious houses; and various other transcripts.

The following biographical notice of Walter Macfarlane is taken from *The Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country*, by the late Sir William Fraser, vol. ii. pp. 99, 100:

'Walter Macfarlane, one of the most laborious and accurate antiquaries of his age, was the son and successor of this John by his wife, Helen, daughter of Robert, second Viscount of Arbuthnot. He transcribed with his own hand many old cartularies and muniments deposited in private charter-chests. He was very liberal in allowing access to his valuable collections and transcripts, which are still consulted and often quoted by authors, being regarded as of high authority. To his industry we owe the existence of a copy of the Levenax Cartulary, the original of which is now lost. He married Lady Elizabeth Erskine, daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Kellie. Little is known of his history, which appears to have been chiefly that of a student, without any remarkable incidents to record. In Anderson's *Diplomata Scotiæ,* published at Edinburgh in the year 1739, the learned editors, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, in an acknowledgment of their obligations to those who contributed the original charters engraved in that great work, notice in favourable terms the assistance given them by the Laird of Macfarlane: "In this list of most noble and most eminent men deserves in particular to be inscribed by us a most accomplished young man, Walter Macfarlane of that Ilk, Esq., Chief of the Macfarlanes, one of the most ancient of the clans, who, as he is conspicuous for the utmost urbanity, and for his acquaintance with all the more elegant, and, especially, the antiquarian departments of literature, most readily devoted much labour and industry in explaining to us the names of men and places." The eulogium pronounced upon him by Smollett is afterwards[1] quoted. He died, without issue, at his town-house in the Canongate of Edinburgh, on 5th June 1767. After his death his valuable collections were purchased by the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh. His portrait, an excellent original painting, which exhibits a remarkably intelligent, manly, and open countenance, occupies a place on the walls of the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, to whom it was gifted in 1786 by his nephew, Walter Macfarlane. This portrait was engraved for the late Mr. W. B. D. D. Turnbull, for the purpose of being introduced into his "Monasticon of Scotland," a work which was never completed.'

The Cash Book of the late William Macfarlane of Portsburgh, W.S., who died on 13th July 1831, contains, under date 1785, the following notice:

'Walter Macfarlane of Macfarlane (20th), of Arrochar, was the second but eldest surviving son of John Macfarlane (19th) of Arrochar and Lady Helen, daughter of the 2nd Viscount Arbuthnot. He succeeded his father 13th May 1705. He married, 21st April 1760, Lady Elizabeth Erskine, daughter of

---

[1] Should probably be 'previously,' instead of 'afterwards,' as the passage referred to occurs on p. 80, vol. ii. of *The Chiefs of Colquhoun.* The eulogium is in *Humphry Clinker*, where Macfarlane is spoken of as 'the greatest genealogist I ever knew in any country, and perfectly acquainted with all the antiquities of Scotland.'

Alexander, Earl of Kelly, by whom he had no issue. He died in his house in the Canongate, Edinburgh, on the 5th, and was buried in the Grayfriars, Edinburgh, betwixt the two west pillars of the New Kirk, on the 8th of June 1767. He was succeeded by his brother, Dr. William Macfarlane, as 21st of Arrochar, who sold the estate in March 1784, after having been five hundred and fifty-nine years in the family.'

The original sources from which Macfarlane's transcripts have been derived are occasionally indicated by him, and some account of these may be here given.

Martine of Clermont, from whose manuscripts the history of the Balfours, Leslies, Maules, and others has been taken, was George Martine, the elder, born 1635, died 1712. He was secretary to Archbishop Sharp, and author of the *Reliquiæ divi Andreæ, or The State of the Venerable See of St. Andrews*, written in 1683, but not published till 1797. Nothing is now known regarding these manuscripts. The history of the Martines will be found in vol. ii., pp. 183-197, of this work.

The 'Person of Quality' who wrote the genealogy of the Mackenzies (vol. i. p. 54) is said by Sir William Fraser in his *Earls of Cromartie*, vol. i. p. xii, to have been Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbat, afterwards first Earl of Cromartie, and he states that the original history in manuscript is at Tarbat House. Other authorities—among them the British Museum Catalogue (the Genealogy was published in Dingwall in 1843)—give as the 'Person of Quality' John Mackenzie, second of Applecross, known as 'Ian Mollach,' or hairy John, son of Patrick Mackenzie, and grandnephew of Kenneth, first Lord Mackenzie, of Kintail. Several copies of the manuscript are known to exist in Mackenzie collections. Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie of Delvine has one in his possession, and in all probability it is the one from which Macfarlane made his transcript. Stonyhurst College possesses another copy, and the editor is indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. Father Coupe, S.J., the present librarian at Stonyhurst, for a description of that manuscript. The archives, he says, give no information as to where the manuscript came from, but he suggests that Kenneth Francis Xavier Mackenzie, who entered the Society in 1739, may have gifted it to the library.

Mr. James Chapman, who is said to have written *The Genealogy of the Grants* (vol. i. p. 103), was the son of an Inverness merchant. He graduated M.A. at Aberdeen University in 1695, was ordained to the parish of Cawdor in 1699, translated to Cromdale in 1702, and died there in 1737, aged sixty-three.

Matthew Lumsden of Tillycairn, who composed *The Genealogie of the Name of Forbes* (vol. ii. p. 207), was the second son of Robert Lumsden of Balnakelly and Medlar. He married Anapel, a natural daughter of Lord Forbes. From accounts given of him by the family historian, he does not seem to have possessed a very good character. He died 27th June 1580. The genealogy was published in Inverness in 1819. Mr. William Forbes, by whom Lumsden's narrative was 'improved' (vol. ii. p. 471), belonged to the Corsindae branch of the Forbeses, and was a member of the Faculty of Advocates, having been admitted to that body on 8th February 1696. He received the appointment of Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow in 1714, and held the office till his death on 23rd October 1745. His father, Dr. Thomas Forbes, who, according to the Lyon Register, was descended from the second son of the second Lord Forbes, graduated M.D. at Padua, and was at one time a professor in the University of Pisa.

The account of the House of Ranfurlie (vol. ii. p. 284) was written by David Crawford of Drumsoy (1665-1726), Historiographer Royal for Scotland, author of *Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland*, and other works.

Dr. Miln's 'Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld' (vol. ii. pp. 302 and 304, note), referred to as then in manuscript, has since been published in *Transactions of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth*, 1827.

The Life of Sir Simon Fraser, who, in 1307, three times defeated the English in one day, was written by Dr. Abercromby (vol. ii. p. 316, and note), and will be found in Abercromby's *Martial Atchievements of the Scots Nation*, pp. 552-7.

In editing these volumes, the editor has endeavoured to reproduce as faithfully as possible the manuscript as it stands. No attempt has been made to fill up the numerous blanks in the narratives, to correct errors, or to rectify the spelling. The only departure from this rule has been the insertion, under the sanction of the Council of the Society, of a translation, by the Rev. Walter Macleod, of the genealogy of the Mackintosh family. The few notes of the editor relate merely to the external condition of the text, as, for example, marking interlineations or additions by others than the transcriber. The notes to which an 'M' is appended have been added to the transcript by Macfarlane, and those between extended lines are in the handwriting of Macfarlane's transcriber, and were, in all probability, in the original manuscripts.

The importance of these collections as sources of genealogical information is evidenced by the fact that they are being constantly used by those making inquiries into family history, and it must be a satisfaction to the Society that, through the appropriate and acceptable action on the part of Sir William Fraser's trustees, and the courtesy of the Faculty of Advocates, they have been enabled to make the collections, hitherto confined to a single manuscript, so much more widely accessible.

Advocates' Library,
June 1900.

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GENEALOGICAL COLLECTIONS

CONCERNING

FAMILIES IN SCOTLAND

Extracted
From the MS. Accounts
Inventaries of Writs, etc.
of
Several Families in that Kingdom

VOL. I

MDCCL

A

EXCERPTS FROM
THE GENEALOGICAL COLLECTIONS OF
MR.   MARTIN OF CLERMONT.

Account of The Family of Balfour Bethune as I got it from The present Laird of Balfour.

vol. i. p. 99.[1]

Balfour. The Origin and Etymon of The name Balfour See p. 27, at 1.[2] is Bal, ane Irish Word which signifies a Tower or House, and Oar from The Water of Oar, near which Water The House stands. So The word signifies a Tower on (or at) Oar.

The Coat Armour of Balfour is a Cheveron charged with an Otter's Head erased. It is matriculate so in The Lyon's Books. But it should be a Selch's Head: For Tradition bears That One Balfour of The House of Balfour being at the Beseiging or Beleagering of a Castle in Ireland the house was laddered, and this Balfour undertook first to advance up The Ladder; For The King had promised That whoever went first up and returned to witness and declare The State and Condition The House was in, whatever he brought to testify his being in The House, he should have The same for his Cognizance or Arms. So this Balfour brought with him at his Return from The House a Selch's Head erased, and this is The Arms of The antient Family of Balfour to this Day.

The House of Balfour is chief of The Surname carrying The Arms of Balfour quartered w^{t} The Arms of Bethune; [*page 2.*][3] For, failing Heirs Male, The Fortune fell to a Daughter who married Monsieur Bethune a French Gentleman who was descended of The House of The Count of Swillie, whose Surname is Bethune. This Gentleman should have changed his Surname and Arms from Bethune to Balfour. But, it not being ordinary in these Times, he only quartered his Paternal Coat of Armour with The Coat of Armour of Balfour as it is yet quartered, and Quartering of Coats was not much known then, and there were few Coats quartered before.

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[1] The marginal reference here is to Mr. Martin's collection.

[2] This is Macfarlane's reference to his own manuscript.

[3] The notations within square brackets are inserted by the editor to mark the pagination of the manuscript.

King Malcolme Canmore (Malcolme The Third) began his Reign in Scotland Anno 1057, & about Nine Years after, to wit, 1066, William Duke of Normandy conquered England. At which Time there came out of England and Hungary sundry Surnames, and out of France came diverse others as Bruce, Balliol, Bethune, &c. See Bishop Leslie and Monepennie their Histories.

In the Year 1292 King Edward of England, surnamed Langshanks, being elected Judge in The Controversy betwixt The Bruce and Balliol upon The Failing of Heirs of King Alexander 3d. of Scotland, Robert Bethune was one of The Barons of Scotland named by King Edward who conveened at Berwick for Hearing The Claims of The Bruce and Balliol to The Crown of Scotland. Sir George Mackenzie.

See p. 27, at 2. The old Evidents of The House of Balfour are not yet well perused & considered. Also there is a Precept of Seasine granted by Duke Murdake (Grand Child to K. Robert, [*page 3.*] 2d. Duke of Albany and Governour of Scotland) in Favours of Archibald Bethune of Balfour, son to John Bethune of Balfour, of The Lands of Holkettle in Fife, dated at Dundee vol. i. p. 100. The Day of March 1421, of this Tenor:

Double of a Precept of Seasine granted by Duke Murdake to The Laird of Balfour.

Murdacus Dux Albaniæ Comes de Fyff et Menteath ac Regni Scotiæ Gubernator Senascallo nostros et Ballivis suis de Fyffe Salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus dilecto Consanguineo nostro Archibaldo Bethun filio et heredi Johannis Bethun de Balfour omnes et singulas Terras de Newtoun de Kettill cum Pertinent. jacen. infra Vicecomitatum nostrum de Fyffe. Quæ quidem Terræ cum Pertinent. fuerunt dicti Johannis Patris dicti Archibaldi hereditariè, et quas idem Johannes non vi aut metu ductus nec errore lapsus sed ex suâ merâ et spontaneâ voluntate nobis per suos Procuratores ac per suas Literas patentes sub suo Sigillo confectas per fustim et baculum sursum reddidit. pure et simpliciter resignavit ac totum Jus ac Clameum quod in dictis Terris cum Pertinen. de Newtoun de Kettill habuit aut habere potuit pro se aut heredibus suis omnino quyl clamavit in perpetuum. Quare mandamus Vobis et præcipimus quatenus statum et Sasinam hereditariam dict. Terrarum de Newtoun de Kettill cum Pertinent. prædicto Archibaldo secundum tenorem Cartæ meæ quam inde habet habere faciatis instanter et sine dilatione salvo jure cujuslibet, et hoc nullo modo omittatis. Datum sub Sigillo nostro apud Dundie Die Martii Anno Dom. 1421.

John Bethun of Balfour who was three or four Generations after this Archibald (mentioned in The Precept) married Jean [*page* 4.] Stewart Daughter to Lord Innermay.

John Bethun his son married Margaret Stirling Daughter to The Laird of Keir with whom he got The Lands of Kennoway in Tocher.

John Bethun his son married Marjory Boswall Daughter to the Laird of Balmowto in The Days of King James 4th. She bare to him these Six Sons John, David, Robert, Archibald, Andrew and Mr. James Bethuns and Five Daughters Janet, Margaret, Grissel, Isobel, and Elizabeth Bethuns. (Nota.—This Marjory Boswall Lady Balfour being Balmowto's Daughter had these Sisters

married to	Lundie of that Ilk,
married to	of Auchenleck,
married to	Ramsay of Balmunth,
married to	,
married to	Douglas of Lochlevin,
married to	of Kippo,
married to	Inglis of Englishtarvet,
married to	Auchimowtie of that Ilk.)

John Bethun this John's eldest Son succeeded to his Father.

David Bethun his Second Son was The First Laird of Creich Bethun. See of him in The Title The Lairds of Creich. He was Thesaurer of Scotland, &c.

Robert Bethun his Third son was First Abbot of Coupar in Angus, and after Abbot of Melros, Glenluss and Coupar.

See p. 27, at 3. Archibald Bethun Fourth Son to The Laird of Balfour was Laird of Pitlochie and Kapeldrae.

Andrew Bethun Fifth Son to The Laird of Balfour was [*page 5.*] Prior of St. Andrews. Other Notes call this Man Henry.

vol. i. p. 101. Mr. James Bethun Sixth Son to John Bethun of Balfour was made Arch-Bishop of St. Andrews, Chancellor of Scotland, Abbot of Dumfermline, Abbot of Ardbroth, and had been Arch-Bishop of Glasgow, from which he was translated to St. Andrews upon The Death of Arch-Bishop Andrew Foreman in Anno 1524. He was a good, wise, godly and charitable Man, and promoted all his Brethren to Honourable Estates, Places and Offices in The Kingdom, and so great an Interest he had then in The Court that at his Death Anno 1539 he got his Nephew David Bethun (afterwards The Cardinal) secured to succeed him in The Abbacy of Ardbroth and Arch-Bishoprick of St. Andrews and Robert Pitcairn his N
to succeed to him in The Abbacy of Dumfermline. He builded many Bridges to The Number of Fourteen, viz., The Bridge of Dairsie, The Over and Nether Bridges of Oar, The Bridge of Lochtie, The Bridge of Camron, The Bridge of Kembark, The inner Bridge of Lewchars, The Two Bow Bridges of St. Andrews, and compleated The Guard Bridge. His Arms are upon them all and Six Times on The Guard Bridge. He built also The House of Monymeal (a Mensalkirk of The See of St. Andrews), The Wall about The Yard thereof, and planted The most Part of The Yard with Fruit Trees brought from France, and, when he had compleated it, he gave The same freely to King James 5th in his Minority for his more [*page 6.*] commodious Hunting in Edinsmoore. He also built The whole Fore-Work of The Castle of St. Andrews and several other Works there. He built The Church of Saint Serfe called Newburne. This Arch-Bishop his great Enemies were Archibald Earl of Angus (called Cheeping Archibald who married King James 4th his Queen Margaret after The Battle of Flowdoun) and Sir George Douglas of Pittendreich his Brother whose Malice to him was great. But he after served them same shrewd Turns and cryed Quutts with them to

Purpose at The Longrun. See The Memoirs of The Arch-Bishops of St. Andrews. G. M[artin's 'Divii Andrea,' 4to].[1]

Elizabeth Bethun The First Daughter was married to Alexander Kid Provost of Inverness.

Janet Bethun The Second Daughter was married to The Laird of Durrie of that Ilk and bore Durrie The Laird and Andrew Durrie. See p. 28, at 1.

Margaret Bethun The Third Daughter was married to Andrew Subbald of Lethelme or Lethem.

Grissel Bethun The Fourth Daughter was married to James Hay of Foodie. She had a Daughter married to The Laird of Kynneir.

Isobel Bethun The Fifth Daughter was married to John Ferret of that Ilk. She bore a Son who was Laird of .

John Bethun of Balfour Eldest Son to John Bethun of Balfour with Marjory Boswall his Lady succeeded to his Father and married Elizabeth Monepennie Daughter to Monepennie Laird of Kinkell. She bore these Seven Sons John, James, David, Walter, Thomas, Mr. George and James Bethuns and these Daughters Five Beatrix, [*page* 7.] Elizabeth, Catharine, Margaret and Janet Bethuns. John Bethun his Eldest Son succeeded him.

James Bethun Second Son to this John Bethun Laird of Balfour was Laird of Balfarge. He married Helen Melvill Heretrix of a Part of Drummaird and had 5 Sons and 3 Daughters. See p. 28, at 2.

James Bethun Son to James Bethun of Balfarge was Arch-Bishop of Glasgow at The Time of The Reformation and then or some Time thereafter he fled to France, and carried with him all The Writs and Evidents of The See of Glasgow with The Vessels and Ornaments of The Cathedral of Glasgow, The Image of our Saviour in beaten Gold and The Pictures of The Twelve Apostles in Silver, all which he consigned in The Hands of The Carthusian Monks at Paris, appointing The same to be redelivered how soon The See of Glasgow should become Catholick again. Under The Government of The Regents in King James 6th his Minority he was forefaulted and deprived of his Living. But after that Queen Mary established him her Resident Ambassador in these Parts, for her Affairs, which Office he enjoyed and faithfully discharged during her Life, and King James 6th at his Majority restored him to his Dignity, Honour and Living employing him likewise for his Ambassador in France. He was a Man Honourably disposed, faithfull to The Queen and to The King her Son, a Lover of his Countrey, and liberal according to his Means to all his Countrey-Men. In his Last Will he bequeathed all his Means to pious Uses, leaving 10,000 Crowns for The Education of poor Scholars being Scotch Men born, by founding a College at Paris. He died Anno 1603, being aged 66 years. He is justly termed that Hospital Bishop.

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[1] The bracketed words have been added in a later hand.

David Bethun Third Son to John Bethun of Balfour and [*page 8.*] Elizabeth Monepennie was Arch-Bishop of St. Andrews, Bishop of Mirepoise in France and Cardinal de Monte Cælio, Legatus natus and Legatus a latere to The Pope, as was his Unce Mr. James. (Also see *more* of him in The Memoirs of The B.B. and Arch-Bishops of St. Andrews. G. M.[1]) He feued out The Lands of Kilrinnie to his Nephew John Bethun of Balfour and repaired The Hall of Balfour where his Name and Coat of Armour is, and is different from his Paternal Coat only in The Crest and Motto, The Crest being a Crosier and The Motto Intentio, whereas his Uncle Mr. James The Arch-Bishop his Motto is Misericordia. He was a great Man, did great Things, was Ambassador to King James 5th in France concerning his Marriages First and Last, as Histories do abundantly witness. He was serious and violent for his vol. i. p. 103. Religion knowning no better. For his Death it was never justified by any Rational Christian. In short fuit homo superbo ingenio natus, also there was never a good Account of any who was accessory to his Murder. He married by Dispensation, or, at Least, accompanied with Mareon alias Marjory Ogilvie Daughter to The Lord Ogilvie as his Concubine who bare to him Four Sons David, Mr. Archibald, Mr. James, and John Bethuns and these Three Daughters Margaret,

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[1] *i.e.* 'Martin.' Marginal note added later.

He was murdered in St. Andrews Castle 29th May 1545.

David Bethun Son to David Bethun The Cardinal was Laird of Melgun. He got a Charter from The Cardinal of the Kirklands of Aberlemno for £5 yearly. The Charter is dated 15th March 1545. He married First Margaret Lindesay Daughter to John Lord Lindesay who bore him Bethun of Melgun and these Daughters Bethun married to Ogilvie of Poole (or Peele) and afterwards to Campbell of Croonon. 2d. Bethun was married to Shipsyde, Burgess of Montrose. 3d. Bethun married to [*page 9.*] Trail Clerk in Forfar. 4th. Bethun married to Petree Burgess of Montrose. Thereafter this David Bethun of Melgun married Bethun Daughter Robert Bethun The Fourth Laird of Creich who bare to him Bethun who was Physician to King Charles 1st, whose Son Theodore Bethun was well known in The Shire of Fife, a discreet Man. He died at Tangier, and these 4 Daughters Jean Bethun married to Wisheart of 2d. Elizabeth married to of Kirkinloch. 3d. Christian married to Keith of Craige of Garvock. 4th. Anna Bethun married to

Mr. Archibald Bethun Second Son to David Bethun The Cardinal married who bare to him Mr. James Bethun Doctor of Medicine who acquired The Lands of Little Tarvet whose Father The Doctor was Grand-Child to this Mr. Archibald Bethun The Cardinal's Second Son.

Mr. James Bethun Third Son to Cardinal David Bethun and Mareon Ogilvie.

John Bethun The Cardinal his Fourth Son.

Margaret Bethun The Cardinal's Eldest Daughter was married to David Earl of Crawfoord whose Daughter Helen was married to David Lindesay of Edzell, and that Edzell's Daughter was married to David Earl of Southesk.

Mary Bethun Second Daughter to The Cardinal was married to Ouchterlonie of Kellie and bore p. 41. Sons and these Daughters. 1^{ma} Margaret was married to Gordon of Gight. 2^{da} to Guthrie of [*page 10.*]

Kilbleckmond, and after Kellie's Death this Daughter of The Cardinal married again Gordon of Gight Elder, and bare to him a Daughter Catharine married to Sir George Hume afterwards Earl of Dumbar who bare to him Two Daughters. The one Anne married to Sir James Hum of Coldingknows, The other Elizabeth to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk in England.[1]

vol. i. p. 104. Bethun The Cardinal's Third Daughter married Lindesay of Vaine, and had 3 Sons and these Daughters Lindesay married to of Fettercairne. Lindesay The Second married Fotheringhame Brother to Powrie Fotheringhame. The Third Lindesay was married to Durhame Brother to Durhame Laird of Grange in Angus. p. 41.

To conclude all that may be said of David Bethun The Cardinal his Posterity, which was great and numerous, it is to be remembered That The Great Duke of Lauderdail said of The same That there was more of his Blood running in the Veins of the Nobility of Scotland than of any One single Man since his Time. Which being true proves this Account of him but lame. See The Memoirs of The B.B. and Arch-Bishops of St. Andrews, G.M. See also, The Posterity of David Earl of Southesk.

Walter Bethun Fourth Son to John Bethun Laird of Balfour was Parson of

Thomas Bethun his Fifth Son.

Mr. George Bethun his Sixth Son was Parson of Govan.

James Bethun his Seventh Son was Laird of Melgun.

[*page 11.*] Beatrix Bethun Eldest Daughter to this John Bethun Laird of Balfour married Moncur of Ballumbie.

Elizabeth Bethun his Second Daughter married Sir John Wardlaw of Torrie. She bare 12 Sons and 4 Daughters. See p. 28, at 3.

Catharine Bethun his Third Daughter married Sir William Grahame of Fintrie and bare some Sons and these Daughters. 1ma married to Andrew Moncur of that Ilk. 2da to Crightoun of Innernytie. 3tia to Ogilvie of Clova. 4ta to Tyrie of Drumkilbo. 5to to Doctor Thomson Doctor of Medicine in Dundie.

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[1] This sentence has been altered by interlining from 'The one married to The other to Lord Waldon in England.'

Margaret Bethun his Fourth Daughter married John Grachame of Claverhouse and bare Sons and Two Daughters. 1ma married to of . 2da to Gibert Primerose Chirurgeon in Edinburgh whose Daughter First married Gourlay Burgess of Edinburgh and bare to him Gilbert, Mr. Robert and David Gourlays. Next She married Alexander Clerk Provost of Edinburgh.

Janet Bethun his Fifth Daughter married John Cockburne of Treaton.

This John Bethun of Balfour and Elizabeth Monepennie his Lady their Pictures are to be seen to The Length in within The Church of Markinsh with this Inscription, Hic jacet Honorabilis Vir Joannes Bethun de Balfour et Elizabeth Monepennie Sponsæ quondam dicti Joannis qui obiit Anno Dom. 1504.

There is likewise in The same Church his Brother David The First Laird of Creich and his Lady in with this Inscription, Hic jacet David Bethun de Creich [*page 12.*] Filius Joannis Bethun de Balfour qui obiit Anno Dom. 1500. Orate pro animâ ejus.

John Bethun of Balfour Eldest Son to John Bethun of Balfour and Elizabeth Monepennie succeeded to his Father. He married Christian Stewart Daughter to Stewart Laird of Rossyth. She bare to him Two Sons John and Andrew Bethuns and Two Daughters Catharine and Janet Bethuns. vol. i. p. 105.

John Bethun his Eldest Son succeeded to him.

Andrew Bethun his Second Son was Parson of Essie.

Catharine Bethun his Eldest Daughter married John Borthwick of Balhousie or Gordonshall.

Janet Bethun his Second Daughter married James Gairnes of Leyes and bare Two Sons.
The Eldest was Laird of Leyes. See p. 29, at 1.

John Bethun of Balfour Eldest Son to John Bethun of Balfour and Christian Stewart succeeded to his Father.

He married Agnes Anstruther Daughter to Anstruther of that Ilk. She bare to him these 3 Sons and 4 Daughters John, Robert and Mr. James Bethuns and Christian, Margaret, Agnes and Catharine Bethuns.

John Bethun his Eldest Son succeeded to him ut infra.

Robert Bethun his Second Son succeeded his Brother John.

Mr. James Bethun his Third Son was Parson of Roxburgh by Disposition from Mr. James Bethun Parson thereof when he became Laird of Creich.

Christian Bethun his Eldest Daughter married John Melvill of Carnbie and bare Sir John Melvill The Laird and
See p. 29, at 2. James Melvill.

[*page 13.*] Margaret Bethun his Second Daughter married Mr. John Row Minister at St. Johnstoune.

Agnes Bethun his Third Daughter married Robert Strang Portioner of Kilrinnie and bore John Strang and Agnes
See p. 29, at 3. Strang married to Sympsone Burgess of Anstruther.

Catharine Bethun his Fourth Daughter married William
See p. 29, at 4. Tweedie of Drumelziare and bare to him William and Walter Tweedies.

John Bethun Eldest Son to John Bethun of Balfour and Agnes Anstruther succeeded to his Father. He married Elizabeth [or Isobella][1] Pitcairne Daughter to Pitcairne Laird of Forthar or of that Ilk. He died without Issue.—[Ch. 351. Lib. 29. 22d Maii 1546.][2]

Robert Bethun Second Son to John Bethun and Agnes Anstruther succeeded to his Brother John who died sans Issue. He married Agnes Trail Daughter to Trail of Blebo who bore these Sons, David, James, Mr. Andrew, and Alexander Bethuns and these Daughters Agnes, Lucretia, Jean, and Elizabeth Bethuns. David his Eldest Son succeeded to him.

James and Mr. Andrew Bethuns Second and Third Sons to this Robert Bethun of Balfour were but Gentlemen in The King of France his Guard.

vol. i. p. 106. Alexander Bethun his Fourth Son was a Skipper in

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[1] Interlined.

[2] Later addition to MS.

Anstruther. This Alexander Bethun married Grissel Whippo Sister to George Whippo of Treaton Writer to The Signet and did purchase from of Kilbrakmonth The Lands of Langharmiestoun and Currie in Lothian as also from Whippo The Lands of Treaton in Fife.

[*page 14.*]

This Alexander Bethun Writer to The Signet married Marjory Kennedie Daughter to John Kennedie Burgess of Edinburgh. She bore several Children who all died except One Daughter Grissel Bethun who was married to William Macdougal Son to Sir James Macdougal of Garthland, and this William fell thereafter to be Laird of Garthland and got Alexander Bethun his whole Fortune of Langharmiestoun and Currie in Lothian and The Lands of Treaton in Fife with several Lodgings in Edinburgh.

Agnes Bethun this Laird of Balfour his Eldest Daughter married James Hamiltone of Kilbrakmonth. She bore Two Sons George Hamiltone The Laird.

See p. 29, at 5.

Lucretia Bethun his Second Daughter married James Balfour of Tarrie.

Jean Bethun his Third Daughter married George Whippo of Treaton or Innerteile.

Elizabeth Bethun his Fourth Daughter married David Lindesay of Kirkforthar.

David Bethun of Balfour Eldest Son to Robert Bethun and Agnes Trail succeeded to his Father. He married Margaret Wardlaw Daughter to Wardlaw of Torrie. She bare to him these Five Sons John, Robert, Mr. Henry, Andrew and David Bethuns and these Three Daughters Janet, Margaret, and Agnes Bethuns.

John his Eldest Son succeeded to him. Nota.—His Lady Margaret Wardlaw had other 3 Sisters
Wardlaw married to the Laird of
Wardlaw married to Bruce of Clakmannan and Wardlaw married to Mr. Alexander Colvill of Blaire Justice Depute.

[*page 15.*]

Robert Bethun this Laird of Balfour his Second Son married Mareon Inglis Daughter to Thomas Inglis of Burgess of Edinburgh and bought The Lands of Banden in Anno 1633 and had these Seven Sons David, The Eldest who succeeded to him and married Wardlaw. 2d. Mr. William Bethun Advocate at present Laird of Craigfoolzie Easter who married Mary Bethun Daughter to Andrew Bethun of Blebo his own Cousin German who hath born to him many Children. 3d. John died young. 4th. James who yet lives. 5th. Robert. He died sans Issue. Also The 6th. John; and The 7th. Andrew and these Two Daughters Catharine married to Patrick Lindesay of Wormiestoun Commissary of St. Andrews to whom she bare many Children both Sons and Daughters. The Eldest Son is Mr. John Lindesay of Wormiestoun now Commissary of St. Andrews married to Margaret Halyburton only Daughter to George Bishop of Aberdeen. Robert Bethun of Banden his other Daughter was Janet who died unmarried.

Mr. Henry Bethun this Laird of Balfour his Third Son died unmarried.

Andrew Bethun his Fourth Son was long a Factor abroad and came Home and in Anno 1649 purchased The Lands of Blebo and Myretoun. He married Margaret Broun Daughter to Mr. Nicol Brown Burgess of Edinburgh who bare to him vol. i. p. 107. 3 Sons Andrew, John and David Bethuns and 2 Daughters Margaret And Mary Bethuns. Andrew The Eldest and David The youngest died both unmarried. His Second Son John at Present possesses The Fortune. He married First Catharine [*page 16.*] Hume Daughter to The Laird of Wedderburne who bare to him Two Sons James and John Bethuns. Next he married Cheap Daughter to Mr. James Cheap of Rossie who is a virtuous Lady and hath born to him .

Margaret Bethun Eldest Daughter to Andrew Bethun of Blebo married Mr. James Lundie of Clatto and hath Children to him Mr. John, James, Mary and

Mary Bethun his youngest Daughter married Mr. William Bethun Advocate Son to Robert Bethun of Banden his Cousin German and hath born many Children to him ut supra.

David Bethun Fifth Son to David Bethun of Balfour and Margaret Wardlaw died at Sea without Issue.

Janet Bethun Eldest Daughter to this Laird of Balfour married Gilbert Campbell of Kethick whose Daughter Agnes Campbell is at Present Lady Dowager of Pitcur and Spouse to George Halyburton Lord Bishop of Aberdeen her Second Husband. Her First Husband was David Halyburton of Pitcur to whom she bare Two Sons James who died sans Issue and David The late Laird of Pitcur married to Wedderburne Daughter to [Sir][1] Peter Wedderburne of [Gosfoord][1] Lord of Session. He died Honourably with John Viscount of Dundee at The Battle of Gillie Chrankie 27th July 1689. Also his Lady Dowager of Pitcur bare a Daughter Margaret to her First Husband who is at Present married to Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh The King's Advocate.

Margaret Bethun Second Daughter to David Bethun of Balfour married Mr. Henry Wardlaw of Pitravie and bore to [*page 17.*]
him Wardlaw Heretrix of Pitravie married to Sir Henry Wardlaw to whom she bore The present Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitravie who is married to Skeen Eldest Daughter to Skeen of

Agnes Bethun this Laird of Balfour his Third Daughter married David Colvill Brother to The Lord Colvill of Cleish afterwards Lord Colvill whose Eldest Son Robert fell to be Lord Colvill after The Death of his Uncle.

John Bethun of Balfour Eldest Son to David Bethun of Balfour and Margaret Wardlaw succeeded to his Father. He married Catharine Halyburton Daughter to Sir James Halyburton of Pitcur who bore Six Sons James, Mr. David, Robert, William, Mr. Andrew and George Bethuns and Three Daughters Margaret, Agnes and Elizabeth Bethuns. This Catharine Halyburton had divers Sisters,
married to Bruce of Clakmannan.
married to John Earl of .
married to Grahame of Fintrie.
married to of Mithie or Nevoy.
married to James Lord Coupar in Angus.
married to Drummond of
Machanie. But these Last Two had no Children. James The Eldest Son succeeded to him.

Mr. David Bethun Second Son to John Bethun of Balfour vol. i. p. 108.
married Elizabeth Aytoun Daughter to Mr. James Aytoun of

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[1] Later additions.

Grange or Hilsyde who bore to him a Daughter Catharine who came to age and was married to Sir David Kinloch of that Ilk Knight Baronet and bore him a Son called .
[*page 18.*] But The Mother and Son are both dead now.

Robert Bethun Third Son to this Laird of Balfour married Margaret Elliot Daughter to Elliot of Stobbs sans Issue.

William Bethun his Fourth Son was a Captain & died at Stirling Anno 1651.

Mr. Andrew Bethun his Fifth Son was an Advocate sans Issue.

George Bethun The Sixth Son was a Lieutenant in The Blue Regiment commanded by Colonel Lockhart, and as yet he has no Issue.

Margaret Bethun his Eldest Daughter died unmarried.

Agnes Bethun his Second Daughter married John Seaton of Lathrisk and bore to him Patrick Seaton of Lathrisk, Mr. James Seaton Minister at Creich and a Daughter called Seaton.

Elizabeth Bethun The Laird of Balfour his youngest Daughter married Doctor Andrew Bruce then Professor of Theology in The New College of St. Andrews thereafter Arch-Deacon of St. Andrews and Lord Bishop of Dunkeld and after of Orknay. Sans Issue.

James Bethun Eldest Son to John Bethun of Balfour and Catharine Halyburton succeeded to his Father and married twice. First, Anna Moncrief Daughter to Sir John Moncrief of that Ilk who bore to him Five Sons, but Two of them only came to any Age, to wit, John The Eldest who died without Issue unmarried and David Bethun The present Laird of Balfour. Next this Laird of Balfour married Catharine Moriesone Relict of Hume of Wedderburne Daughter to Sir Alexander Moriesone of Prestongrange. Nota. David Bethun Last Laird of Creich having no Children
[*page 19.*] of his own Body and having only One Brother Mr. William Bethun who had but One Daughter who was married to The Laird of Kilspindie did in Anno 1655 or thereby dispone to this James Bethun of Balfour his whole Estate about 80 Chalders Victual with The Burthen of 80,000 or 90,000 Merks

or thereby reserving to himself The Liferent of The most Part thereof and his Lady's Liferent of 32 Chalders Victual. He died in Anno 1661, and his Lady married The Laird of Cromlix and died Anno 1670. The Reason why Creich disponed his Estate to this Laird of Balfour was because Balfour's Second Son then David who is now Laird of Balfour and Creich also was Heir of Tailzie their being no Heirs Male except his Brother Mr. William who had but One Daughter which would have put The Fortune out of The Name against The Purpose & Intent of all The former Lairds because of which Creich's Right to Balfour was redeemable by The said David his then Second Son from his Father for Payment of a certain Sum, & Creich judged his Brother Mr. William not so dutifull and kindly to him as he desired. But further The said David Bethun then Second Son to James Bethun of Balfour vol. i. p. 109. is nearest Heir to The Last Laird of Creich. For Creich's Eldest Sister Anna Bethun was married to Sir John Moncrief of that Ilk, and did bear to him only Two Daughters. The Eldest Anna Moncrief married to James Bethun of Balfour and was Mother to The said David Bethun who is now Laird and Elizabeth Moncrief who died unmarried. This James Bethun of Balfour died 27th February 1690.

David Bethun only Son and Child to James Bethun of Balfour and Anna Moncrief succeeded to his Father. He married Rachel Hope Daughter to Sir James Hope of Hopetoun and Keith Daughter to Earl of Marshall his Second Lady now Lady Blackbaronie. She hath born to him Three Sons James, David and Charles Bethuns and these Five Daughters Catharine, Anna, Margaret, Elizabeth and Helen Bethuns all as yet but young.

In St. Jean d. Lateran is The Tomb of Jacob Bethun [*page 20.*] sacratus Roma 1552. Obiit 24 Aprile 1603 ætatis suæ 86. Above The Tomb is Tuli et Vici and below these verses.

Præsul et Orator fuerat qui maximus Orbis
  Ætate hoc parvo Marmore contegitur.
Quinquaginta unum Præsul transegerat annos
  Quadraginta duos Regia jussa obiit

Sex vidit Reges Gallorum quumque secutus
  Orator Patriæ præfuit usque suæ
Est voto fruitus Scotus Anglosque sub uno
  [Unius Scoti Viderat Imperio,][1]
  Illud restabat voluit quod utrosque sub uno
Divinæ Legis mittier Imperium
Quodque suum voluit Regem venerarier et Mors
  Fertur in hoc uno præcipitasse senem.
Ille Oratorum quos Scotia sola superbos
  Misit ad Heroas ultimus extiterat.
Ultimus illorum quos Magna Britannia fovens
  Secta exturbavit devia Præsul erat.

[*page 21.*]

SOME NOTES concerning The Family of BETHUN of BALFOUR.

OUR Historians and Genealogists all agree That The Bethuns of Scotland were not of The antient Scottish Race, but came Originally from beyond Seas in some of The later Ages, but when or upon what Account has not been yet determined with any Certainty.

Mr. Peter Cayer Author of The Funeral Panegyrick on James Arch-Bishop of Glasgow A. 1603 tells us That amongst other considerable Gentlemen of Quality who came to Scotland Anno 1449 in The Retinue of Mary Princess of Gueldres then married to King James 2 was one Mr. Bethun for whom The King conceived a singular Fondness, and therefore to engage him to live in Scotland he married him to The Daughter and sole Heiress of The Baron of Balfour in Fife which gave Rise to The Family of Balfour Bethun and The Bethuns in Scotland.

THIS indefinite and uncircumstantiated Account Mr. Du Chesne Author of The Great Genealogy of The House of Bethun illustrates by endeavouring to determine The Name and Person of this Mr. Bethun who had The Happiness to please The King and enjoy The Heiress. From a great many Probabilities and Conjectures he concludes That it was

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[1] This line is added in pencil in the margin of the MS., with the reference 'Hay's Scotia Sacra,' p. 436.

James (Jacotin) de Bethun Fourth Son to John Bethun Lord of Baie &c. and Isabell D'Estoutteville his Wife and younger Brother of Robert Bethun Lord of Baie &c. after his Father & Predecessor of The present Duke de Sully in France.

All this fine Scheme is indeed plausible enough, but not a Word of it true or founded upon any solid Proof. We know not The least Ground Mr. Cayer could have for what he affirms. None of our antient Historians mention any of The Name of Bethun in The Princess of Gueldres Retinue, and, as to Mr. Du Chesne's Improvements and Conjectures though Jacotin de Bethun lived at that Time, there is not The least [*page 22*.] Evidence of his ever being in Scotland. Enquerran de Monstrelet a Contemporary Historian, who speaks at Large of him and others of his Kindred, mentions no such Thing no so much as of his ever leaving The Low Countries.

But, really, Mr. Cayer The Orator and Mr. Du Chesne The Genealogist, however willing they were to do Justice to The House of Balfour Bethun being at such a Distance and having no Correspondence with this Countrey were not sufficiently acquainted either with The Beginning or antient History of that Family. The Bethuns were of considerable Note in Scotland many Generations before they fell in to The Estate of Balfour, and yet that happened long before The Princess of Gueldres or Jacotin de Bethun were born.

Lesly and some other of our Historians tell us That The Bethuns came from France into Scotland in The Reign of Malcolm 3d., who began to reign 1057, and who died 1093. We know not now upon what Grounds they said so. However, The Thing though not absolutely certain is not at all unlikely; For we are sure That not long after this they made a good Figure in this Kingdom being Lairds of Westhall in Angus.

In The Reign of King William who succeeded to The Crown A. 1165 but 72 years after The Death of King Malcolm 3d. Robert de Betun is Witness to a Charter of Rogerus de Quincy Earl of Winton to Seyerus de Seaton of an Annuity of The Mill Lands of Tranent.

David de Betun and Joannes de Betun are Witnesses to a

Charter by King Alexander 2d. (who began to reign A. 1214 and died A. 1249) to The Abbacy of Aberbrothick de Terris in Territorio Kermuir.

But a stronger Evidence of The High Station of that Family [*page 23.*] in these early Times is That both Mr. Prynne and Mr. Rymer mentions Robert de Betun present with King Edward at The Discussing of The Plea for The Crown of Scotland betwixt John Balliol and Robert Bruce. This is confirmed beyond all Doubt by some of The Seals yet preserved that are appended to King Edward's Decision A. 1292 among which is that of Robert de Betune de Scotia. It is The Arms of The Bethun Family in Artois at that Time with a File of Three Pendants in Chief as a Mark of Cadency.

This Robert de Betune de Countie de Farfar and several others of that Name are mentioned by Prynne as swearing Allegiance to King Edward A.

David de Betune Miles and Alexander de Betune were at The Parliament of Cambuskenneth Anno 1314 and One of their Seals is appended to The Act of Forfaulture past in that Parliament, which is The same very Coat of Arms that is upon The forementioned Seal of Robert de Betune.

This Alexander continuing Loyal to The Royal Family of Bruce is particularly named by Hector Boyse as One of The Leading Men killed on that Side in The Great Battle of Duplin Anno 1332.

The Family of Bethun of Westhall in Angus continued to subsist for several Generations. But Robert a younger Son of this Alexander married Janet Bafour Daughter of Michael de Balfour of that Ilk and Sister to John Balfour. This Family was likewise Brucean, and, accordingly, when King David Bruce was restored Anno 1342 this John being then after his Father's Death Laird of Balfour was made Vicecomes de Fyffe.

[*page 24.*] He dying in a few years about A. 1346 without Children, his Estate fell to John Bethun his Nephew The Son of Robert Bethun and Janet Balfour. This John First of The Bethuns of Balfour acquired from Duncan Earl of Fyffe The Lands of Holkettle. The King's Charter of Confirmation of Earl Duncan's Disposition is still extant, and some little Time after that Earl's Death which happened Anno 1353 by a Charter from his Daughter Isobell Countess of Fyffe he got The Lands of Tollybrecks pro bono et fideli Servitio.

He married Catharine Stewart a Daughter of The Laird of Innermay. Her Original Seasine of Liferent is still extant Anno 1386.

His Son and Heir was John Bethun Second Laird of The Balfour Bethuns who married Stewart Daughter to The Lord Rosaith. There is extant a Service relating to him, and it was he that built The East Part of The House of Balfour which stands to this Day.

He was succeeded by his Son Archibald Bethun Third Laird of this Family, whose Charter from Duke Murdoch The Governour Anno 1421 is still extant wherein he is designed dilecto nostro Consanguineo Archibaldo Betoun ; For he was related to The Royal Family both by his Mother Rosaith's Daughter and Grand-Mother Innermay's Daughter.

Archibald Bethun was succeeded by his Son John The Fourth Laird. He married Catharine Stirling Daughter to The Laird of Keir and got in Tocher with her The Eighth Part of The Lands of Kennoway, which was The Beginning of their Interest there. The Papers relating to him are lost, but he is mentioned as Witness in several Writs of The Neighbourhood that are still preserved.

He was succeeded by his Son John The Fifth Laird who [*page 25.*] marrying Marjory Boswall Daughter to The Laird of Balmuto had by her 6 Sons and 5 Daughters.

To him succeeded John Bethun his Eldest Son The Sixth Laird. He married Elizabeth Daughter to The Lord Monipenny of Kinkell. Of which Marriage were 7 Sons and 5 Daughters. He died Anno 1514.

His Eldest Son John Bethun 7th Laird succeeded him. He married Christian Stewart Daughter to The Laird of Rosaith by whom he had 2 Sons and 2 Daughters.

John Bethun his Eldest Son The 8th Laird succeeded him, and was married to Agnes Anstruther Daughter to The Laird of Anstruther. Of which Marriage were 3 Sons and 4 Daughters.

To him succeeded his Eldest Son John 9th Laird who married Elizabeth Pitcairn Daughter to The Laird of Pitcairn and Forthar, but dying without Issue was succeeded by

His next Brother Robert Bethun 10th Laird married to Agnes Trail Daughter to The Laird of Blebo. They had 4 Sons and 4 Daughters.

David The Eldest Son 11th Laird succeeded & married Margaret Wardlaw Daughter to The Laird of Torry who bore to him 5 Sons and 3 Daughters.

John Bethun 12th Laird.

James Bethun 13th Laird.

David 2d Son of James 14th Laird.

James Bethun 15th Laird died at Rheims Anno 1719.

[*page 26.*] From An. 1346 to An. 1719. From Father to Son 14 Generations. Which is about 26½ years to a Generation.

[*page 27.*] 1. Bethun bears Azure a Fesse betwixt Three Lozenges Or.

Bethun of Balfour The same quartered wt The Coat of Balfour Argent on a Cheveron Sable an Otter's Head erazed of The

2. There is a Charter of Tollybrek's granted by Isobella Comitissa de Fyffe to John Beton which has been about or before The Year 1360. It seems this John Beton married Catharine Stewart a Daughter of Innermey Because there is also One Seasine of Liferent or Dowrie (as it is called) given by Ay Johnson Stewart of Fyffe as Procurator to John Beton of Balfour to Catharine Stewart Lady Balfour Sister to Sir John Stewart Laird of Innermey of The Lands of Balfour, Newtoun of The Kettil and a of Land lying within The Earldom of Fyfe. The Seasine (not by of Instrument) is dated 28th February 1386 At Falkland.

vol. i. p. 117. 3. This Archibald Bethun Fourth Son to John Bethun of Balfour and Marjory Boswall married She bare to him One Son Archibald and a Daughter Bethuns.

Archibald Bethun Son to Archibald Bethun of Pitlochie and Kapeldrae married Janet Duddingstoun Daughter to Duddingstoun of Sandford who bare to him One Son John Bethun and these Seven Daughters. 1ma Janet Bethun married to James Hay of Mountainhall. 2da Margaret Bethun married to John Forrester of Strahendrie. 3tia Jean Bethun married to Robert Clerk Burgess of Dysert. 4ta Geils Bethun married to John Kyninmonth of Cawsall. 5ta Bethun married to Sympsone Burgess of Dysert. 6ta Bethun married to Mr. Henry Balfour Advocate. 7ma Bethun married to John Arnot Burgess of Edinburgh. [*page 28.*]

1. This Janet Bethun (besides The Two Sons born to The Laird of Durie her Husband, to wit, Durie The Laird and Mr. Andrew Durie) bore also these Three Daughters. 1ma Durie married to Ogilvie of Balfour in Angus. 2da Durie married to Pitcairne of Forther Ramsay who had a Daughter married to Inchdairnie whose Son was Mr. James Aytone of Balgolhrie. 3tia Durie married to Monteith of Carse. Memorandum. That this Janet Bethun her Eldest Son The Laird of Durie had a Daughter Durie whom King James 5th. forced to marry Henry Kemp his Majesty's

2. This Helen Melvill bore to her Husband James Bethun of Balfarge Five Sons and Three Daughters, viz. James Bethun Arch-Bishop of Glasgow, de quo supra, also David, John, Andrew and Robert Bethuns. But they all died without Succession, also these Daughters Catharine Bethun who was a Nun, Margaret Bethun married to Strachan of Carmyllie who bore to him only One Daughter Jean Strachan who was married to of Rossie, and bore to him a Daughter who was married to David Balfour Brother to Balfour of Tarrie Burgess of Ardbroth. Balfarge's Third Daughter was Janet Bethun married to Robert Lundie of Condland. She bore to him a Daughter Lundie married to James Weyms of Balfarge. p. 7.

3. Her Eldest Son Wardlaw Laird of Tarrie married First Hume Daughter to Lord Hume who bore Wardlaw The Laird and a Daughter married to The Laird of Bonytoun in Angus. Thereafter Elizabeth Bethun's Son The Laird of Tarrie married Lundie Daughter to Lundie of Balgony who bore some Sons and these Daughters. 1ma married to Scrymgeour Constable of Dundee. 2da married to Cunyng- [*page 29.*]

hame of Barns who bore a Daughter Cunynghame married to Captain Wemys.

vol. i. p. 118. 1. Her Second Son James Gairnes was Laird of Dumbarrow. He married Lauder Daughter to Lauder of Omachie Brother to The Laird of Boss who bore Sons and Daughters.

2. And James Melvill who married and had a Daughter married to William Melvill in Leith who had a Daughter called Mathilda Melvill Lady Carribie who had these Daughters Christian married to David of Whytehill and Catharine married to Mr. John Johnstoun Professor in The New College of St. Andrews and Mathilda married to James Trail.

3. John Strang married Margaret Barclay Daughter to Barclay of or Innergellie who bore George Strang The Heir, Mr. William Strang One of The Clerks of Exchequer and Two Daughters.

4. This William Tweedie was only her Second Husband, her First being of Drumelliare to whom she bore James The Laird, John of Robert of Walter and a Daughter married to

5. George Hamilton of Kilbrakmonth who married Neaper Daughter to Neaper of Merchonystoun. He died sans Issue and John Hamilton of Clatto who married Grissel Aytoun Daughter to Mr. James Aytoun of Hilsyde[1] Advocate who bore to him Robert Hamilton now of Kilbrakmonth (He succeeded to his Uncle George) who married [*page 30.*] Margaret Carstairs Daughter to Sir John Carstairs of and a Daughter Elizabeth Hamilton married to Dundas of Manner and another Hamilton married to James Robertson of Newbigging.

Robert Hamilton of Kilbrakmonth has Sons and Philip The Eldest married in October 1696 Helen Gedde Eldest Daughter to John Gedde of St. Nicolas of St. Andrews then Relict of Mr. James Lentron, and in August 1697 she bore a Daughter Margaret Hamilton.

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[1] 'Hilsyde' altered in a later hand to 'Grange.'

The Marriages of The Lairds of Balfour. [*page 31.*]

John Bethun married Catharine Stewart Sister to John Stewart Laird of Innermay.

Archibald Bethun.

John Bethun . . Jean Stewart Daughter to The Innermay.

John Bethun . . Margaret Stirling Daughter to The Laird of Keir.

John Bethun . . Marjory Boswall Daughter to The Laird of Balmowto.

John Bethun . . . Elizabeth Monepenny Daughter to The Laird of Kinkell.

John Bethun . . . Christian Stewart Daughter to The Laird of Rosythe.

John Bethun . . . Agnes Anstruther Daughter to The Laird of Anstruther.

John Bethun . . . Elizabeth Pitcairn Daughter to The Laird of Pitcairn.

Robert Bethun . . Agnes Trail Daughter to The Laird of Blebo.

David Bethun . . Margaret Wardlaw Daughter to The Laird of Torrie.

John Bethun . . . Catharine Halyburton Daughter to The Laird of Pitcur.

James Bethun . . Anna Moncreife Daughter to The Laird of Moncreife.

David Bethun . . Rachel Hope Daughter to The Lord Hopton.

The Family of Creich Bethun. [*page 35.*][1]

vol. i. p. 110.

John Bethun Laird of Balfour in Fyffe in The Days of King James 4th married Marjory Boswall Daughter to The Laird of Balmowto. She bore to him these Six Sons John, David, Robert, Archibald, Andrew and Mr. James Bethuns and Five Daughters Janet, Margaret, Grissel, Isobell and Elizabeth Bethuns of all whom see before in The Account of The Family of Balfour.

David Bethun. Except of this David The Second Son of whom it is fit to enlarge in this Place in Respect he was The First Laird of Creich of The Surname of Bethun. Also he was Thesaurer of Scotland and Captain of Falkland which remained with The Sons of Creich till Sir David Murray of Scoone (after Viscount of Stormont) Creich's own Son in Law for The Time obtained The Same by Moyen of Court. This David Bethun conquest and acquired The Lands of Creich from The Littles, Lithills or Liddells in The year 1502. He married Janet (Some Notes call her Jean, others Isobell) Duddingstoun Daughter to The Laird of Sandforde Duddingstoun in Fife. She bore to him a Son John Bethun who succeeded him and Two Daughters Janet & Bethuns. This Laird of Creich being Thesaurer of Scotland and having other good Offices in The Publick resided almost constantly in Edinburgh waiting upon The King, The Session and his Charge, and ordered his Son The Young Laird to stay at Home and look after The Fortune ut infra when we come to him.

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[1] Pages 32-34 of ms. inclusive are blank.

JANET BETHUN Eldest Daughter to David Bethun First Laird of Creich and Janet Duddingstoun was married First to Sir Robert Levingstoun of Easter Weyms, & thereafter to James Earl of Arran (Hamilton). She bore to her First Husband Two Daughters both Heretrices and [*page 36.*] Livingstouns. The Eldest was married to Sir James Hamilton of Finnard Author of The House of Evandale. See The written Notes on Buchanan ad Fol. 124. Lin. 19. He was Bastard Son to The Earl of Arran Hamilton, and bore to him (as The Notes say) James Lord Evandale, Galvine and George Hamiltons and a Daughter Elisabeth Hamilton who was married to Archibald Earl of Argyle called by The By-Name Archibald Roy to whom she bore Archibald Earl of Argyle whom Buchanan calls Gillespicus (which is all One with Archibald) and he married Lady Jean Stewart Natural Daughter to King James 5th begotten upon Elizabeth Bethun Daughter to John Bethun Second Laird of Creich ut infra.

vol. i. p. 111. LEVINGSTOUN The other Heiress of Weyms married First Ramsay of Balmaine in The Mearns and after his Death she married [Nicoll][1] Ramsay of Dalhoussie and heired both The Estates.

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[1] Added later.

Janet Bethun after The Death of Sir Robert Levingstoun married (says The Notes) James Earl of Arran himself (after he had divorced his First Lady Elizabeth Hume Daughter to Alexander Lord Hume The Great Chamberlain because of her Barrenness). Nota. That he was The Son of Lady Margaret Stewart Sister to King James 3d. and The First Earl of Arran of The Hamiltons; For his Father who married King James 2d. his Daughter was never Earl of Arran because he did not outlive James Boyde who was that Lady's Son of her First Marriage with Thomas Boyde Earl of Arran. She bore to him for certain (Albert. The Notes say otherwise) James Earl of Arran who also was Duke of Chastleherault Prorex and Governour of The Kingdom in The Minority of Queen Mary Daughter to King James 5th. and Sir John Hamilton of Samuelston called John of Clidisdale whose Daughter Elizabeth Hamilton was thrice married, First, to The Laird of [*page 37.*] Johnstoun, Then, to David Earl of Angus, and, Lastly, to The Laird of Whytelaw, and she also bore Two Daughters, Helena and Margaret Hamiltons although Balfour's Notes by a great Mistake bear That her Children to The Earl of Arran were Three Sons, John The Lord Hamilton, James Earl of Arran who died sans Issue and The Lord Claud Abbot of Paisley after Earl of Abercorne who married Seton Daughter to The Lord Seton and these Three Daughters Elizabeth (or Barbara according to Bishop Leslie) married to James Lord Flyming, Jean married to ~~James~~ Lord Mountgomery and Anna or Agnes married to George Lord Gordon after Earl of Huntlie, where I observe this double Mistake in The Notes, First, That James Earl of Arran The Governour was for Certain not Janet Bethun's Grand Child by Livingstoun her Daughter, but he was her Son by her Second Husband The Earl of Arran Lady Mary Stewart's Son, For Sir James Hamilton who married this Livingstoun Heiress of Easter Weyms (Janet Bethun's Daughter) was The Lord Hamilton's Bastard Son, and is always so stiled by Buchanan, and so his Son could never be Earl of Arran. The next Mistake is That her Grand Children (to wit) James Earl of Arran Captain of The Scotch Company in France who never married & turned frantick, John Lord Hamilton Commendator of Ardbroth and after Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Claud Hamilton after Earl of Abercorne and Lord David Hamilton who married Kennedy Daughter to The Earl of Cassils, and The Three Ladies above named were all Children to the Governour Duke Hamilton by Douglas The Earl of Morton's Daughter, albeit by Balfour's Notes and Accompt they are made by this Janet Bethun Countess of [*page 38.*] Arran her Children, at Least, her Grand Children by her Daughter Livingstoun, which is a great Mistake both Ways; For these being The Governour's Children were Janet Bethun's Grand Children, The Governour being her Son, and I rectified Balfour's Notes.

MARY BETHUN Second Daughter to David Bethun First Laird of Creich and Janet Duddingston his Lady was married to John Lyle of whom Montgomery of Lainshaw is The Lineal Heir (1712), in whose Time The Fortune and Honours perished. She bore to him a Son Lyle and a daughter Jean Lyle married to Sir Neil Mountgomerie Brother to The Earl of Eglintoun or Lord Mountgomerie. But this Family perished about this Time.

vol. i. p. 112. JOHN BETHUN Second Laird of Creich Son to David Bethun The First Laird and Janet Duddingston was ordered by his Father to attend The Fortune at Home while his Father as Thesaurer of Scotland waited on The King, The Session and his other Offices at Edinburgh. This young Laird of Creich had often Occasion to be at Dundee selling Victual &c. where he contracted Intimacy and Friendship with The Young Constable of Dundee who both resorted much to and haunted The House of John Hay Provost of Dundee and Brother to The Laird of Nauchton who kept a Change. He was of good Birth, rich and had a fair Daughter called Janet Hay whom both these Youths courted. But The Young Laird of Creich by The Taverner's Means insinuate with The Young Gentlewoman who had The Credit of her Father's House and kept her Father's Money and Jewels amongst which was a Cabinet with 6000 Merks of Gold in it (a good Sum in these Days). At Length Creich under Promise of Marriage got her with [*page 39.*] Child, and on a Morning before Day with her own Consent and The Assistance of The Young Constable (who seeing The

Matter go so condescended hereto) with some other Associates carried her away with The Cabinet by Broughtie to St. Andrews where placing her with The Constable and his Friends in The best Inn he himself went quietly to The Castle where The Arch-Bishop James Bethun his Uncle resided to whom he declared The whole Business and Purpose. The Arch-Bishop hearing The Relation would needs see The Gentlewoman and The Gold and finding all right as The Young Laird of Creich his Nephew told him he sent for a Priest and married them, and then wrote an Accompt of all to The old Laird of Creich The Thesaurer his Brother, and gave a good Testimony of The Gentlewoman's Birth, Breeding, Desert and Means &c. who was well pleased with The Marriage. Nota. That it is observed & reported for a Truth That The Race and People of Balfour and their Descendents were always black and not beautifull and fair, but That ever after this Laird of Creich married this Janet Hay The Bethuns of Creich have ever been yellow haired for The most Part and of beautifull Countenances.

This Janet Hay bore to The Laird of Creich Four Sons David and Robert Bethuns both Lairds of Creich successive and Mr. Archibald and Mr. Galvin Bethuns and these Seven Daughters Janet, Grissel, Christian, Elizabeth,
Bethuns.

David Bethun his Eldest Son succeeded to him.

Robert Bethun his Second Son succeeded to his Brother.

Mr. Archibald Bethun his Third Son was Dean of Aberdeen and Commissary of Glasgow. [*page 40.*]

Mr. Galvine Bethun his Fourth Son was Parson of Govean.

Janet Bethun his Eldest Daughter married First
Laird of Cranstoun. Next she married
Laird of Craigmiller and bore a Daughter to him called Elizabeth. She parted with him and married Sir Walter Scot of Bucclewgh Elder and bore to him Four Daughters, Grissel Scot married to The Lord Borthwick, Dorothea married to The Laird of Cranstoun Crichtoun, Margaret and Jean.

Grissel Bethun The Laird of Creich his Second Daughter married Sir Walter Scot of Bucclewgh Younger and bore to vol. i. p. 113.

him Sir Walter Scot of Bucclewgh Janet Scot Lady Farnherst (Mother to Sir Robert Ker The Earl of Somerset), Margaret Scot Lady Johnstoun, Mary Lady Blackbaronie, Anna Lady Balmerinoch and Eupham Scot married to Captain of Crawfoord. This Grissel Bethun after The Death of Sir Walter Scot her Husband married Murray of Blackbaronie to whom she bore Murray of Blackbaronie, Sir Gideon Murray Treasurer Depute of Scotland Father to Sir Patrick Murray of Eliebank, William Murray of Knokdiffie & a Daughter called Elizabeth Murray who married First James Borthwick of Newbyres to whom she bore a Daughter called Borthwick married to Mr. Thomas Hamilton after Earl of Haddingtoun and bore to him these Three Daughters Christian Hamilton married to Robert Lord Lindesay, Hamilton married to David Lord Carnegy and Hamilton married to James [*page 41.*] (Lord Ogilvie after) Earl of Airlie. Thereafter this Lady Haddingtoun married Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield and bore to him Two Daughters Hamilton Lady Grange Kirkaldie and Hamilton Lady Innerweik also Five Sons Sir John Hamilton of Magdalens Clerk Register, Sir Andrew Hamilton of Reidhous, Sir Patrick Hamilton of Little Preston, Mr. Alexander Hamilton General of The Artillery (commonly called Deaf Sandie) and Mr. James Hamilton.

Christian Bethun Third Daughter to John Bethun Laird of Creich married Sir Michael Balfour of Burghlie and bore to him only a Daughter Dame Margaret Balfour who was Heretrix of Burghlie and married Sir James Balfour Clerk Register and bore to him Michael Lord Burghlie.

Elizabeth Bethun Creich his Fourth Daughter bore a Daughter to King James 5th. called Lady Jean Stewart who married Archibald Earl of Argyle. But she bore to him no Children, and after this Elizabeth Bethun married Stewart Lord of Innermay and heired his Estate bearing to him Two Sons and Five Daughters, to wit, James Lord Innermay (who married Helen Ogilvie Daughter to The Lord Ogilvie) and Stewart his Brother, also Catharine Stewart married to William Ruthven of Banden, Marjory See p. 10. See p. 9. Stewart married to Lindesay of Vain, Elizabeth

Stewart married to Ochterlonie of Kellie and Jean Stewart married to The Laird of Leyes. Nota. That this Elizabeth Bethun was Lady Innermay and Mother to all these his Children, albeit The Notes say That King James 5th's Daughter was their Mother which is false; For Lady Jean Stewart The King's Daughter and Countess of Argyle was never married but once and was barren and died before her Husband who after her death married Jean Cunynghame Daughter to Alexander Earl of Glencairne who bore only [*page 42.*] Daughters, and therefore Colin his Brother succeeded to him.

Bethun The Laird of Creich his Fifth Daughter married Forbes Laird of Rires.

Isabella Bethun The Sixth Daughter married Gilbert Ogilvie of Powrie.[1] vol. i. p. 114.

Bethun the Seventh Daughter married Chisholme of Cromlix.

David Bethun Eldest Son to John Bethun Laird of Creich and Janet Hay succeeded to his Father and died unmarried in Anno 1539. He was The Third Laird of Creich.

Robert Bethun Second Son to John Bethun of Creich and next Brother to The said David Bethun The Third Laird of Creich succeeded to his Brother. He went to France as Page of Honour to Queen Mary when she went there to be married to Francis The Dolphin of France after King of France, who did not long outlive The Marriage. The Queen having no Children to him returned Home to Scotland Anno 1561 and with her this Robert Bethun of Creich and was made The Queen's Master Household, Heretable Stewart of Fyffe and Keeper of Falkland. He married Dame Joanna Renwall alias Grysoner One of The Queen's chief Dames of Honour who came out of France with her. She bore to him David and Mr. James Bethuns both Lairds of Creich successive, (Mr. James was First Parson of Roxburgh) also these Eight Daughters

Mary Bethun Eldest Daughter to Robert Bethun of Creich [*page 43.*] was One of The Queen's Dames of Honour, an excellent Lady, as appears by The Four Epigrams made by Buchanan on her to her great Praise and Commendation on The Occasion of her being a Queen by Lot. The First begins thus :

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[1] This sentence stood originally 'Bethun The Sixth Daughter married Powrie Ogilvie.'

> Regno animus tibi dignus erat, tibi Regia virtus,
> Et Poterunt formam sceptra decere tuam.
> Fortuna erubuit sua munera sola deesse
> Quae tibi nunc plena dat cumulata manu.

She married First The Laird of Boyne Ogilvie and then The Laird of Finlatter.

ELIZABETH BETHUN (forte Second) Daughter to this Laird of Creich married Sandilands of St. Monance.

BETHUN another Daughter was married to The Laird of Dun Areskine in Angus.

BETHUN another Daughter was married to David Bethun of Melgum Son to Cardinal David Bethun being his Second Wife.

BETHUN another Daughter was married to Forbes Laird of Rires in Fyffe.

BETHUN another Daughter was married to Claud Hamilton of Cochnay.

BETHUN another Daughter to this Robert Bethun Laird of Creich married Mr. Henry Kinneir Abbot of Balmerinoch.

Also I find That One of The Daughters was married to a Burgess of Dundee.

[*page 44.*] DAVID BETHUN Eldest Son to Robert Bethun of Creich and Dame Janet Renvall succeeded to his Father. He married Eupham potius Beatrix Leslie Daughter to George Earl of Rothes who bore to him Anna Bethun his only Daughter shortlie after whose Birth he became jealous of [his][1] Lady being come of The House of Flisk and finding her Carriage not good he intented Process of Divorce from her, but not having nor finding sufficient Probation against her he took another Course and lay with her GentleWoman and begot on her a Son called Bethun who became a Doctor of Medicine. So he took The Fact upon himself and parted from his Lady vol. i. p. 115. & paid her her Dowry. This Lady Creich after The Divorce married John Auchmowtie of that ilk with whom she was suspected before. But she had no Children to Auchmowtie. The Laird of Creich having but One Daughter and being unwilling That The Fortune should go out of The Name of Bethun agreed with his Brother Mr. James The Parson of Roxburgh to make him Laird of Creich upon Condition That he should marrie his Daughter upon a sufficient Baron of as good an Estate as himself which he did ut infra. At this Time was The Fortune of Creich tailzied to The Second Son of The House of Balfour, failing Heirs Male of Mr. James his Body which was One of The Reasons for which The Estate of Creich was disponed to The Laird of Balfour James Bethun under Redemption from him by his Second Son then David who is now Laird both of Creich and Balfour. So then this David Bethun Laird of Creich upon The Bargain with his Brother Mr. James disponed to him The Lands, Fortune, Rents and Charter Chest of Creich.

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[1] Interlined.

Anna Bethun only Lawfull Child to David Bethun Laird of Creich was by her Uncle Mr. James Bethun married to Sir James Chisholme of Cromblix, and of that marriage are descended The Chisholmes of Cromblix. The Notes say that there was another Daughter married to Weyms of Rumgay.

Mr. Jamer Bethun Second Son to Robert Bethun of Creich and Younger Brother to David Bethun of Creich succeeded to his Elder Brother David and was Laird of Creich by Disposition from him. He married twice. First he married Helen Leslie Heretrix of Kinnaird beside Dunbug and she bore to him Two Daughters, The Mother dying in The Birth of The Second, and shortlie after both The Daughters died. Next he married Margaret Weyms Eldest Daughter to David Weyms of that Ilk (called David with The Birken Flower). She bore to him these Sons David, Mr. John, Mr. Robert and Mr. Archibald Bethuns and these Four Daughters Margaret, Elizabeth, Catharine and Helen Bethuns. Nota. When he came to be Laird of Creich he disponed his Parsonage of Roxburgh to Mr. James Bethun Brother to The Laird of Balfour. David Bethun his Eldest Son succeeded to him. [*page 45.*]

Mr. John Bethun Second Son to Mr. James Bethun Laird of Creich.

Mr. Robert Bethun his Third Son.

Mr. Archibald Bethun his Fourth Son.

Margaret Bethun his Eldest Daughter married Ferny Laird of Wester Ferny of that Ilk.

Elizabeth Bethun his Second Daughter married Sir David Murray Viscount of Stormont, Lord Scoone. But She had no Children.

Catharine Bethun his Third Daughter married James Forbes Portioner of Kilmany Brother German to Robert Forbes of Rires.

Helen Bethun Youngest Daughter to Mr. James Bethun Laird of Creich never married.

[*page 46.*] David Bethun Eldest Son to Mr. James Bethun of Creich succeeded to his Father. He married Eupham Forbes Daughter to Arthur Forbes of Rires. She bore Three Sons Robert, David and Mr. William Bethuns and Two Daughters, Anna and Bethuns. Robert The Eldest was a Youth of great Expectation. He died about The Age of Twenty years.

David Bethun his Eldest Son after Robert succeeded to him.

Mr. William Bethun Youngest Son to David Bethun of Creich. He married Jean Allardice Daughter to Allardice of that Ilk in The East End of Angus betwixt Ardbroth and Montrose. She bore to him One Daughter Margaret Bethun who married Lindesay of Kilspindie.

Anna Bethun Eldest Daughter to this Laird of Creich was married to Sir John Moncreif of that Ilk and bore to him One Son William sans Issue and Two Daughters Anna and Elizabeth Moncreifs. This Anna Moncreif his Eldest Daughter married James Bethun of Balfour and bore to him John Bethun who died about The Age of 20 years and David Bethun The present Laird of Balfour.

Bethun Youngest Daughter to David Bethun of Creich married Laird of Fullertoun in Angus her First Husband, and after his Death she married Areskine of Dun and heired both The Estates.

David Bethun Eldest Son to David Bethun Laird of Creich succeeded to his Father. He married First Eupham Grahame

Daughter to The Laird of Morphie. She bore to him Two Sons and Two Daughters. But they all died young without [*page 47.*] Issue shortly after their Mother. Next he married Lady Margaret Cunynghame Daughter to Earl of Glencairne. But she bore to him no Children and after his Death which was Anno 1661 she married Chisolme of Cromlix and died herself Anno 1678.

This Laird of Creich having no Children of his own Body and having only One Brother Mr. William who married Jean Allardice, etc.,[1] ut supra by whom he had only One Daughter in Anno 1655 or thereby did dispone The whole Estate of Creich (being about 80 Chalders of Victual) to James Bethun then Fiar of Balfour under The Burthen of 80000 or 90000 Merks reserving to himself The Liferent of The most Part of it and to his Lady her Liferent of 32 Chalders Victual. Vide supra in James Bethun Laird of Balfour and in The Third David Laird of Creich anent this Disposition and The Reasons & Motives thereof.

The Marriages of The Lairds of Creich. [*page 48.*]

David Bethun	Isobel Duddingston Daughter to The Laird of Sandfoord.
John Bethun	Janet Hay Daughter to John Hay Provost of Dundee.
David Bethun never married.	
Robert Bethun	Joanna Renwall aliàs Grysoner a French Lady.
David Bethun	Eupham Leslie Daughter to George Earl of Rothes
Mr. James Bethun	Helen Leslie Heretrix of Kinnaird Margaret Weyms Daughter to The Laird of Weyms of that Ilk.
David Bethun	Eupham Forbes Daughter to The Laird of Rires.
David Bethun	Eupham Grahame Daughter to David The Laird of Morphie. Lady Margaret Cunynghame Daughter to The Earl of Glencairne.

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[1] So in MS.

MONRO (Munro) of FOWLIS.

[*page 51.*][1] vol. i. p. 184. Bears Or an Eagle pearching on an Helmet Gules.

Nota. I find That at an Insurrection of The Hill People of Ross against The Earl of Ross in The Year 1299 they having taken The Earl his Second Son at Balnagowan The Earl of Ross assisted by The Monros and Dingwalls pursued The Highlanders and fought them at Beal-by-na-broig where The Clan-Iber, Clan-Talivach and Clan-Leave were almost utterly extinguished and 140 of The Dingwalls and 11 of The House of Fowlis who were to succeed one another and The Succession fell to a Child in The Cradle for which The Earl of Ross gave Lands to The Monros and Dingwalls.

GEORGE MONRO of Fowlis was Chief and Representative of The Family of Monros in The Reign of King Robert Bruce and was Lineally and Lawfully descended of Donald Lawfull Son to The Chief of O Caan in Ireland called The Prince of Fermonaugh. This Donald came to Scotland with his Sister Aine married to Angus MacDonald of Ylla Lord of The Isles. The People then being much addicted to call Men Patronimcally or from The Places from whence they came always called Donald O Caan's Son Donald Abunro and his Successors Abunro in Irish as Irish Writs yet extant do testify and were called in English and Latin Munro and that because O Caan's Residence and Castle was on The Ro Water, and it is informed That this Donald called where he got his Residence in Scotland Fowlis after a Land so called near Loch Feoil in Ireland.

THIS George Monro with his Friends and Followers having owned The Right and Interest of King David Bruce did march under The Command of Archibald Douglas Third Son to William Douglas called The Hardy Brother to good Lord James then General of The Scotch Forces into Northumberland where they fought The English at Halidonhill, and this George was with The General killed and The Scotch routed 22d July 1333. His Son was Robert of whom next. This George had a Brother John Monro aliàs Bac-lawigh who was Tutor to [*page 52.*] his Brother's Son in his Minority. From this John came The Family of Miltoun.

ROBERT MONRO of Fowlis succeeded to his Father George.

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[1] Pages 49 and 50 of MS. are blank.

He married Forrester a Daughter to The Laird of Corstorphine. She bore to him Three Sons Hugh, Thomas and John. Thomas married Heretrix of Duncrub. This Robert Monro was killed in Defence of William Earl of Ross in Anno 1369. He succeeded being Minor and his Tutor was John Monro called John Bac-lawigh because he was mutilate of a Hand in a Conflict with The M^cIntoshes at Clagh-re-herey beside Kepack where The Chief of The M^cIntoshes was killed about 1341, and John Monro Tutor of Fowlis was carried out of The Field half dead by The Lord Lovat having lost One of his Hands in The Fight. From this John are descended The Monros of Miltoun.

Hugh Monro of Fowlis succeeded to his Father Robert and married Isobell Keith Daughter to Keith Marshall of Scotland, Lady Mareon Cheyne being her Mother. She bore to him George and John Monros. John was The First of Miltoun. This Hugh died Anno 1425.

George Monro of Fowlis succeeded to his Father Hugh and married daughter to of Belnagowan. She bore to him a Son and after her Decease he married a Daughter of The Laird of M^cCulloch of Plaids &c. She bore to him John and Hugh Monros. This Hugh was The First of Cowll. This George and his Eldest Son of his First Marriage was killed at The Conflict of Bellachnabrog 1452.

John Monro of Fowlis succeeded to his Father George and married Calder Daughter to Sir Calder The Knight of Calder of that Ilk who bore to him a Son William. This John died Anno 1490. vol. i. p. 185.

William Monro of Fowlis succeeded to his Father John who for several good Services done in The Reign of King James 4th was Knighted and had a Commission of Justiciary within The Shire of Innerness. He married Anna M^cLean Daughter to The Chief of The M^cLeans. She bore to him Hector and William Monros. Sir William was killed at Auchnashelach in Anno 1505. [*page 53.*]

Hector Monro of Fowlis succeeded to his Father Sir William and married Catharine M^cKenzie Daughter to Kenneth M^cKenzie of Kintail One of The Earl of Seaforth's

Predecessors, and The Lord Lovat's Daughter was this Catharine's Mother. She bore to him Two Sons Robert and Hugh Monros, and after her Death he married Catharine McLeod Daughter to The Laird of McLeod of Lewis. This Hector died in Carbisdail Anno 1541.

Robert Monro of Fowlis succeeded to his Father Hector and married Margaret Dumbar Daughter to Sir Alexander Dumbar Sherrif of Murray and Falconer Daughter to The Laird of Halkertoun. She bore to him Robert, Hector and George Monros. Hector was Laird of Coatulich Fyrish's Predecessor. George was Predecessor to George Monro of Catwall. Robert with his Friends and Followers having gone to resist The English who invaded Scotland was killed at The Battle of Pinkie September 1547.

Robert More Monro of Fowlis succeeded to his Father Robert, and married Margaret Ogilvie Daughter to Ogilvie of Finlater. She bore to Him Robert and Mr. Hector Monros, and after her Death he married Catharine Ross Eldest Daughter to Alexander Ross of Balnagowan, her Mother being The Earl of Caithness's Daughter, and she bore to him George of Obsdaile, John Monro of Daan and Andrew Monro Predecessor to Lemlair. This Robert with his Friends and Followers waited upon Queen Mary at her being at Innerness. Buchanan Lib. 17 says, 'Audito Principis periculo, magna priscorum Scotorum multitudo, partim excita, partim suâ sponte affuit, imprimis Fraserii et Monroi hominum fortissimorum in illis gentibus Familiæ.' And Arch-Bishop Spotis- [*page 54.*] wood says, 'The Queen being at Innerness upon The Rumour that went of The Danger The Queen stood in there flocked out of all Quarters to her Numbers of Highlandmen, The Frasers and Monros chiefly with their Followers and Friendship.' vol. i. p. 186. This Robert Monro of Fowlis was Principal Baillie to The King James 6th in The Earldom of Ross and Lordship of Ardmannoch as may be seen and proven by The 111th Act of The 7th Parliament of King James 6th holden at Edinburgh 24th October 1581. This Robert died in November 1588.

Robert Monro Younger Fiar of Fowlis notwithstanding of his being married several Times died without any Male Succession Three Moneths before The Death of his Father.

This Robert Monro Fiar of Fowlis First married Marjory Mackenzie Daughter to Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail and Sister to Colin Mackenzie of Kintail. After her Decease he married Helenor Gordon Daughter to John Earl of Sutherland, and after her Death he married Janet Sinclair Daughter to George Earl of Caithness, and after her Decease he married Elizabeth Ross Daughter to Ross Baron of Kilravack.

Mr. Hector Monro Second Son to Robert Monro Laird of Fowlis and of his First Marriage succeeded to his Father and also as Heir Male succeeded to his Brother Robert Monro Younger of Fowlis and Fiar thereof. He married Anna Fraser Daughter to Hugh Lord Fraser of Lovat and Murray Daughter to Earl of Athol being her Mother. She bore to him Robert and Hector Monros. This Mr. Hector died 15th November 1603. In his Time was The Tumult in Ross betwixt The Monros and Mackenzies where Three Gentlemen of the Monros were killed. This in Anno 1527. But The Parties were reconciled.

Robert Monro (agnamed The Black) of Fowlis succeeded to his Father Mr. Hector Monro. He married Margaret Sutherland Daughter to Sutherland Laird of Duffus. But she dying and leaving no Male Issue he went to France [*page 55.*] and having returned to England he married at London an English Gentlewoman called Mary Haynes. This Robert being a Colonel in The King of Sweden's Service in Germany over Two Regiments One of Horse and Another of Foot having at Mondarkine charged The Enemy (being then under The Command of Felt Marshall Gustavus Home) after The Death of The King of Sweden was shot through The right foot with a Musket Bullet. He retired to Ulme to be cured. But Through The Smartness of his Wound he fell into a Languishing Fever and died at Ulme in March 1633 without Succession.

Hector Monro Brother German to The said Colonel Robert Monro succeeded to his Brother and married Mary Mackay Daughter to Hugh Mackay of Strathnaver and Sister to Donald Lord Reay. Her Mother was The Earl of Sutherland's Daughter. She bore to him a Son called Hector. This

Hector Monro of Fowlis being likewise a Colonel of a Regiment of Foot in Germany under The Crown of Sweden's Command he was made Knight Baronet by King Charles 1st. He died at Hamburgh in Aprile 1635.

Sir Hector Monro Younger of Fowlis succeeded to his Father Colonel Sir Hector and being married he died in his Uncle's Son's House John Lord Reay at Durinash in Strathnaver in December 1651.

vol. i. p. 187. Robert Monro Son and Heir to Colonel John Monro of Obsdail (who was Colonel to a Regiment of Foot in Germany under The Command of The King of Sweden) being The nearest and Lawfull Heir Male to The said Sir Hector Monro Younger succeeded to him as Laird of Fowlis and married Jean Monro Daughter to Colonel Sir Hector Monro. She bore to him [*page 56.*] several Sons John, Hector, Andrew and Monros. This Sir Robert died 14th January 1668.

Sir John Monro of Fowlis succeeded to his Father Sir Robert. He married Anne McKenzie Daughter to Sir Kenneth McKenzie of Cowl Knight Baronet.

[*page 59.*][1] vol. i. p. 189.

The Genealogy of Moncrief of that Ilk.

Bears Argent, a Lyon rampant supported by Two Men armed at all Points bearing Picks on their Shoulders.

Raymerus Moncreif was The First we hear of of that Name and Family. He was Wardrober or Keeper of The Royal Robes to King Alexander 1st who began to reign Anno 1107 and died Anno 1124. This King gave Raymerus for his Arms The Rampant Lyon with The Royal Ermine which are white Sabble Furrings spotted with Black which is a Princely Bearing.

Gasperus Moncreif was Son to Raymerus.

Gerardus Moncreif was Son to Gasperus.

Rogerus Moncreif was Son to Gerardus.

Sir Matthew Moncreif of that Ilk was Son to Rogerus.

Sir Malcolme Moncreif of that Ilk was Son to Sir Matthew

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[1] Pages 57 and 58 of MS. are blank.

Moncreif of that Ilk. He married Catharine Murray Heiress of Tullibardine. She bore to him a Son John who succeeded him and was Knighted.

Sir John Moncreif married Daughter to Laird of Dundas. She bore to him Three Sons John, George and Matthew Moncreifs. John his Eldest Son succeeded to him.

George Moncreif Second Son to Sir John Moncreif of that Ilk. He married Frennet a Dutch Woman. She [*page 60.*] bore to him a Son Robert Moncreif who married Janet Lundie Daughter to Lundie of that Ilk. She bore to him a Son William.

William Moncrief Son to Robert Moncreif and Janet Lundie married Janet Grahame Daughter to of Montrose. Of this William Moncreif is descended The Family of Tippermalloch. His Wife bore to him a Son William.

William Moncreif Son to William Moncreif and Janet Grahame married Janet Moncreif a Daughter of Westerrind, and she bore to him Two Sons David and William Moncreifs. David married Christian Ramsay Daughter to The Laird of Balmowto (as I read it on The Tree. But I judge it an Error; For Balmowto was Boswall long before and after. Therefore I judge it should be of Balmouly.) The other Son William married Elizabeth Morton Daughter to The Laird of Cambo. But it is blank on The Tree.

Matthew Moncreif Third Son to Sir John Moncreif of that Ilk married Christian Mauld Heretrix of Easter Moncreif Anno 1497, and of this Man came The Family of Easter Moncreif. She bore to him Andrew Moncreif.

Andrew Moncreif Son to Matthew Moncreif married Christian Moncreif. She bore to him a Son called John Moncreif. This John Moncreif succeeded to his Father in The Lands of Easter Moncreif. He married who bore to him a Son Archibald Moncreif. This John died Anno 1514.

Archibald Moncreif Son to John Moncreif of Easter Moncreif succeeded to his Father and married who bore to him a Son Robert Moncreif who sold The Lands of [*page 61.*] Easter Moncreif to Sir John Moncreif and died without Issue.

Sir John Moncreif Eldest Son to Sir John Moncreif. He married Margaret Levingstoune Daughter to Levingstoune of Easter Weyms. She bore to him Two Sons Sir William & Mr. John Moncreifs and One Daughter Margaret. Sir William The Eldest succeeded to him.

Mr. John Moncreif Second Son to Sir John Moncreif of that Ilk married Margaret Tyrie Daughter to Tyrie Laird of Drumskilbo. Of this Man is descended The Family of Wester Rind. This Lady bore to him Three Sons Edmond, David and John Moncreifs (of whose Posterity The Tree gives no Account).

Margaret Moncreif Daughter to Sir John Moncreif married John Campbell First Laird of Lowers Eldest Son to Sir Colin Campbell First Laird of Glenurquhy and bore to him a Daughter called who was married to Murray of Tulliebardine.

Nota. The Tree bears That this Mr. John The Son married to his Second Wife a Daughter of The House of Athol, and it is not very clear which of The Wives bore to him his Three Sons Edmond, David and John. Videtur to be The First.

Sir William Moncreif Eldest Son to Sir John Moncreif succeeded to his Father, and married Beatrix Grahame . She bore to him Sir William, John and Alexander Moncreifs and Three Daughters Margaret, Elizabeth and Jean Moncreifs. Sir William his Eldest Son succeeded to him. Himself was killed at The Battle of Flowdoun.

John Moncreif his Second Son married She bore to him Mr. Gilbert Moncreif of Myreside Advocate. [*page 62.*] vol. i. p. 191.

Alexander Moncreif Third Son to Sir William Moncreif.

Margaret Moncrief Eldest Daughter to this Sir William Moncreif married of Abbotshall.

Elizabeth Moncreif his Second Daughter married Boswall of Balmowto, and bore to him Ten Sons and Ten Daughters.

Jean Moncreif his Third Daughter married of Craige Rossie and bore Three Sons and Two Daughters.

Sir William Moncreif succeeded to his Father and married Margaret Murray Daughter to Murray of Balvaird. She bore to him these Four Sons and these Five Daughters

Sir William, James, Mr. John and Alexander Moncriefs and Jean, Elizabeth, Isobell, Helen and Margaret Moncreifs. Sir William his Eldest Son succeeded to him.

James Moncreif his Second Son.

Mr. John Moncreif his Third Son.

Alexander Moncreif his Fourth Son was Laird of Kintullo. He married who bore to him Matthew Moncreif who succeeded to him in Kintullo. This Matthew Moncreif married and bore to him William Moncreif who succeeded to his Father in The Lands of Kintullo.

Jean Moncreif Eldest Daughter to Sir William Moncreif of that Ilk married John Leslie Second Son to William Earl of Rothes, and bore to him Two Daughters.

Elizabeth Moncreif his Second Daughter married Alexander Ruthven of Frieland. [*page* 63.]

Isobell Moncreif his Daughter was married to Rollo of Duncurb.

Helen Moncreif his Daughter married Robert Ramsay of Balmouly says The Tree.

Margaret Moncreif his Fifth Daughter married

Sir William Moncreif Eldest Son to Sir William Moncreif of that Ilk succeeded to his Father. He married Jean Olyphant Daughter to Lord Olyphant. She bore to him these Seven Sons and Three Daughters Sir William, John, Mr. Andrew, Hugh, Mr. Archibald, Henry and George Moncreifs and Margaret, Jean and Agnes Moncreifs. Sir William his Eldest Son succeeded to him.

Sir John Moncreif his Second Son was Laird of Kilmonth. He married Jean Spense.

Mr. Andrew Moncreif his Third Son was Minister of Crail and married Moncreif Daughter to of Tippermalloch.

Hugh Moncreif his Fourth Son married Helen Dundas Daughter to The Laird of Fingask.

Mr. Archibald Moncreif his Fifth Son was Minister at Abernethy. He married Auchinleck Daughter to Sir William Auchinleck of Balmanno. He had The Lands of

Balgony in that Parish, and his Wife bore to him Two Sons [*page 64.*] Mr. Archibald Moncreif who succeeded to him in The Ministery at Abernethy and Mr. George Moncreif who was Minister at Arngosk. Also he had a Daughter Elizabeth Moncreif married to Robert Demperstoun Portioner of Auchtermuchtie. Both The Brethren had Children. But The Sister was sans Issue.

HENRY MONCREIF his Sixth Son died without Issue.

GEORGE MONCREIF his Seventh Son died without Issue.

MARGARET MONCREIF Eldest Daughter to Sir William Moncreif of that Ilk married of Balhoussie.

JEAN MONCREIF his Second Daughter married William Ramsay (ut puto) of Corstan.

AGNES MONCREIF his Youngest Daughter was married to David Murray Master of Bin.

SIR WILLIAM MONCREIF of that Ilk succeeded to Sir William Moncreif his Father. He married Annas Murray Daughter to Murray of Abercairnie. She bore to him these Six Sons and Five Daughters Sir John, William, Mr. Hugh, Mr. David, Robert and James Moncreifs and Christian, Annas, Catharine, Jean, Nicholas and Bethsheba Moncreifs. His Eldest Son succeeded to him. He lived about The Year 1600.

WILLIAM MONCREIF his Second Son died of 22 Years of Age sans Issue.

MR. HUGH MONCREIF The Third Son married Isobell Hay Daughter to Hay of Megginsh or Pitfour.

[*page 65.*] MR. DAVID MONCREIF The Fourth Son (says The Tree) married Margaret Beatoun Daughter to Beatoun of Creich. Nota. I suppose this is wrong; For he married Margaret Moncreif Daughter to Moncreif of Balcaskie being Heiress, and so he became Laird of Balcaskie.

JAMES MONCREIF The Fifth Son.

ROBERT MONCREIF The Sixth Son.

CHRISTIAN MONCREIF Sir William Moncreif his Eldest Daughter married Robert Forbes of Rires.

ANNAS MONCREIF The Second Daughter married James Ramsay of Corstan.

CATHARINE MONCREIF The Third Daughter was Lady Logie-wishart.

Jean Moncreif The Fourth Daughter married Hay of Leys.

Nicolas Moncreif The Fifth Daughter married John Dundas of Fingask.

Bethsheba Moncreif The Sixth Daughter married Sir David Barclay of Cullerny.

Sir John Moncreif of that Ilk succeeded to his Father Sir William Moncreif. He married twice, First, Anna Beaton Daughter to David Beaton of Creich. She bore to him a Son William and Two Daughters Annas and Elizabeth Moncreifs. Thereafter he married Mary Murray Daughter to William or John Earl of Athol. She bore to him Five Sons Sir John Moncreif The Eldest and David, Henry, James and William Moncreifs and a Daughter Margaret. [vol. i. p. 193.

Sir John Moncreif The Eldest of The Second Marriage succeeded to his Father. [*page 66.*]

William Moncreif The only Son of The First Marriage died without Issue.

Annas Moncreif Eldest Daughter of The First Marriage was married to James Beaton of Balfour. She bore to him Two Sons John who died young and David now Laird of Balfour and Creich.

Margaret Moncreif Daughter of Sir John Moncreif his Second Marriage married (ut puto) George Murray now of Pittencreif Brother to Lord Eliebank.

Elizabeth Moncreif was never married being The Second Daughter of The First Marriage.

David, Henry, James and William Moncreifs all Sons to Sir John Moncreif of his Second Marriage had no Issue. David had The Title of Knight Baronet, and now after him Sir James brooks it.

Sir John Moncreif succeeded to his Father Sir John Moncreif of that Ilk being his Eldest Son of his Second Marriage who came to The Estate under great Burthens (through The Profuseness of his Mother which he could not overcome). He sold The Estate to Thomas Moncreif One of The Clerks of Exchecquer by Birth an Orknay Man now Knight Baronet. Sir John is now dead without Issue, and so that antient and honourable Family is now quite extinguished as are also these other Cadets of it, to wit, Easter Moncreif, Colfargie, Wester-Rind and Kintullo. Only Tippermallo stands and is well.

This Last Sir John was an accomplished Gentleman discreet and prudent. He never married, and so has no Posterity.

[*page 67.*] The Fortune is acquired by Thomas Moncreif who came from Orknay about The Year 1648. He married Bethia Hamilton Daughter to Mr. Alexander Hamilton Writer to The Signet. He has been long Clerk to The Exchecquer and Thesaury of Scotland; As yet he has no Issue, but is The richest and has The most opulent Fortune that ever any of The Name had in The Kingdom, and is a Knight Baronet having risen to Riches and Honour by The Favour and Means of John Earl of Crawford Thesaurer of Scotland and by his own Industry and Parsimony.

[*page 71.*][1]
vol. i. p. 323.

Morton of Cambo his old Writs.

1. King William The Lyon's 3d Charter to Robert of Newham of The Lands of Cambo. But The Charter wants a Date. Tenend. a Comitissâ Matre Regis et Hæredibus suis sicut Carta dictæ Comitissæ (i.e. Adamæ) testatur et confirmat per Servitium unius Hominis in Exercitu meo &c. Testibus Willielmo de Blakole Camerario, Alexandro de Sainto Martino apud Strivelin. Nota. This Adama was Daughter to William Earl of Warren and was married to Prince Henry commonly called Earl Henry Son to King David 1st called St. David, Youngest Son to King Malcolme Canmore. She bore to Earl Henry King Malcolme the 4th (surnamed The Maiden) King William and David Earl of Huntington and Three Daughters Adama, Margaret and Maude, and after The Prince's Death she was married to McDuff 2d of The Name Earl of Fyffe.

2. Duncan Earl of Fyffe gives a Charter of The Lands of Thamastoun cum superiori Dominio omnium Liberetenentium ejusdem Terræ et cum ipsius Terræ Hominibus nativis. Teste Willielmo Priore Sancti Andreæ, Io. Michael de Weyms, Michael Scot, David de Weyms, Andrew de Valouns et Io.

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[1] Pages 68, 69, and 70 of MS. are blank.

Castel Militibus to Sir Roger de Mortuo Mari (conceived to be The Etymology of Morton) and to Elizabeth (Macduff) his Wife Daughter to this Earl Duncan. The Charter has no Date. But, he being a Witness in King William's Charter of Confirmation of all prior Gifts and Grants to The See of St. Andrews it must have been given (says Mr. Charles Gedde) near The Year 1200 to be holden of The Granter for Payment of a Pair of Gilt Spurs or Two Shillings Scots therefore in The Fairs or Mercats of Dundee.

3. Peter of Balfour his Licence to John Monepenny (who was interdicted to Peter) to wodset The Lands of Mirton to Nichol of Milton Clerk of The Chamber to King Alexander 3d. The Licence is dated in The 14th Year of King Alexander 3d his Reign, i.e. Anno Domini 1263. [*page* 72.]

4. John Monepennie of Blachbolg (i.e. ut conjicio, Blebo) gives a Wodset of Mirton to The said Nichol Clerk of The King's Chamber. The Date is A.D. 1263.

5. Richard of Strekelaw or Stickelaw Dominus de Blachbolg sets in Feu Farm to The foresaid Nichol Upper and Nether Reskes &c. Dated at Blachbolg upon Pasch Thursday The 15th Year of King Alexander The Third his Reign, i.e. A. 1264.

6. Gamel (Gamelinus) Bishop of St. Andrews gives a Charter confirming John Monepennie his Deed in Favours of Nichol dated at Cambuskenneth 18th May Anno Regni Alexandri 3tii 15, that is A.D. 1264.

7. John Monepennie of Blabolg grants a Charter to Thomas de Lydel of a Piece (unum Bovatum Terræ, i.e. an Ox-Gate of Land) of Land in Blabolg The Charter wants a Date. But this Thomas de Lydel is a Witness in The 5th Evident with this John Monepennie which is dated 1264, and John is also a Witness in The Third Evident. So this Charter is in The Reign of King Alexander 3d who died 1285.

8. King Robert Bruce gives a Charter of Gresmanstoun and of The Kirk and Duties of Crail to William of Cambo Knight. The Words of The Charter are 'In Extentum Centum Mercatarum et Decem Solidatarum Terræ una cum Septem Marcis cum Dimidia Sterlingorum annuatim percipiendis per Manus Camerarii nostri et Balivorum nostrorum vol. i. p. 324.

Burgi de Caraill de Firmis Burgi prædicti quousque sibi de Decem Libratis Terræ in Loco competenti (citra) Montes Scotiæ in Regno nostro Scotiæ heredetarie per nos aut Heredes nostros fuerit provisum liberè et quietè ab omni Servitio &c. Apud Aberbrothock 7° Martii. Anno Regni 19°. i.e. A.D. 1325. [*page* 73.] Testibus Wmo, Joanne, Gilberto, S^{ti} Andrææ, Glasguensis et (So)dorensis. Ecclesiarum Episcopis, Bernardo Abbate de Ardbroth Cancellario, Thomâ Ranulph, Comite Moraviæ, Domino Vallis Annandiæ et Manniæ Nepote nostro carissimo, Waltero Senescallo Scotiæ, Jacobo Domino de Douglas et David Barclay Militibus.

9. King David The Second grants a Charter confirming Duncan E. of Fyffe his Charter to Rogerus de Mortuo Mari of The Lands of Thamastoun to be holden of The said Earl and his Successors, salvo Servitio nostro, Dated at Dumfermline Last December Anno Regni 15 et A.D. 1344. Testibus Roberto Senescallo Scotiæ Nepote nostro, Joanne Ranulph, Comite Moraviæ, Dno Vallis Annandiæ et Manniæ Consanguineo nostro, Patricio de Dunbar Comite Marciæ, Mauricio de Moraviâ, Malcolmo Flyming et Thomâ de Carnots Militibus.

10. King Robert The First his Charter to William of Cambo Son to Sir John of Cambo (Militis de Fyff. The Charter has it so) in these Words ‘Quod ipse et Heredes sui liberi sint et quieti in perpetuum a Prestatione Multure de Terrâ suâ de Cambow cum Pertinen. ita quod licitè possint molere ubicunque voluerint et viderint expedire,’ with a Prohibition not to vex him nor his Heirs thereanent super nostram plenariam Forisfacturam, Dated at Berwick upon Tweed 25th March An. Reg. 14° i.e. A.D. 1320. Nota. They take The Granter of this Charter to be King Robert 2d. But he behoved to be King Robert 1st because Bernard Abbot of Ardbroth, Chancellour and Walter The Great Steward and others who were Contemporaries with King Robert Bruce are The [*page* 74.] Witnesses, viz. John de Menteith, Robert de Keith Mariscallo Scotiæ et Alexro de Seton.

11. Andrew d. Valens Senescallus de Fyff his Receipt from William de Myretoun Domino ejusdem of Five Merks Sterline pro Parte Solutionis Relevii sui debit. Domino de Fyff for Fawfields Dated Octavo Die post Festum Andreæ Apostoli 1361.

12. Malcolme de Myretoun Dominus ejusdem his Receipt from John of Weyms Domino de Kincardin[1] of Ten ~~Libs~~ Sterline super Terras de Ballas et Fawfield superiori et inferiori, and so he wodsetts these Lands to John Weyms ay and while he were paid of The said Sum and all other Sums received from him by The said William. Dated at Rires. 20 Junii 1384.

13. John Dryburgh Notary Publick his Instrument taken by John of Rires and Malcolme of Myrtoun for keeping of these Conditions &c. Dated at Craill in Haly Croce Kirk 21 Junii 1384 The next Day after The Wodsett.

14. King Robert 2d his Charter disponing dilecto Filio nostro David de Lindsay Knight The Superiority of The Lands of Cambow with The Pertinents to be holden of The King and his Successors Faciendo inde Servitia debita et consueta. Dated at Linlithgow 1 Julii An. Regni 14°. i.e. 1383. The Witnesses are William and John The Bishops of St. Andrews and Dunkeld (The Second John being then Chancellor) John E. of Carrik-primogenito nostro Senescallo Scotiæ, Robert E. of Fyffe and Menteith Filio nostro dilecto et Jacobo de Douglas Consanguineo nostro Comitibus Archibaldo de Douglas et Roberto de Ereskine Consanguineis nostris. vol. i. p. 325.

David Myrtoun of Cambo in The Days of King James 5th [*page* 75.]

William Morton (or Myrtoun) of Cambo Son to David Morton of Cambo and Father to Thomas Morton in The Reign of Queen Mary was twice married, First, He married Melvill Daughter to Melvill of Carnbie and she bore to him One Son Thomas Morton and these Thirteen Daughters

Mortons. Next he married Elizabeth Spens Daughter to Spens of Wormistoun (who was called The Little

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[1] 'Caldrum' interlined in later hand for 'Cardin' in Kincardin.

Lady) who bore to him Four Daughters, to wit,
Marjory and Catharine Mortons.

Thomas Morton his Son of The First Marriage succeeded to him, and his Daughters were married as follows—

First Marriage.

1. Morton married Meldrum of Newhall.
2. Morton married Spens of Wormistoun.
3. Morton married Morton of Runclerstoun.
4. Morton married Kay of Stra-Airlie.
[*page* 76.] 5. Morton married Lundy of
6. Morton married Arnot of Scotlandwell.
7. Morton married Shaw of Lathangy.

8. Helen Morton married Colonel Andrew Trail, and bore to him Mr. Robert Trail Minister at Edinburgh. After She married Sir Robert Danielstoune [of Camone Laris F. et H., Roberti D. Burg^{sis} de Linlithgow. Ap^{r}. 9. 1586. ch. 141, Lib. 36][1] Lord Conservator.

9. Isabell Morton married Andrew Fermor [or rather Fery Portioner of Craigtoun—Ch. 495. Lib. 37. arch public.][1]

10. Morton married Mr. John Buttel or Buthell in Crail.

11. Morton married John Murray.

12. Morton married Mr. Robert Airth.

13. Morton turned a Nun, went abroad and died beyond Sea.

vol. i. p. 326. The Daughters of the Second Marriage.

1. Morton married Weyms of Pittencreife.
2. Morton married Andrew Melvil in Anstruther.

3. Marjory Morton married Walter Gedde in St. Andrews Son to Charles Gedde and Lawmount his Wife and bore to him Mr. Charles (sans Issue) and William Gedde. [*page* 77.] William married Margaret Wilson who bore John and Alexander Geddes and Two Daughters Catharine and Janet. John Gedde married Elisabeth Lentron who bore to him Two Sons Mr. Charles who died of The Age of 22 and James who died a Child and Two Daughters Helen and Elizabeth. Helen married Mr. James Lentron in November 1690 and bore to

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[1] Later additions.

him Three Daughters at Two Births who are all dead with their Father who died Aprile 1692.

4. Catharine Morton youngest Daughter to William Morton of Cambo and of his Second Marriage was married to Mr. Robert Maule Uncle to Patrick The First Earl of Panmoor.

Thomas Morton Son to William Morton of Cambo and Melvill his said First Lady succeeded to his Father in The Estate. He married Mrs. Catharine Lindsay Daughter to John Lord Lindsay who bore to him William Morton who succeeded to him and a Daughter Helen Morton married to Alexander Cunynghame of Barnes and bore to him John Cunyngham of Barnes and Morton.

Helen Morton Daughter to this Sir Thomas married Alexander Cunynhame of Barnes and bore John Cunynghame of Barnes.

William Morton Eldest Son to Thomas Morton of Cambo and Mrs. Catharine Lindesay his Lady succeeded to his Father. He married Margaret Murray Daughter to Murray who bore to him Sir Thomas Morton. Nota. I find a Laird of Cambo married to Jean Lundy Third Daughter to Lundy of that Ilk by his Lady Christian Ruthven First Daughter to William The Third Lord Ruthven.

Sir Thomas Morton Eldest Son to William Morton of Cambo and Margaret Murray his Lady succeeded to his Father Anno 1628. He married ~~Mrs. Catharine Lindsay~~ who bore to him a Son Patrick who succeeded to him and Two Daughters Eupham and Anna Mortons. [*page* 78.]

Sir Patrick Morton Son to Sir Thomas Morton of Cambo and his Lady succeeded to his Father Anno 1645. He married Elizabeth Prestoun Daughter to Sir John Prestoun of Airdrie and Dame Agnes Lundie his Second Lady. This Sir Patrick and his Lady have ruined and undone this antient and honourable Fortune and Family and sold The Estate to Sir Charles Ereskine Lord Lyon Son to Earl of Kellie in Anno 16 years. This

Sir Patrick Morton his Lady bore a Son Robert and Two Daughters who are all now in a very poor and mean Condition through their Parents Profuseness and ill Managery.

[*page 81.*][1]
vol. i. p. 175

SOME CHARTERS to The LAIRDS of KINNAIRD of that ILK and of The Lands of Incheture.

Willielmus Rex Scotorum Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justitiariis, Ministris et omnibus probis hōibus [totius][2] etc. dedisse Radulpho Ruffo Kinnaird per rectas divisas suas, excepta Pitmeodhell. Ricardi Clerici mei Tenendas sibi et Heredibus suis de me et Heredibus meis in Feudo et Hereditate, in Boscho et Plano, in Terris et Aquis, in Pratis et Pascuis et omnibus justis pertinentiis suis cum Sacco et Socca, cum Thole et Thame et In fang theefe liberè, quietè etc. per Servitium unius Militis. Testibus M. Episcopo de Aberdeen, Andreô Episcopo de Caithnes, Waltero de (Bidun) Cancellario, Comite Duncano Justitiario, Waltero de Berchley Camerario , Philippo de Colvill, Thomâ de Musecamp. Henrico filio [Jordani Ricardo Mallivin][2] Apud Perth.

[*Edr* 12 *Octr* 1758 *collat et correct. ea Autographo.*][2]

Richardus de Kinnarrd Omnibus amicis suis tam Ecclesiasticis Clericis quàm Laicis salutem. Sciant omnes tam pntes quàm futuri me dedisse etc. Joanni filio Richardi de Invertul totam terram de Dunore cum rectis divisis suis in moris et omnibus aliis pertinentiis in liberum Maritagium cum sorore meâ Isobellâ adeo liberè etc. sicut aliud Maritagium datur ab aliquo Barone vel Milite in toto Regno Scotiæ. Tenendas sibi et Heredibus suis quos habuerit de sorore meâ Isobellâ de me et Heredibus meis in Feodo et Hereditate. Inde Faciendo forinsecum Servitium Domini Regis quantum pertinet ad Medietatem unius Davanch. Et Reddendo mihi et

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[1] Pages 79 and 80 of MS. are blank.

[2] Later additions.

Heredibus meis annuatim unam Libram Cymini (Cumini debet esse) ad Festum S^{ti} Martini. Testibus Roger de Mortuo Mari, David de Hayâ, Reginaldo de Aberneth, Michaele de Inchethor, Hugone de Cambus, Duncano de Ralendâ, Roberto de Hayâ, Malcolmo fratre ejus.

[*page 82.*]

vol. i. p. 176.

Radalphus de Kynnaird Omnibus amicis suis tàm Clericis quàm Laicis Salutem. Sciant omnes tam pntes quàm futuri me concessisse etc. Richardo filio Joannis de Invertuyl totam terram de Dunore cum rectis divisis suis etc. quam Richardus pater meus dedit Joanni filio Richardi de Invertuil in liberum Maritagium cum Isobellâ sorore suâ adeo liberè &c. sicut Charta Richardi patris mei inde confecta testatur. Tenendam sibi et Heredibus suis de me & Heredibus meis in Feodo. Reliqua ut in precedenti Cartâ. His testibus Galfrido Dei Gratia Epo Dunkeld, Alexro Abbate de Cupro, Philippo Abbate de Sconâ, Dnis David, Roberto Malcolmo Joanne de Haya [—Andrea Persono de Inchethor Henrico de Abernith—Patricio Vicario de Pert—W^{lmo} de Blase Malcolmo de Kyndpindy et multis aliis—Collat cum autographo. Oct^{r} 12—1758.][1]

Robertus (3) Dei Gratià Rex Scotorum etc. Salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse etc. dilecto et fideli novo Reginaldo de Kynnaird filio quondam Richardi de Kynnaird Militis et Marjoriæ de Kyrcaldi filiæ et Heredi quondam Joannis de Kyrcaldy quam idem Reginaldus ducere proponit in Uxorem Omnes et singulas terras quas dicta Marjoria de nobis tenuit in Capite in Baroniá de Inchesture infra Vicecōitum de Perth et quas dicta Marjoria in manibus noris apud Perth in pn̄tia plurium Regni nostri Procerum, Baronum, Militum et Nobilium tum ibidem existentium non vi aut metu ducta, nec errore lapsa sed merâ et spontaneâ voluntate suâ per fustim et baculum resignavit etc. Tenendas et Habendas omnes et singulas predictas terras eisdem Reginaldo et Marioriæ ac eorum alteri diutius viventi ac Heredibus inter ipsos letimè procreandis. Quibus deficientibus, veris, legitimis et propinquioribus Heredibus dicti Reginaldi quibuscunque de nobis et Heredibus noris in Feodo et Hereditate in perpetuum per omnes rectas metas etc. adeo

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[1] Later addition.

liberè etc. sicut dicta Marioria aut Predicessores sui dictas terras de nobis et Predicessoribus noris tenuit seu tenuerunt. Faciendo nobis et Heredibus noris de eisdem terris Servitia debita et consueta. In cujus rei etc. Testibus Venerabilibus in Christo Patribus Waltero Epo S^ti^ Andreæ, Gilberto Epo Abirdonen. Cancellaria nostro, charissimo, primogenito nostro David Duce Rothesaie Comite de Carrick et Atholiæ Senes- [*page 83.*] callo, Roberto Duce Albaniæ Comite de Fyff et Monteith fratre nostro germano, Archibaldo Comite de Douglas Domino Galavidiæ, Jacobo de Douglas Domino de Dalkeith et Thomâ de Erskine consanguineis nostris dilectis Militibus. Apud Perth 28 Janr. Anno Gratiæ 1399 et Regni nostri Anno Decimo.

[*page* 85.][1]

THE GENEALOGY of The MACKENZIES preceeding The Year 1661 written in The Year 1669 by a Person of Quality transcribed from a Manuscript in The Hands of Mr. John Mackenzie of Delvin Writer to The Signet.

THE Family of The Geraldines were transplanted from Florence (as Cambden relates) to Bretaigne in Two Brethren of The Name who accompanying William The Conqueror from France to The Conquest of England Anno 1066 were by him rewarded among other Chiefs by a Share in The Purchase. They settled in The West of England where they lived in The Duty of Peaceable Obedience till Glory called them with Strangbow to Ireland in Assistance of Dermond King of Leinster, in which War they attained to such Repute by The Valour of Maurice FitzGerald, who was The next in Power to Pembrock, that he and others of his Relations were Eyed by The King as fit to attempt a sufficient, at Least, to begin a Conquest for him of that Isle. Nor did they fail his Expectation, that Family and that only at First acquiring and ever retaining what they conquered there.

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[1] Page 84 of MS. blank.

This Family confident of their own Merits, or, perhaps, by an innate Generosity, as they were never at Ease when their Prince had War, so in The Time of Peace they were never amongst those Court Drons that fed on The Honey of other Mens Labours, but being ever notable in War, so they were ever private in Peace, and, because it was below their Humour to truckle under Court Parasits, they therefore frequently smarted under Favourits Odiums. The Records of England and Ireland are stuffed with The Geraldines Actions for their Prince and Countrey and their Sufferings unjustly by Courtiers Malice as often noted. How oft does Ophaly retain, as at First his Predecessors gained, Ireland? And as oft do The State Ministers, who were but Hearers of their Glorious Actings, triumph over them by Pretences of Legal Power. Yet The Fate of The Geraldines was too strong for their Enemy's Malice, and never were cast down so by them but that their Rise was in greater Glory. [*page 86.*]

The greatest Stroke that ever reached them was that given by Sir Richard Bothell aliàs Capell, as Holinshed notes; He slew John Fitz Thomas then Chief of The Geraldines and in The Irish Chronicle called Lord John together with Maurice his Eldest Son Anno 1261. John his Son called also by Holinshed Lord John fled to England whence he was restored to his Barony of Ophaly and afterwards created Earl of Kildare by   King of England Anno 1290.

His other Two Sons Colin and Galen fled to Scotland where they were graciously received by King Alexander, and The next Year 1262 they valourously assisted at The notable Defeat given to The Dains at Largs. This is brought down to us not only by unquestioned and constant Tradition but in a Fragment of The Records of Iycolumkiel that is preserved by Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbet, where Mention is made of The most eminent Actors in that Battle. They name with The Steuart & The Cummin Walter Steuart Earl of Carrick and March The Thayn of Argyle, Robert de Loudon, James de Striveling, Walter Cummin, Thomas Maltiver, Perigrinus et Hibernus, Nobilis ex Familiâ Geraldinorum, qui proximo Anno ab Hiberniâ pulsus, apud Regem benignè acceptus hucusque in Curtâ permansit, et in præfato Prælio strenuè pugnavit.

From this Battle of Largs Walter Steuart was sent with Forces to reduce The Isles then associate with The Norwegian. To retain them in Obedience he built a Fort in Kintail which took it's Name from it's intended Use, and was called The Danting Isle fitly situate to attack any who stirred in a great Part of The Isles, and in it they placed Colin Fitz Gerald with a Garrison. This, as it is transferred by Tradition, so The said Fragment asserts The same with The Account of that Expedition made to The Isles speaking of these who encouraged Walter Steuart among other Names this Gerald with this Note de quo supra in Prælio ad Larges, qui postea se fortiter contra Insulanos gessit, et ibi inter eos in præsidium relictus, being left in Kintail. Tradition says He married The Daughter of M^cMahon Heritor of The Half of [*page* 87.] Kintail. This M^cMahon, which ineptly is Englished Matthison is descended of The antient Fitzursuli or Ursini of Ireland and are of The Roman Lineage. The other Half of Kintail at this Time belonged to O Beolan, whose Chief called Ferquhar was created Earl of Ross, and his Lands in Kintail were given by The King to Colin Fitz Gerald. This Tradition carrys enough of Probability to found Historical Credit. But I find no Charter of these Lands proporting any such Grounds; For that First Charter of Kintail is given by this King Alexander to this Colin Anno 1266. It being The First, I shall relate it's full Tenor. Alexander Dei Gratiâ Rex Scotorum Omnibus probis Hominibus totius Terræ suæ Clericis et Laicis Salutem. Sciatis præsentes et futuri me pro fideli servitio mihi navato per Colinum Hibernum tàm in Bello quàm in Pace ideo dedisse et hâc præsenti Cartâ meâ concessisse dicto Colino et ejus Successoribus totas Terras de Kintail Tenendas de nobis et successoribus nostris in liberum Baroniam cum Guardia Redden.

Servitium forinsecum et Fidelitatem. Testibus Archibaldo Episcopo Moraviensi, Waltero Steuart, Henrico de Baleoch Camerar, Arnald. de Campan. Tho. Hostiar. Vicecomite de Innerness. Apud Kincardine IX Die Jan. Anno Regni Domini Regis XVI. This Kincardine may be that, probably, on Dee; For about this Time it is reported That, The King hunting in The Forrest of Mar, a Hart pursued him and with Probability to have hurt him if Colin Gerald had not killed him in his Approach with an Arrow. For which Cause The King allowed a Hart's Head pussant blooding from a Wound in The Fore Head to be his Coat Armorial supported by Two Gray Hounds, The Head in a Field Azure, which all descending of him have ever since carried.

This Colin had a Son by M^cMahon's Daughter whom he Named Kenneth after Kenneth Matthison his Father in Law Colin was killed at Glackchaillen in Lochailsh by The M^cMahons envying his Succession to Their old Heritage. But The Garrison consisting mostly of Mac Raes and Mac Lennans did so valiantly defend their Young Master's Right that maugre his Opposers they retain his Possessions to him. To Colin succeeded this Kenneth. It seems The Government [*page 88.*] of The Fort was Heritably conferred on this Family; For, as there is no Mention of any Change, so we find those Isles kept Peaceably, and, when any Stirs were raised, assoon did this Garrison dissipat them. Buchanan insinuates anent these Islelanders as if they were retained in Peace by The King's Ministers, but tells not who these were, these remoter Actors and Actions being little noticed by Historians whose Information as well as Knowledge did not oft exceed The adjacent Provinces.

All that descended of this Kenneth were by The Highlanders called Mac Chainichs taking The Patronymick from The Mac Mahon rather than from Colin whom they esteemed a Stranger. He married Morba Daughter to Mac Dougal of Lorne.

To Kenneth succeeded Kenneth his Son by Mac Dougal's Daughter and Sister Daughter to Cummin Earl of Athol. Yet, albeit Mac Dougal sided with The Baliol against The Bruce, Kenneth did own The other Partie, and was One of those who sheltered The Bruce in his Retreat and assisted him in his Recovery. I shall not say He was The only. But this stands for that Assertion That all who were considerable in The Hills and Isles were Enemies to The Bruce, and so cannot be presumed his Friends. The Earl of Ross William did most unhandsomely and inhumanely apprehend his Lady at Tayne and delivered her to The English Anno 1305: Donald of The Isles on Rothell or rather Ranald with all The Hebrides

Armed against The Bruce, and were beat by Edward Bruce at Deir in Buchan Anno 1308.

Alexander Earl of Argyle parted The Baliol. His Countrey therefore was wasted by Bruce Anno 1304 and himself taken Prisoner by him Anno 1309.

Mac Dougal of Lorne fought against The Bruce and took him Prisoner. From whence he notably escaped. So That there is none in The District left so considerable as this Chief who had an immediate Dependence on The Royal Family, and had this strong Fort, which was never commanded by The Bruce's Enemies either English or Scotch, and That his Shelter and Assistance was from a remote Place and Friend is evident in all our Stories.

[*page 89.*] But all The Neighbours being stated on a different Side from The Mackenzies ingendered a Feud betwixt him and them, especially, The Earl of Ross and Donald of The Isles, which never ended but with The End of The Earl of Ross and Lowering of The Lord of The Isles.

To Kenneth The Second of The Name succeeded Kenneth The Third of that Name. He married Finguala Daughter to MacLeod of Lewis. Before his Marriage he had Three Bastard Sons, viz. Hector Birrach. He married Helen Loban or Logan of Drumnamargne but forced from his Right by The Oppressions of The Earl of Ross Superior of Drumnamargne he turned Outlaw and died at Edderachilish having a Son called Henry of whom are descended The Sleight Henrick there. The Second Bastard was called Fewald Deirgaldach. Of him are descended John Mackenzie Commissary Depute of Ross thereafter in Cromarty and Mr. Rorie Mackenzie Minister at Croy with several others. The Third Bastard was called Alexander of whom are descended many of The Commanes of Brae Ross.

This Kenneth was called Kenneth Nistroin from his Great Nose. He was surprized by his Enemy The Earl of Ross and executed at Inverness. He had by MacLeod's Daughter Murdoch Dow and by another Wife Murdoch Riach. Kenneth murthered thus by The Earl of Ross, his Estate was possessed by The Oppressor's Followers. But Isleandounnan kept still out maintaining themselves on The Spoil of The Enemy. All being trod under by Insolence and Oppression, Right had no Place. This was during David Bruce his Imprisonment in England. One MacCaula, who commanded Isleandounnan, when he knew That The Earl of Ross had murthered his Master, conveyed his Son for Safety to MacCoule of Lorne. He married Daughter to MacCaula of Lochbroom. This MacCaula was killed by Leod MacGillandris. So The First Rights of The Lands of Lochbroom and Cogach fell unto Murdoch in Right of his Wife. But The Earl of Ross Superior of them assumed to himself by Force. Yet Murdoch assisted by his Cousin MacLeod of Lewis revenged his Brother in Law's Death on Leod; For Leod having appointed a Rendezvouz at Keam-Loch-Ew in Order to have spoiled Mackenzie's Lands, Murdoch prevented him by keeping The [*page 90.*] Rendezvouz and seizing on all Leod's People as they came he killed himself and made Paul his Son Prisoner. This Paul was released, and turned a common Depredator. Having drawn Murdoch Riach Brother to Mackenzie in Association with him they oft spoiled Caithness, where at Last Murdoch Riach was killed by Budge of Toftinga, and Paul obtained Peace from The Earl of Ross by giving his only Daughter to Ross of Balnagowen in Right of which Wife he enjoys The most of Stracharron and Strahockell.

During this turbulent Age Securities and Writs as well as Laws were little regarded. Each Man's Protection lay in his Strength till David Bruce's Return Anno 1357. The Kingdom being more Peaceable, and Law was more regarded. There is a Charter granted by David King of Scotland to this Murdo filio Kennethi de Kintail &c. Dated at Edinburgh 1362 et Regni Domini Regis 31. Testibus Waltero Senescallo Ramsay et Aliis.

To Murdoch Dow succeeded Murdoch Nidroit his Son so called because his Mother being with Child of him had been saved after a Fearfull Fall from The Bridge of Scattoll into The Water of Connan. He married Fingala Daughter to MacLeod of Herries. King Robert gave him a Charter at Edinburgh Anno 1380. Testibus Gulielmo de Douglas, Archibaldo de Alloway et Joanne Cancellario Scot.

This Murdoch was The only Chief in The North Highlands that refused Assistance to MacDonald when he fought against The Governour's Forces at Harlaw. This Family esteeming The Authority of The Magistrate as an inviolable Obligation, he was Prisoner by The Earl of Ross at Dingwall but was released in Exchange for Balnagowne who was taken for that End by some of Mackenzie's faithfull Servants. To Murdoch succeeded Alexander for his Righteousness called Inrick. He was The chief Instrument that settled The Earldom of Ross to The King after The Resignation thereof Anno 1477.

For which good Office he had some Part of it, viz. Strachonnan, Stragarrive and others disponed to him by a Charter dated at Edinburgh in September that Year. He married [*page 91.*] First Anna Daughter of MacDougal of Lorne by whom he had Kenneth and Duncan of whom is descended The Families of Logie and Hiltown, and by his Second Wife Margaret Daughter to MacDougal of Morir he had Hector The First of The House of Gairloch.

Kenneth his Eldest Son was in his Father's Lifetime married to Margaret Sister to Donald Lord of The Isles (and Daughter to John of Isla) who is accounted Earl of Ross but wrongfully; For this was long after The Resignation of The Earldom to the King. By her he had One Son called Kenneth Oig, that is Younger. But on a Discord with her Brother Donald of The Isles he sent her Home, the Grief whereof shortly killed her. This renewed The old Feud to a fatal Height which shortly ended in The Ruin of M^{c}Donald and in The Period of all his Pretences to Ross; For M^{c}Donald convocate a great Power to extirpate Mackenzie. On The other Side Kenneth had but few yet all Men of tried Valour, w^t whom at Blairnipark he overthrew Donald, killed most of his Men and all his Commanders and took himself Prisoner, whom he released some Moneths thereafter on Oath never to pretend to Ross or any Part thereof thereafter. At this Battle was killed Gillespick, a Bastard Brother of John of Isla, a valiant Man, and Father to Alexander MacGillespick, of whom by a Daughter is descended The House of Glengarrie, and on which Pretence they ridiculously found a Claim to The Succession of The Earldom of Ross, whilst not only Gillespick was a Bastard, as several Writs in Ross, especially, in Fowl's

Evidents carry expressly, but also John The Lawfull Son and Brother to this Gillespick invaded The Earldom long after his Father had resigned it to The King. This Kenneth called Kenneth i'vlaire from that Victory married to his Second Wife Anne Daughter to The Lord Lovitt by whom he had John, Alexander, Rorie and Mr. Kenneth. Of Alexander are descended Davachmaluoch, which is numerous. Of Rorie The Family of Achilty, Fairburne and Tollie and of Mr. Kenneth The Family of Suddy, Ord and Inverlael. Kenneth i'vlaire lived all his Lifetime a good and Peaceable Subject to his Prince and Friend to his Neighbours. He is buried at Beauliew at Mackenzie's Isle on The Right Side of The Altar. Kenneth died leaving his Children young under The Tutory of Hector his Brother; For Duncan had more Courage than Prudence. [*page 92.*]

Kenneth Oig The Son of The First Marriage died Young; For being amongst those that King James The Fourth secured at Edinburgh as Hostages for keeping The Highlands in Peace and escaping thence was killed by The Laird of Buchannan near The Torwood (Buchanan being at this Time an Outlaw) and thereby Buchanan was reconciled to The King. For having killed Young Mackenzie, he took MacIntosh who had escaped with him. Of a Natural Son of this Kenneth Oig are descended The Mackenzies in The Braes of Mar.

During Hector's Tutory Sir William Monro of Fouls, Baillie to The Duke of Ross, a Man of a high Spirit, but insolent, oppressed The Mackenzies. At Last his Actings incited Hector to such Resentments that, Sir William having convocate a great Number and with them pillaged such Places of Brae-Ross as belonged to Mackenzie, Hector in his Return fell upon him with a few but resolute Number, recovered The Spoil and chaced all Sir William's Forces and killed many, especially, of The Names of MacCulloch and Dingwall at a Place called Knock-Ferrell or Mount Ferrell in Strapeffer. Some Animosities arose after Kenneth Oig's Death betwixt Hector and his Pupill John (who succeeded his Brother) anent The Tutory which continued a long Time but was totally removed in The Time of Colin Earl of Seaforth. This Hector was a Man of great Valour and Prudence, and in his own

Time purchased a Part of Gairloch, which afterwards was wholly acquired by his Successores and now enjoyed by them.

To Kenneth i'vlaire John Eldest Son to Lovitt's Daughter succeeded. He married [Elisabeth Grant][1] Daughter to The Laird of Grant, and was a Man of extraordinary Prudence whereby he had The Esteem of an eminent Person. He was Privy Counsellor to King James The Fifth and to Queen Mary. In his Time he purchased much of The Brae-Lands of Ross and secured both what he had acquired and what his Predecessores had by well ordered and Legal Security. So That it is doubtfull whether his Predecessores Courage or his Prudence contributed most to The Rising of his Family. He was of a great Age, died at Inverchonran 1561, and is buried with his Father in Beauliew. He had only One Sister who was married to Rorie M^{c}Leod of Lewis.

[*page 93.*] To John succeeded Kenneth The Fifth of that Name. He was served Heir to his Father Anno 1561. He married Elizabeth Steuart Daughter to the Earl of Athol, and by her had Colin and Rorie. Of Rorie are descended The Families of Readcastle and Kincraig. This Kenneth was a Man of good Qualifications. He carried so prudently that he had The good Liking of his Prince and Peace from his Neighbours. He had many Daughters. One of them married Glengairrie and after Glengairrie's Death To The Chisholme of Comer. Another married to Belnagowen, One to MacIntosh, One to Cromartie, One to Fowles, and One to Innes of Innerbreackie. He sent his Eldest Son to join with Huntley for The Queen after her Escape from Loch Leven. Huntly sent Colin as One whose Prudence he confided to advise The Queen's Retreat to Stirling, where she might stay in Security till all her Friends were convocated. But by unhappy Counsel she refused this Advice & fought at Longside, where Colin was present, and when by The Regent's Insolence after that Victory, all The Loyal Subjects were forced to take Remissions for their Duty, as if it were a Crime, amongst The rest Mackenzie takes One, The only One that ever any of his Family had, and this is rather a

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[1] Later addition. Ch. 93. Lib. 30 Arch. pub. 20 Junii 1543—footnote in later hand.

Mark of his Fidelity than Evidence of Failzure and an Honour, not a Tash, to his Posterity. Ere he returned his Father Kenneth died at Killin The 6th June 1568, and was buried with his Father in Beawliew.

Colin succeeded his Father Kenneth. He was called Colin Caume because he wanted an Eye. During The Civil Wars and Debates after Langside he meddled with no Party. But when King James The Sixth took The Government, there was none in The North for whom he had greater Esteem than for this Colin. He made him One of The Privy Counsellors and oft Times invited him to be Nobilitate. But Colin always declined it aiming rather to have his Family remarkable for Power as it were above their Quality than for Titles that equalled their Power, albeit his Predecessores were active both in War and Peace and prudent in acquiring their Estate, yet this Man acquired more than all that went before him, and made such a solid Progress in it that what he acquired was with The Good Will of all and by clear unquarrelable Titles. In his Time The seed of War was sown betwixt Glengairrie and [*page 94.*] him, and grew by The Outragious Sornings of Glengairrie's Followers and The sharp Resentments of Rorie of Readcastle against them. But Colin did prudently dissemble some Inquiries rather than fall into Hostility which he well knew would not be so easily accorded if noticed. He bought several Lands from Glengairrie, and wodset others. He acquired Right from Bishop Lesly to several Lands of The Bishoprick which The Regent had sacrilegiously forced from him and detained by The Monros of Miltoun. But Mackenzie following The juster Side attained to The former Title, and at Last secured by Law he owned his Right by Force and expelled The Monros from their unjust Pretensions, in which there were some Skirmishes but always with Advantage on The Mackenzies Side. He protected his Cousin Torkill MacLeod of Lewis when he was oppressed by his unnatural Relations and natural Uncles, and from this he acquired a Right to The Lands of Assint, albeit The Possessores being always Outlaws keeped him long from The Possession of that Purchase. He married Barbara Grant Daughter to The Laird of Grant, and by her had many Daughters whom he married thus, One to

Simon Lord Lovitt, One to MacLean, and One to MacDonald of Slait. His Sons were Kenneth, Rorie, Alexander and Colin, and by Margaret Mackenzie Daughter to Davachmaluach he had another called Alexander. Of Rorie are descended The Families of Tarbet, Scatwall and Tarvie and Bolton. Of Alexander Kilcoy, Muir and Findone. Of Colin Kinnock and Pitlundie. Of The other Alexander Applecross, Cowl and Assint.

This Colin lived beloved of Prince and People, and died Regreted by all The 14th of June 1594 at Readcastle, and was buried at Beauliew.

Kenneth his Eldest Son The Sixth of that Name succeeded to him. He is served in all his Father's Lands holden of The King in November 1594. He married Ross Daughter to Belnagowen by whom he had Colin and John, Barbara who was married to The Lord Rae and Janet who was married to Sir Donald MacDonald of Slait Nephew and Heir to The former MacDonald of Slait. After her Death he married Isobell Ogilvie Daughter to Powrie Ogilvie, and by [*page 95.*] her had George, Thomas and Simon and Sibilla who was married to MacLeod of Herries.

This Kenneth was truely of an Heroick Temper, but of a Spirit too great for his Estate, perhaps, for his Countrey, yet bounded by his Station so as he resolved to seek fit Employment for him abroad. But no sooner had he gone to France but Glengairrie most outragiously without any Cause and against all Equity and Law convocates Multitudes of People and invades his Estate sacking, burning and destroying all. Kenneth's Friends sent Mr. John Mackenzie of Tollie to inform him of these Wrongs; Whereupon he made a speedy Return to an Affair so Urgent and so suitable to his Genius; For, as he never offered Wrong, so he never suffered any. His Heat did not overwhelm his Wit; For he took a Legal Procedure, obtained Commission of Fire and Sword against Glengairrie and his Accomplices, which he prosecute so bravely as in a short Time by himself and his Brethren he soon forced them to retreat from his Lands, and following them to their own Hills he so dissipate and destroyed them that Young Glengairrie and many others of their boldest Men and most outragious were killed and The rest forced to shelter themselves amongst The other MacDonalds in The Islands and remote Highlands leaving all their Estates to Kenneth's Disposal. In which Condition they remained all his Lifetime. This was esteemed so good Fortune by King James that he Nobilitate Kenneth making him by Patent Lord Kintail Anno He reduced Assint, to which his Father had acquired Right and made them Peaceable. On their Submission he gave a few of Assint to Donald MacNeil aliàs MacLeod for Service. The Lewis at this Time was possessed by a Rebellious Crew, Seven or Eight Bastard Sons of Rorie MacLeod of Lewis, who turned Turkle, The Righteous Heir out of Possession and became so Rebellious that on their Default The Lewis and it's Inhabitants are proscribed, and their Isle with others adjacent disposed to Balmerinoch, Balcornie, Wormistoune and others as a Place to be planted, which they attempted, but with bad Success; For they were thrice forced from it by those Bastards; The Righteous Heir Turkle being all The While sheltered by his Cousin Mackenzie kept only The Coigach of all his just Possessions and The Evidents of The rest. These he gave in Custody to Mackenzie. At Last, his only Son John being murthered by these Rebells, he disponed his Estate to his Daughter Margaret, whom he married to Rorie Mackenzie Brother to Kenneth. But both of them [*page 96.*] were unable to reduce these Rebells, and by Turkle's Sloath and Necessities The Fife Adventures had acquired Legal Titles. But The Bastards kept Possession against both The Fife Men and Turkle's Right till, at Last, Turkle and Rorie making over The Title of The Lewis for certain other Lands disponed to Rorie & Sums of Money advanced to Turkle's other Daughter. The Fife Men also wearied with frequent Defeats, their Title also was disponed to Kenneth, and he Armed with a Commission against The Rebells invaded them, forced them to retreat, and resolving to attack them shortly with a greater Force he returned to Ross where he died at Brahan Anno 1611 and was buried at Beauliew with his Predecessors. By Reason of his great Business and Troubles he was forced into great Expences whereby he left his Estate in great Burthen to The Management of his Brother Rorie on whose Judgement in all his Affairs he had ever great Confidence.

Rorie finding his Brother's Fortune under much Debt and The Family necessarily involved in Feuds and Wars with Glengairrie and The Rebells in The Lewis, fearing That he should not overcome those Difficulties was loath to engage in The Tutory. But, when all others refused to undergo The Charge, he set resolutely to The Work. The First he did was to assault The Rebells in The Lewis, which he did so suddenly after his Brother's Death and so unexpectedly to them that what The Fife Adventures had spent many Years and much Treasure in without Success he in a few Moneths accomplished; For having by his Youngest Brother Alexander chased Neil The Chief Commander of all The rest from The Isle pursued him to Glasgow, where apprehending him he delivered him to The Council, who executed him immediately. He returned to The Lewis, banished those whose Deportment he most doubted, and settled The rest as Peaceable Tenants to his Nephew. Which Success he had with The more Facility, because he had The only Title of Succession to it by his Wife, and they looked on him as The just Master. From thence he invaded Glengairrie who was again recollecting his Forces. But at his Coming they dissipate and fled. He pursued Glengairrie to Blairy in Morray, where he took him, but willing to have his Nephew's Estate settled with Conventional Rights rather than Legal he took Low-Countrey Men Sureties for Glengairrie's Peaceable Deportment, and then contracted with him for The [*page 97.*] Reversion of The former Wodsets which Colin of Kintail had acquired of him, and for a Ratification and new Disposition of all his Lands formerly sold to Colin, and paid him 30,000 Merks in Money for this, and gave him a Title to Laggan Achindrom, which till then he possessed by Force. So That Glengairrie did ever acknowledge it as a Favour to be overcome by such Enemies who over Disobligements did deal both justly and generously.

Rorie employed himself thereafter in settling his Pupill's Estate, which he did to that Advantage that ere his Minority past he freed his Estate leaving him Master of an opulent Fortune and of great Superiorities; For he acquired The

Superiority of Fronterness with The Heritable Stewartry of The Isle of Sky to his Pupill, The Superiority of Rassay and some other Isles. At this Time MacLeod, partly by Law, partly by Force had possessed himself of Slait and Fronterness a great Part of MacDonald's Estate. Rorie now Knighted by King James owned MacDonald's Cause as an injured Neighbour, and by The same Methods that MacLeod possessed Slait and Fronterness he recovered both from him marrying The Heir thereof Sir Donald MacDonald to his Neice Sister to Lord Colin, and caused him take The Lands of Fronterness holden of his Pupill. Shortly after that he took The Management of MacLean's Estate, and recovered it from The Earl of Argyle who had fixed a Number of Debts and Pretences on it. So by his Means all The Isles were composed and accorded in their Debates & settled in their Estates, from whence a full Peace ensued amongst The Isleanders, MacNeil of Barray excepted, who had been an Hereditary Out-law. Him by Commission Sir Rorie reduced, took in his Fort of Kisemull, and carried him Prisoner to Edinburgh, where he procured his Remission. The King gifted his Estate to Sir Rorie, who restored it to MacNeil for a Sum not exceeding his Expences and holding it of himself in Feu.

This Sir Rorie, as he was beneficial to all his Relations, establishing them in free and secure Fortunes, he purchased considerable Lands to himself in Ross and Morray besides The Patrimony left him by his Father The Lands of Coigach and others which in Lieu of The Lewis were given him by his Brother. His Death was regreted as a Public Calamity, which fell out in September 1626 in The 48th year of his Age.

To this Sir Rorie succeeded Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbet, and to him Sir George Mackenzie. Of whom to write might be more Honour to him than Safety to The Writer as Matters now stand.

To Kenneth Lord Kintail succeeded Colin. His Minority past with Advantage to his Affairs under his Uncle's Tutory. He married Margaret Daughter to The Earl of Dumfermling Chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had several Children. But all of them died before him, except Two Daughters. [*page* 98.]

Jean married to The Master of Berridale Heir to The Earl of Caithness and thereafter to The Lord Duffus and Anne married to Alexander Earl of Balcarras and afterward to Archibald Earl of Argyle.

This Colin was a Noble Person of virtuous Endowments beloved by all good Men, especially, his Prince. He made him Earl of Seaforth Anno 1623. He fell into Legal Debates with The Earl of Argyle which necessitate him oft to Court, and thereby to Expence and Debt, and, albeit he retired from Court in Order to recover his Fortune from Burthen, yet his short Life allowed him not Success. He acquired and settled The Right of The Superiority of Mudiart and Arosaig The Captain of Clan Ranald's Lands which his Father Lord Kenneth formerly claimed Right to but lived not to accomplish it. Thus all The Highlands and Isles from Ardnamurachan to Strathnaver were either The Mackenzies Property or under their Vassalage, some very few excepted, and all about him were tied to his Family by very strict Bonds of Friendship or Vassalage, which, as it did beget Respect from many, it begot Envy in others, especially, his Equals. He died at Chanonrie Anno 1632, and was buried there in a Place destinate for that by himself. His Brother John died before him without Heirs Male. So The Estate fell to George The Eldest Son of Kenneth Lord Kintail by his Second Marriage with Isobell Ogilvie. Thomas The Second Son had The Estate of Pluscarden transferred to him, and Simon The Third had The Estate of Lochslin. Of this Simon is descended Sir George Mackenzie of Rose-haugh.

George Earl of Seaforth succeeded his Brother Colin. He married in his Brother's Lifetime Barbara Daughter to The Lord Forbes, and by her had Kenneth, George, Colin and Rorie & Three Daughters. Jean married to The Earl of Mar and afterwards to The Lord Fraser, Margaret to Sir William Sinclair of May and Barbara to Sir John Urquhart of Cromertie.

This George being a Nobleman of excellent Qualifications [*page* 99.] shared in The Fortunes of his Prince King Charles the First, for whom he suffered all The Calamity in his Estate that envious or malicious Enemies could inflict. He was made

Secretary by King Charles The Second in Holland, but died in that Banishment before he saw an End of his King and Countrey's Calamities or of his own Injuries. He died at Schidam, and is buried there 1651.

KENNETH Earl of Seaforth succeeded to his Father George both in his Fortune and in his Fate at First; For The Rebells possessing The Authority oppressed all The Loyal Subjects and him with The First. His Estate was overburthened to it's Destruction. But Nothing could deter him so as to bring him to forsake his King and his Duty. Where-ever any was in The Field for him he was One seconding that falling Cause with all his Power, and, when he was not in The Field against The Enemy, he was in The Prison by them untill The King's Restauration, whereby he attained to his Wishes in his Prince and to The Geraldine Fate in himself, which, as was remarked by many, so more narrowly by that famous Writer Geraldus Cambrensis.

THE GENEALOGY of The most considerable Families descended by Males of The House of MACKENZIE preceeding The Year 1667 collected by John Mackenzie of Aplecross.

[page 103.][1]

THE GENEALOGY of The Successors of HECTOR ROY MACKENZIE The only Son of The Second Marriage of The Seventh Laird of Kintail.

HECTOR ROY MACKENZIE after The Death of his Eldest Brother's Son Kenneth Alick did all he could to keep his Eldest Brother's Children gotten with The Lord Lovitt's Daughter from The Estate. But after some Wrangling John The Eldest of them, though very young, dispossessed him thereof, and made him acknowledge him as his Chief, and yet was content to give him The Administration of his

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[1] Pages 100 to 102 of MS. inclusive are blank.

Estate as Tutor for Six Years, during which Time he attended The Court for his Education. Hector mean while managed his Affairs against all The Malice of his Adversaries. For Sir William Minro of Fowles having The Place of Lieutenant of The Earldom of Ross, he came to hold Courts to The Town of Kinnellan, which was then One of The Places of Mackenzie's Residence, where there were Two fair and large Barns after The Manner of those Times and Sir William to put an Indignity on Hector The Tutor would needs have One of The Barns carried away to Fowles, which was done without Opposition. The Tutor residing else where at that Time. But, how soon he was told of it he sent a Gentleman to acquaint Sir William That The other Barn he left was as good as that he took away, but That he doubted it might be worse to carry, seeing he resolved to wait upon him in The Place. Sir William by his Answer discovered his Intentions of accepting The Challenge, and accordingly took his Opportunity of Carrying away The other Barn. But being overtaken by Hector with Seven Score of his best Men at a Place called Drumchat on The Side of Lochoussie above Dingwall notwithstanding of The great Inequality of their Numbers, The Lieutenant having several Hundreds of his own & others of The People convocate on Purpose, Hector fell upon him, rooted him, and committed a great Slaughter upon his Men pursuing himself to The Burn of Lemlair.

Hector after he gave his Nephew The Management of his Estate had several Debates with The Shiellilichallum having purchased Legal Titles to such Parts of The Lands of Gairloch as were at that Time in their Possession. [*page 104.*] Upon which there followed some Skirmishes with The Advantage always on Hector's Side whereof The most notable happened at a Place called Beallach Glaisteid, where his Nephew assisted him with The Kintail Men.

This Hector had taken to his First Wife

Daughter to The Laird of Grant. But she died before The Solemnizing of their Marriage; Yet she bare him a Son called Hector afterwards nicknamed Hector Caume, who was Possessor of Ochterneid and Cultaleod, and was married with

Daughter to MacKye of Far, by whom he had Alister

Roy MacHeachin and Murdoch MacHeachin. This Alister was married with a Daughter of John Nattuoy Macilichallum. She was Mother to Hector MacAlister vic Heachin, who lived in Kinnellan, and was nicknamed The Bishop. He was married with The Laird of Rasay his Daughter with whom he had no Succession but One Daughter that is married with Hugh Mackenzie He left Two Natural Sons, Duncan Mackenzie that lived in Tarbet and was married with a Daughter of Mr. John Mackenzie Minister of Dingwall and Captain Hector Mackenzie who is married with a Daughter of Little Findones Murdoh Hector Caume his Second Son was married with a Daughter of Murdoh Buy MacVahon. She was Mother to Lauchlan MacVorchie vic Heachin that was married with a Daughter of Murdoh Mackenzie of Achiltie. She was Mother to Murdoh MacLauchlan that is married with Alexander Ross of Cuiluch his Daughter and to Alister MacLauchlan that is married with a Daughter of Mr. William MacCulloch of Parks.

Hector Roy had after Grant's Daughter's Death Ronald MacRanald aliàs Ranald Bayne Laird of Muidiart his Daughter. She was Mother to John Glassich MacHeachin, to Kenneth MacHeachin, to John Tuach MacHeachin, to Dougall Roy MacHeachin, and Hector had another Son called John beg MacHeachin, of whom hath descended The Clan ean vig vic Heachin. He had One Daughter married with The Good Man of Tulloch. John Glassich married Agnes Fraser Daughter to James Fraser Brother to The Lord Lovitt. With her he got The Lands of Kinkell and Ardnancraisk. She bare him Three Sons. The Two Eldest died without Succession, and The Youngest who was called John, became Heir. John Glassich left Two Natural Sons Alister Roy and Hector Caoil. John Glassich's Enemies misinformed his Chief against [*page 105.*] him in making his Chief believe That he intended to follow his Father's Intention. For which his Chief sent for him to Brahan, where he came with One single Man called John Keir. His Chief not believing his Vindication caused apprehend him. His Man John Keir seeing him apprehended did not look to those that apprehended his Master. But where he saw Mackenzie sitting at The Head of The Table he drew his Two Handed Sword, and let such a Stroke at Mackenzie that had he not bowed his Head beneath The Table, he had killed him. Mackenzie's Guards immediately seized The Man, and offered to have rent him in Pieces. But their Master strictly commanded they should not touch, and, when he was asked Why he struck at Mackenzie and not at those who had laid Hands on his Master, his Answer was, He saw none there whose Life was a worthy Exchange for his Master's save Mackenzie only.

John Glassach was sent to be kept Prisoner in The Danton Island, where he died afterwards, and was buried in Beauliew.

John, who was his Third Son, falling to be his Heir married to his First Wife Daughter to The Laird of Glengairrie with whom he had Six Sons and Five Daughters. He married to his Second Wife Daughter to Murdoh Mackenzie of Fairburn with whom he had Three Sons and Two Daughters. He had also a Natural Son and Two Natural Daughters, and died at Tealhadail The Year 1628, and is buried at Gairloch.

His Eldest Son, who was called John, married Alexander Mackenzie of Fairburn his Daughter with whom he had no Succession but One Daughter. He died a Young Man at Kinkell and is buried at Beauliew.

Alexander, that was The Second Son and after his Brother's Death was Heir, took to his First Wife a Daughter of Rorie Moir Mackenzie of Reidcastle with whom he had Four Sons and Three Daughters. He married to his Second Wife a Daughter of Alexander Mackenzie of Cowl with whom he had Three Sons and Two Daughters. He left One Natural Daughter. He was a worthy Gentleman. It was he that made an End of all The Troubles his Predecessors were in in The conqueshing of Gairloch from The Shiell vic gilichallum. He died at The Island Suhan in The Year 1638, and is buried [*page 106.*] with his Father in The Kirk Town of Gairloch.

Murdoh The Third Son gotten with Glengairrie his Daughter was killed in a Ship over against Rasay unmarried in The Year 1611.

Kenneth Mackenzie of Dockairn The Fourth Son with Glengairrie's Daughter married to his First Wife Alexander Cuthbert of Draikie's Daughter with whom he had Two Sons and Four Daughters. He married to his Second Wife Hector Mackenzie of Fairburn his Daughter with whom he begot Two

Sons and One Daughter. He died at Davochkairne in The Year 1643, and is buried at Beauliew.

Duncan The Fifth Son gotten with Glengairrie's Daughter married Hugh Fraser of Belladrum his Daughter. He left Two Sons and Three Daughters. He died at Sand in Gairloch in The Year 1635; and is buried at Gairloch.

William Mackenzie The Sixth Son gotten with Glengairrie's Daughter married Mr. Murdoh Minister of Kintail his Daughter with whom he hath Seven Sons and Seven Daughters. He hath a Natural Son gotten with a Woman of The Name of Fraser. One of The Daughters gotten with Glengairrie's Daughter was married with The Good-man of Foyers, another to Cowlbockie, another to Struie, another married, First, George Cuthbert of Castlehill. After his Death she married Neil Monro of Findone. The Fifth Alister Moir of Chisolme. Rorie The Eldest Son w^t The Good-man of Fairburn his Daughter died in his Travels in Holland in The Year 1624. Hector The Second of The Second Marriage to his First Wife married The Relict of Mr. John Mackenzie Minister of Lochbroom. He married to his Second Wife a Daughter of Achiltie with whom he hath Five Sons. John The Youngest Son of The Second Marriage married One of Kilcoy's Natural Daughters w^t whom he had Four Sons and Two Daughters. This John died at Rinday in The Year 1666, and is buried at Beauliew. The Eldest Daughter of The Second Marriage married The Good-man of Belladrum. The Youngest married to her First Husband Sir Donald MacDonald his Brother called Alister Oig. She married next Hugh MacDonald of Skerinish. John his Natural Son is called Kenneth Buy. He is married with a Daughter of Achiltie's. His Natural Daughter was married with Donald Bayne Chamberlaine of The Lewis who died in The Battle of Auldern in The Year 1645.

The Eldest Son of Alexander Mackenzie of Gairloch is Kenneth Mackenzie now of Gairloch who married to his First Wife Sir Donald MacDonald his Daughter who died without Succession. He married next a Daughter of The Laird of [*page 107.*] Grant with whom he hath Three Sons and Three Daughters. To his Third Wife he hath now John Cuthbert of Castle

Hill's Daughter with whom he hath hopefull Children. Alexander's Second Son is called Murdoh. He is married with a Daughter of John Mackenzie of Fairburn. Alexander's Third Son is called Hector. He is married with a Daughter of Donald MacCivir. His Fourth Son is called Alexander. He is married with a daughter of John Mackenzie of Ords. Alexander Mackenzie of Gairloch's Eldest Daughter of his First Marriage married, First, John Mackenzie of Lochslin. She married next Colin Mackenzie of Tarvie and now she hath to her Third Husband Murdoh Mackenzie of Achiltie. Alexander's Second Daughter was married to Alexander Ross of Cuinlich, his Third Daughter to Robert Gray. Alexander's Eldest Son of his Second Marriage was William Mackenzie of Balmaduthie. He was married on Mary Daughter to James Cuthbert of Draickies who was Mother to Alexander Mackenzie now of Balmaduthie. This William and his Wife died at Balmaduthie in One Week in The Year 1658, and are buried at Chanonrie.

Alexander his Second Son of The Second Marriage is called Rorie. He is married with a Daughter of Suddies. His Third Son is called Angus. He is married with Hector Mackenzie of Fairburn's Daughter. His Eldest Daughter of The Second Marriage was married to Donald Mackenzie of Logie. His Second Daughter of The Second Marriage married Alexander Mackenzie of Pitglassie. His Natural Daughter married The Good-man of Ord's Son. Kenneth Mackenzie of Davochkairne his Eldest Son of his First Marriage is John Mackenzie now of Davochkairne. He had to his First Wife John Bayne of Tulloch's Daughter. To his Second Wife he had James Cuthbert of Draickie's Daughter. Kenneth of Davochkairne's Second Son of The First Marriage was called Hector. He married John Bayne of Tulloch's Daughter and Relict of Alexander Corbet. He was drowned in The Water of Alnos in The Year 16 . One of Davochkairne's Daughters of his First Marriage married Kenneth Mackenzie of Kinnock, another married Mr. John Monro of Swordail, another John Mackenzie Achiltie's Brother, another Murdoh MacLeod Son to Rorie MacLeod in The Cogich. Kenneth of Davochkairne's Eldest Son with Fairburn's Daughter is called Rorie.

He is married with Kenneth Mac ean vic Heachin's Daughter. His Second is called Alexander. He is as yet unmarried. Davochkairne's Daughter of The Second Marriage is married with Mr. Colin Mackenzie of Kinnock's Second Son called Alexander.

DUNCAN Mackenzie Gairloch's Fifth Son of his First Marriage [*page 108.*] was married with Belladrum's Daughter. His Eldest Son Alexander was married with Murdoh Mackenzie of Carnesary's Daughter, who left Two Sons and Two Daughters, who are as yet but Children. Duncan's Second Son is called John. He is married with Mr. George Monro Minister of Urquhart's Daughter. His Eldest Daughter married to her First Husband Allan MacRanald's Eldest Son in Hiltown of Beauliew. To her Second Husband she hath William Fraser of Boblaenie. Another of his Daughters married Thomas Mackenzie Achiltie's Brother. Another married Duncan Mac ean vic Heachin chaoile. William Mackenzie in Scheildog The Sixth Son of John Mackenzie of Gairloch's First Marriage his Eldest Son is called Murdoh. He is married with Rorie Mackenzie of Applecross's Daughter. His Second Son Duncan is married with Hector Mackenzie of Fairburn's Daughter. His Third Son John is married with a Daughter of Murdoh Mackenzie in Sand. His Fourth Son Kenneth is married with a Daughter of Hector Mac ean vic Heachin. His Three Youngest Sons Hector, Rorie and Alexander are as yet unmarried. His Natural Son John moir MacWilliam is married with a Natural Daughter of Murdoh Mackenzie of Redcastle. His Eldest Daughter is married to Alexander Fraser of Rielict, his Second Daughter to John Matthewson in Applecross. Another of them was married to Hector Mac ean vic Alister Roy, another to Murdoh MacLean vic Heachin chaoile, another to Hector Mackenzie Chamberlain in Lochcarrine, another to Mr. Donald MacRha Minister of Lochailsh, and The Youngest is as yet unmarried. Hector Mackenzie in Meallan The Second Son of The Second Marriage of John Mackenzie of Gairloch his Eldest Son Alexander is married to   Daughter to Murdoh MacCowil vic ean oig. His Second Son Murdoh is married on   Daughter to Murdoh Mackenzie of Sand. His Three Youngest Sons are as yet unmarried.

John The Third Son of John Mackenzie of Gairloch was married with a Natural Daughter of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie of Kilcoyie. His Eldest Son Rorie is married with Daughter to John Mackenzie of Fairburne. His Three Youngest Sons Alexander John and Hector are as yet unmarried. His Eldest Daughter is married with Donald Mac Worchie vic Chainich, his Second Daughter with Duncan Bayne of Tarradeal.

Hector Roy Mackenzie his Son called Kenneth was Possessor of Meikle Allan. He married Daughter to Dumbar of Kilbuyack and Relict of Allan Mackenzie, by whom Kenneth had Sons Hector and Angus Mackenzies. Kenneth had another Natural Son called John. Hector his Eldest Son was married with an Assint Woman with whom he had One Son and Three Daughters. His Son Hector Oig was killed in The Ship with Murdoh Gairloch's Son in The Year 1611. One of The Daughters was married with John Oig Mac ean vic Vorchie vic William that was killed by [*page 109.*] Gillichallum Mac Rorie in The Lewis. She was married next to John Mac Alister Roy and thereafter to John Maceiver in Lochbroom. The Second of them was married to Tormod Mac ean Lheahe, The Third to Duncan Mac ean vic Alister. Angus Mac Chainich left One Son called Kenneth Mac Angus, who left no Succession but One Daughter that is married with Hector Mac ean vic Heachin Chaoile. John The Natural Son of Kenneth Mac Heachin was married to a Daughter of Alister Mac Heachin vic Alister. She is Mother to Kenneth Mac ean vic Chainich and to Alister Mac ean vic Chainich with several Daughters. John Tuoach Mac Heachin Roy was Possessor of Davochpollan. He had One Son called Kenneth Mac ean Tuoach who died without Succession, excepting One Natural Son called John. The Lands of Davochpollan fell to The Family of Gairloch. John Mac Chainich vic ean Tuoach his Son was called Huistan Mac ean vic Chainich. Dougall Mac Heachin Roy died without Succession, and John beg Mac Heachin left no Succession but The Clan ean veg vic Heachin. John Glassich his Natural Son called Alister Roy was married with John Roy Mac Rorie's Daughter. His Eldest Son John Mac Alister Roy was First married on Murdoh Mac Heachin

Chaime his Daughter. She was Mother to Duncan Mac ean vic Alister that is married with Helen Nian Heachin vic Chainich to Mr. Murdoh Mac ean vic Alister now Bishop of Murray who hath very hopefull Children with The only Daughter of Donald MacLey sometime Baillie of The Chanonry of Ross. Alister Mac ean vic Alister lived constantly in The Lord Reay his Countrey, and was there married and left several Children. Rorie Mac ean vic Alister lived in Lochbroom, and was married with John MacEiver his Daughter, and left no Succession but One Son. Donald moir mac ean vic Alister died without Succession. John Gueair Mac ean vic Alister is as yet unmarried. John Mac Alister Roy had to his Second Wife The Relict of John Oig Mac Vorchie vic William. She was Mother to Hector Mac ean vic Alister that married to his Wife Hector Mackenzie of Meallan his Daughter with whom he had no Succession but One Son. He married next a Daughter of William Mackenzie of Scheildag. Donald Oig Mac ean vic Alister was killed in The Scotch Army in England in the Year 1645. Donald Naoiglaicke Mac Alister Roy was a very pretty Man much given to The Killing of Deer both with Gun and Arrow, which much incensed his Chief against him. He was killed by MacNeil of Barra his Men leaving no Succession but One Daughter that was married with John Oig Mac Vorchie vic Conachie and a Natural Son that liveth in Strachonan. Hector Mac Alister Roy left a Son called Alister Mac Heachin. Another Son of his called John Mac Heachin was killed at Inverness in The Year 1649, and left no Succession but One Natural Son. Alister Roy had another Son called Donald that left but One Son called John Bayne Mac Conil vic Alister. John Bayne left One Son called Donald Roy Mac ean . He liveth now in Lochbroom. Alister Oig Mac Alister Roy left no Succession but Two Sons One called Duncan Mac Alister Oig, and The other called Murdoh Mac Alister Oig. Hector Caoile The other Natural Son of John Glassich was married with a Daughter of John Lhiaohe. She was Mother to John Mac Heachin caoile who left Four pretty Men to his Sons Hector, Kenneth, Duncan and Murdoh. Their Marriage I have shown already. There are Two Daughters [*page 110.*]

that came of Hector Roy that I forgot to write in their own Place. One of them married with a Son of John Abbraich Mac Cayes, and The other married with a Natural Son of The Lord Lovitt's called to a Nickname Houtcheon Bain. He is The Predecessor of The Family of Rielig.

[page 113.][1]

THE GENEALOGY of The Succession of ALEXANDER who was Second Son of KENNETH The Eighth Laird of Kintail by his Second Lady, who was Daughter to The Lord Lovitt.

THIS Alexander was The First of The Family of Davachmaluach, and was married with Daughter to Sir William Monro of Fowles by whom he had Two Sons and Two Daughters. His Eldest Son that succeeded him was called Rorie Mac Alister, His Second Son was called Hector Mac Alister. Alexander had Two Natural Sons, One called Kenneth and another called William. One of his Daughters was married to James Fraser of Belladrum, of whom hath descended all The Family of Belladrum, excepting little Struie, who hath descended of James Fraser of Belladrum's Second Brother. Alexander's other Daughter was married with William Ross of Innercharron, of whom hath descended all The Family of Innercharron. Rorie Mac Alister was married with MacDonald his Daughter with whom he had Two Sons & several Daughters. His Eldest Son was called Kenneth Mac Rorie, his Second Son John Dou Mac Rorie. One of his Daughters was Mother to Alexander Mackenzie of Cowl. She married James Mac ean voir Grant, of whom have descended several Gentlemen. After his Death she married The Laird of Glaneamvess. Another of Rorie Mac Alister his Daughters was married with The Laird of Kilduin, another to Murdoh Mackenzie of Achiltie, another to Iver MacEiver in Lochbroom, another to Donald Mac Chainich vic Vorchie. Kenneth

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[1] Pages 111 and 112 of MS. are blank.

Mac Rorie vic Alister was married with The Laird of Belnagowen his Daughter. She was Mother to Alexander Mackenzie, to Mr. John Mackenzie and to Kenneth Mackenzie. Kenneth Mac Rorie had a Natural Son called Murdoh. Alexander Mackenzie of Davochmaluack Kenneth Mac Rorie's Eldest Son was married with Daughter to The Laird of Fowles, who was Mother to Rorie Mackenzie now of Davochmaluach, who is married upon Janet Daughter to Fraser of Belladrum and to Colin, who is married upon Daughter to The Parson of Slait. One of this Alexander's Daughters married a Gentleman in Sutherland called Robert Gray. Another married Alexander M^{c}Rha of Inverraoinad, and a Third married Murdoh Matthison in Balmackarra.

Hector Mac Alister had to his First Wife John Mac vic ean eir his Daughter. She was Mother to John Mackenzie of Whytrives. After her Death he married The Sheriff of Cromertie's Daughter, with whom he had Three Sons Duncan, Rorie and Alexander. After Hector did divorce with Cromertie's Daughter he took Dougall Mackenzie's Relict, a Daughter of MacLeod's. She was Mother to Mr. William Mackenzie, to Kenneth and to Murdoh. Hector had several Daughters. One married John Bayne MacCulloch, another married Neil Monro, another had to her First Husband Mr. John Mackenzie Minister of Lochbroom, and after his Death [*page 114.*] she married Hector Mackenzie in Meallan. Another was married with Duncan MacCulloch of Pearks. Hector had Two Natural Sons both of them called John Moirs. John Mackenzie Whytrives Hector's Eldest Son was married with a Daughter of Inchbrock's. She was Mother to Kenneth Mackenzie now of Whitrives that was married to a Gentlewoman called Greick to her Sirname. Duncan Mackenzie Hector's Eldest Son with Cromertie's Daughter married Dougall Mackenzie his Daughter with whom he had Three Sons and Two Daughters. His Eldest Son Alexander married to his First Wife a Daughter of Murdoh Mac Chainich vic Vorchie, with whom he had no Succession but One Son who is called John Mac Alister vic Conachie and Five Daughters. He hath now to his Second Wife Murdoh Mackenzie in

Arynachtaig's Sister. Duncan's Second Son was called Kenneth. He was married with Rorie Clark his Daughter, with whom he had One Son and One Daughter. He died at Lochcarran in The Year 1645. Duncan's Third Son was called Hector. He died after he was married in The Year 1641. Duncan's Eldest Daughter was married First to Alister Mac Conil vic Farquhar, next to Donald Mac ean vain vic Culloch, and to her last Husband she had Donald Mac Hearlach in Strathirdel.

DUNCAN his other Daughter was married with Allan Bayne Mac Conachie vic Rorie. This Duncan died in The Year 1648. Alister Mac Heachin was married with Donald Mac ean vic ean his Daughter with whom he had One Son and several Daughters. His Son, who was called Hector, died at Ferrintoshich in The Year 1657, and is buried at Dingwall. Rorie Mac Heachin was married with Rorie Mac ean vic Conil his Daughter with whom he had Two Sons, John, that is married with a Brother's Daughter of Gairloch and Kenneth that is married with Donald Oig Mac Conil voir his Daughter. Mr. William Mackenzie The Eldest of Hector with Dougal's Relict was Minister of Tarbet. He married a Daughter of Murdoh Mackenzie of Redcastle, with whom he had Two Sons and Two Daughters. His Eldest Son Alexander was married w^t a Gentlewoman called Janet Ker, with whom he had Three Sons and One Daughter. He died at The Isle of Sky in October in The Year 1664.

MR. WILLIAM'S Second Son is called Mr. John Mackenzie. He is now Minister of Fodertie and Arch-Dean of Ross, as yet unmarried. Mr. William's Eldest Daughter was married with Patrick Grant John Grant of Coriemonie his Son. Mr. William's Second Daughter was married with Mr. Hector Monro of Eddertown. His Son Mr. William died at Tarbet in November in The Year 1642, and is there buried.

KENNETH MACKENZIE Hector's Second Son with Dougall's Relict was married with Murdoh Mac Conil vic Ferquhar's Daughter, with whom he hath Two Sons and Four Daughters. The Eldest of them is called Hector. He is married with a Daughter of William Mackenzie in Schieldog. His Second [*page 115.*] Son was called Rorie. He was married with a Daughter of Mr. William MacCulloch. He died at Kenlochow in The

Year 1662, and is buried at Lochcarran. He left no Succession but One Son. One of Kenneth's Daughters is married with Murdoh Clerk in Lochbroom, another to Duncan Mac Alister vic ean oig, another to Maurice MacRha, and The Youngest to Alexander MacCulloch Duncan MacCulloch of Peark's Son. This Kenneth died at Lochcarran in The Year 1643. He left One Natural Son called Alister that is married with William Murchieson his Daughter. Murdoh Hector's Youngest Son left no Succession but Two Sons. They went both to Worcester Fight. What became of them is uncertain. Of Hector's Two Natural Sons I know no Succession worth The Remembering but Kenneth Mac ean vic Heachin in Fairburne. Kenneth Mac Alister One of The Natural Sons of Alister Mackenzie had Three Sons Donald Mac Chainich vic Alister that was killed by The Clan Ranald in Kissern. Which Killing was partly The Occasion and Mean of Their Ruins. Murdoh Mac Chainich vic Alister left no Succession but One Son called Rorie Mac Vorchie and several Daughters that are married with several Tenants in Kissern. Alister moir Mac Chainich vic Alister left no Succession but Two Daughters that are married in Kissern. William Mac Alister The other Natural Son of Alister Mackenzie had but One Son called John Mac William. That John left Two Sons One called Hugh Mac ean vic William, and another called John Mac ean vic William. John Dow Mac Rorie The Second Son of Rorie Mac Alister was married with MacCulloch of Peark his Daughter. His Eldest Son called John went away with Thomas Mackenzie of Pluscarden in The Lord Rae his Regiment. His Second Son Alexander is married with a Daughter of Alister Anviridach MacLeod Kenneth Mac Rorie his Second Son. Mr. John Mackenzie Minister of Lochbroom was married with Hector Mac Alister his Daughter. He left no Succession but One Son called William that is married with Mr. Ferquhar MacRha his Daughter. The Third Son of Kenneth Mac Rorie called Kenneth died unmarried in The Year 1630. Murdoh The Natural Son of Hector Mac Rorie was Chamberlain of The Lewis, and married with George Monro of Kaitwall his Daughter. His Eldest Son John went to France where he died in The Year 1650. Other Two

Young Men of his Sons called Kenneth and Rorie died at Chanonrie in The Year 1642. His Eldest Son now alive is called George. He is married with a Daughter of Mr. Donald Morison. His Second Son Colin is married with a Daughter of John Clark in Lewis. His Natural Son who was called Hector, was married with a Daughter of Donald MacEiver. He died at Inchrorie in The Year Murdoh his Eldest Daughter was married with Mr. William Lauder Minister at Avach. His Second Daughter was married with a Gentleman in Murray called Captain Innes. This Murdoh died at The Lewis Anno 1643.

[*page 119.*][1]

THE GENEALOGY of The Succession of RORIE MOIR, who was Third Son of KENNETH The Eighth Laird of Kintail by his Second Lady.

THIS Rorie from his robust Body and rough Manners called Moir was in his Youth debauched by The MacLeyes his Convalds, among whom he had been fostered being then somewhat loose and a broken People to committ several Extortions upon The King's Commons in Brae Ross and other Riots for which and his unjust Killing of The Laird of Kildin King James The Fifth caused apprehend him and committ him Prisoner to The Isle of Bass, where he remained for some Time untill that, a Stranger happening to come to Court, who boasted and vaunted himself exceedingly of The Strength of his Body and Skill in Wrestling wherein he excelled all such as he had Occasion to rencounter with at The several Courts he had seen in his Travels, and boldly challenged The Court to furnish an Advantage of making Proof thereof among them, Whereat The King having taken some Concern advised with some of The Nobility about him If there might be any found out who would adventure to take Trial of this Wrestler. At which Time The Laird of Bass overhearing told his Majesty That there was a Gentleman Prisoner in The Bass who seemed to be a very strong Man and confident enough to undertake any such Trial upon Promise of his Liberty. The King being pleased with The Overture commanded The Laird of Bass to bring Rorie Moir to Court and upon The Success of his Wrestling to promise him both his Liberty and Remission.

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[1] Pages 116, 117, and 118 of MS. are blank.

Rorie very glad of The Occasion undertook it readily, and at The Time and Place appointed grappled with The Wrestler with so much Vigour and Agility that to his great Reputation he overthrew him at The Second or Third Turn in The Streets before his Majesty, which with his more prudent Behaviour there after got him so much of The King's Favour that within a short Time he sent him Home to his Countrey commanding him to live more Peaceably in Time coming, and was pleased to allow him The Lands of Achiltie and Kinnahaird being of The annexed Property of The Crown for his Liferent Use desiring him to send One of his Sons to serve about Court.

Rorie Moir had taken to his First Wife Daughter to Ferquhar Mac Heachin of The Family of MacLean with whom, nevertheless he was not solemnly married. She was Mother to Alister Roy Mac Rorie, to Alister Dow Mac Rorie and to John Roy Mac Rorie. He had [*page* 120.] next William Dow MacLeod his Daughter, who was Mother to Murdoh Mac Rorie. In his later Days he married The Lady Balnagowen Grant's Daughter that was Mother to Rorie beig Mac Rorie. One of his Daughters was married with John Riach MacLeod, of whom hath descended The Family of Uldinie in Assint. Another of his Daughters was married with a Gentleman of The Name of Grant in Urquhart.

This Rorie Moir died at Contan The 17th March Anno 1533, and is buried at Beawliew. Alister Roy Mac Rorie was married with The Chisolme of Straglaish his Daughter. She was Mother to Murdoh Mac Alister Roy, to Rorie Mac Alister Roy and to John Mac Alister Roy.

When The Laird of MacIntosh was beheaded by The Marquis of Huntley, his Lady was left with Child. The Child being born and being a Son was sent privately to Alister Roy his House whom he kept with great Secrecy till he was Eight or

Nine Years of Age. Then Mackenzie getting Notice That he was there fostering brought him to his own House, and kept him till he sent him Home married with his own Daughter.

This Alister Roy Mac Rorie died at Lochbroom in The Year 1568.

Murdoh Mac Alister Roy was married with Rorie Mackenzie of Davachmaluach his Daughter. She was Mother to Alexander Mackenzie of Achiltie, to Mr. Murdoh Mackenzie of Pitglassie, to Kenneth Mac Vorchie vic Alister, to Rorie Mac Vorchie vic Alister. He had another Natural Son called Kenneth. One of his Daughters was married to Allan Mackenzie of Logie, another to Dougall Mac ean oig, another to Rorie Clerk, another to Lauchlan Mac Vorchie vic Heachin. This Murdoh Mac Alister Roy died at Lochbroom The 14th March Anno 1609, and is there buried with his Father. Alexander Mackenzie of Achiltie was married with Mr. David Chamber's Daughter. She was Mother to Murdoh Mackenzie now of Achiltie that had to his First Wife Hector Mackenzie of Fairburn his Daughter being Davochkairn's Relict. He hath now married Colin Mackenzie of Tarvie his Relict. Alexander Mackenzie of Achiltie his Second Son is called John Mackenzie that is married with One of Davochkairn's Daughters. Achiltie his Youngest Son is called Thomas. He is married with a Daughter of Duncan Mackenzie of Gairloch his Uncle. One of Achiltie his Daughters was married with Mr. James MacLeod in Assint, another to Ranald Mac Gilespeck, another to Angus Mac Conil, another to Hector Mackenzie in Meallan, another to Kenneth buy Gairloch's Uncle, and The Youngest to Duncan Mac Chainich vic ean. [*page 121.*] Alexander Mackenzie of Achiltie died at Kildin in The Year 1642 and is buried at Dingwall.

Alister Dow Mac Rorie Voir died without Succession, and left his Chief his Heir. John Roy Mac Rorie had One Son called Kenneth Mac ean roy and One Daughter married with John Glassich his Natural Son Alister Roy. Rorie Mac Alister that lived in Sligo left no Succession but One Daughter that was married with Duncan Fraser in Mimlochie and One Natural Son called Murdoh that lived in Orkney. John Mac Alister Roy was married with The Good-Man of

Tullich-gorme his Daughter. He left One Son called Alister Mac ean vic Alister that was married with Donald Moir Mac ean his Daughter. She is Mother to Rorie Mac Alister vic ean vic Alister that liveth now in Struie. Mr. Murdoh Mac Vorchie vic Alister was married with Mr. John Mackenzie of Touie his Daughter. His Eldest Son Alexander Mackenzie now of Pitglassie is married with Gairloch's Daughter. His Second Son John went to his Travels from The College in The Year 1642, and it is reported That he died at The River Rhine in The year 1650. Colin his Third Son is as yet unmarried. His Youngest Son Mr. William Mackenzie Minister of Roskine is married with a Daughter of Belladrum. One of Mr. Murdoh his Daughters is married with Master Allan Clerk Minister of Glenelg, his Second Daughter to Mr. Duncan MacCulloch Minister of Urquhart. His Youngest Daughter is married with Andrew Fraser Chamberlain of Ferrintoshich. Mr. Murdoh died at Oussie in The Year 1655, and is buried at Dingwall.

RORIE MAC VORCHIE VIC ALISTER was First married to Alister Mac Allan his Daughter. She was Mother to Mr. Murdoh Mackenzie that went unknown to his Parents from The College of Aberdeen, and is now Bishop of Raufoe in Ireland. Rorie Mac Vorchie had to his Second Wife Hector Mac Vorchie vic Rorie his Daughter with whom he hath Two Sons Alexander and Hector. Murdoh Mac Rorie The Son gotten betwixt Rorie Moir and Duncan Mac William Dou vic Leod his Daughter was King James The Fifth his Servant from whom he got The Lands of Fairburne. He was First married with The Sheriff of Cromertie's Daughter with whom he had Two Sons Alexander that succeeded him and Master John Mackenzie of Towie. He had Two Daughters with Cromertie's Daughter. The Eldest of them married to her First Husband Thomas Mackenzie of Ord, and after his Death she married Alexander Mackenzie of Cowil. His other Daughter was married with Priesthill. Murdoh Mackenzie had to his Second Wife Rorie Mac Ferquhar's Daughter with whom he had Three Sons and Two Daughters. The Eldest Son of his Second Marriage was Rorie Mackenzie of Knockbackster. The Second was Hector Mackenzie Chamberlain of Lochcarran, The Youngest John Mackenzie of Corrie. His Eldest Daughter of The Second Marriage was married with The Laird of Gairloch, his other Daughter with Donald Glass MacDonald of Fearside. He had a Natural Son called William Mac Vorchie. Murdoh Mackenzie of Fairburne died at Fairburne on The 20th December 1590.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE of Fairburne was married with Walter Innes of Innerbreakie his Daughter with whom he had Two Sons and Two Daughters. His Eldest Daughter was First married with John Mackenzie appearand Laird of Gairloch and after his Death to The Good-Man of Tulloch, his Second Daughter to Murdoh Mackenzie of Carnasary. This Alexander died at Fairburne.

[*page 122.*] JOHN his Eldest Son was married with Torquil MacLeod of The Cogich his Daughter, with whom he had no Succession but Daughters. One of his Daughters is married with Murdoh Mackenzie of Sand, another married to her First Husband Murdoh MacCulloch of Peark, and now she hath Rorie Mackenzie of Corrie, another is married with John Mackenzie of Pitlundie, and The Youngest to Rorie Mackenzie in Ardlair. He died at Fairburne The 3d of August 1644, and is buried at Dingwall. Hector Mackenzie his Brother married to his First Wife Valentine Chisolme his Daughter. She is Mother to Rorie Mackenzie now of Fairburne that married to his First Wife Patrick Grant of Glenmoristoun his Daughter. He is now married with Daniel Mackenzie of Logie his Daughter. One of Hector's Daughters had to her First Husband Kenneth Mackenzie of Davochkairne and next Murdoh Mackenzie of Achiltie. Another of his Daughters was married with Rorie Bayne Tulloch his Son to her First Husband, and now is married with Angus Gairloch's Son, another with Mr. Alexander Mackenzie Minister of Locharran, another with Mr. Rorie Mackenzie Kincraig's Second Son, another married to Mr. Alexander Mackenzie Mr. John Mackenzie of Towie his Youngest Son. Hector Mackenzie of Fairburne had to his Second Wife a Natural Daughter of Kilcoyes, with whom he had Two Sons, The Eldest of them called Collin, The other Charles. He had Three Daughters with his Second Wife, The Eldest of them as yet unmarried.

The Second was married with Rorie Mackenzie Redcastle's Brother's Son. The Youngest is married with Duncan Mackenzie William Mackenzie in Scheildag his Second Son. Mr. John Mackenzie of Towie and Minister of Dingwall had to his First Wife The Laird of Bellanadallach his Daughter. She was Mother to Murdoh Mackenzie of Towie that was married to Innerbreakie's Daughter, with whom he had no Succession but One Daughter that was married with Mr. Thomas Ross. One of Mr. John Mackenzie's Daughters of his First Marriage was married with Colin Mackenzie of Kincraig and with Mr. Murdoh Mackenzie of Pitglassie. Mr. John had to his Second Wife a Sister of Thomas Fraser of Struie, with whom he had Three Sons and Three Daughters. He died at Dingwall The 22^d^ of August Anno 1620. Murdoh his Eldest Son died at Kinnairdie The 8^th^ of September 1626, and is buried at Dingwall. His Eldest Son of his Second Marriage was Rorie Mackenzie of Towie. He was married with Innerlawl's Daughter. She is Mother to Alexander Mackenzie now of Towie that is married with Mr. Thomas Mackenzie of Innerlawl's Daughter.

KENNETH MACKENZIE Mr. John's Second Son of The Second Marriage was married with Collector Morison his Daughter. He and his Son died at Worcester Anno 1651, and had no more Children but Two Daughters as yet unmarried.

ALEXANDER Mr. John's Third Son is married with a Daughter of Fairburne. One of Mr. John his Daughters was married with Thomas Dingwall of Knockshortie, another to Mr. Alexander Grant Minister at Urquhart, another to Duncan Mackenzie that lived in Tarbet.

RORIE MACKENZIE of Knockbackster was married w^t^ Tulloch's Daughter. His Eldest Son Mr. Murdoh Minister of Lochbroom is married with MacCulloch of Peark his Daughter. His Second Son Kenneth is married with John Mackenzie in Cromertie his Daughter. His Third Son Mr. Rorie Minister of Gairloch is married with Knockbain's Sister. His Fourth Son Alexander is married with Mr. Donald Ross his Daughter. [*page 123.*] His Fifth Son John was married with Little Findone his Daughter. His only Daughter was married with John MacCulloch in Beawliew. He died at Knockbackster Anno 1645.

John Mackenzie that lived in Corrie was married with Donald Clerk his Daughter. She was Mother to Rorie Mackenzie now of Corrie that is married with Fairburne's Daughter, to John Mackenzie that was married with Doctor Colless his Daughter. This John died at Culta Leod Anno 1665, and to Murdoh Mackenzie that is married with a Gentlewoman of The Name of MacLeod. One of John his Daughters was married to Thomas Mac Chainich vic Thomas and after his Death to Donald Monro Teaninich's Son. His other Daughter was married with John buy Mac Chainich vic Thomas. Hector Mackenzie Murdoh Mac Rorie his Youngest Son was Chamberlain of Locharran. He was married with Donald Mac ean vic ean I'ere his Daughter. She is Mother to Murdoh Mackenzie in Arinachtaick that is married with Contilich his Daughter, and to Mr. Alexander Mackenzie Minister of Locharran that is married with One of Fairburne his Daughters. One of Hector's Daughters was married with Rorie Mac Vorchie vic Alister Roy, another was First married to Ferquhar Mac Vorchie vic Conil vic Ferquhar, and is now married to Alister Mac Conchie vic Heachin. Hector left Two Natural Sons, One called Rorie, The other is called John. This Hector died at Kishearn in The Year 1642, and is buried at Locharran.

WILLIAM MURDOH MAC RORIE'S Natural Son had One Son called Thomas. Thomas left Three Sons, One called William Mac Thomas, and The Third called John Dou Mac Thomas. Rorie beg Mac Rorie The Son gotten with The Lady Belnagowen was married w^{t} Mr. Martin Logie his Daughter. She was Mother to Alister Mac Rorie beg that was Parson of Contane, and was married with One Janet Aberneathie, with whom he had no Succession but One Daughter called Janet married to Donald Ross.

[*page 124.*] ——Charta Murdaco M^{c}Kenzie servitori Regis [Jacobi v. seiz] et heredibus suis masculis, quibus deficientibus Seniori heredum suarum feminarum absque Divisione. De omnibus et singulis terris Regis sequest. Jacent in Comitatu de Ross infra vic de Innerness viz Terris Regis de Ferburne cum pert. terris de Kirk-ferbrame alias Ferbrume na Eglis —— Terris de Auchinsoill——Terris de Ballabraid cum pert ac Piscaria de Ballabraid vocat lie Esse cum pert. —— Tenend de Rege —— Solvend summam 23^{lib}—11—04 —— Tres Bollas Ordei —— Tres Bollas Farinæ —— Tres Bollas avenarum vel summam 6 solidorum et 8 denariorum pro qualibet bolla victualium —— Unam Martam vel summam duarum Marcarum pro Eodem —— Unum Multonem vel summam trium solidorum pro eodem —— Ac Quattuordecim Gallinas le Reik-hens. vel Quattuor Denarios pro qualibet Galinea —— Apud Edin^{r} primo die Aprilis 1542 —— Ch. 174. Lib olim 22. nunc vero 28. Archivorum public.[1]

—— Ch. Murdaco M^{c}Kenzie de Farebren — et Mariobellæ Urquherd ejus sponsæ in conjuncta Infeodatione &c. de Octo Libratis Terrarum de Balle-brayd, novi Extentus et Quadraginta solidatis terrarum de Moy jacent in Comitatu de Ross et Vicec. de Invernes super Resignatione dicti Murdaci 24 Jan^{rii} 1548 ch. 388. Lib. 31. nunc vero 30.[1]

The Genealogy of The Succession of Master Kenneth Mackenzie The Fourth Son of The Eighth Laird of Kintail by Lovat's Daughter.

[*page 127.*][2]

This Mr. Kenneth was his Father's youngest Son and Priest of Avoch, so that he never married but kept a Concubine nicknamed Lyval, by whom he had Four Sons Mr. Alexander, Thomas, Rorie and John caoile.

Mr. Alexander married a Gentlewoman of The ClanAllan Rorie Mac Allan his Daughter. She was Mother to Kenneth Mackenzie of Killichrist, to Mr. John Mackenzie of Inverlawl thereafter ArchDeacon of Ross, and to Murdoh Mackenzie of Little Findone. Kenneth Mackenzie of Killichrist married to his First Wife The Relict of James Gray of Skibo, with whom he had no Succession but One Daughter that was twice married. She was First married to John Dumbar of Avach, and then married Lauchlan MacIntosh of Cailachie. Kenneth Mackenzie of Killichrist had to his Second Wife a Daughter of Rorie Moir of Redcastle. She is Mother to Alexander Mackenzie now of Suddie and to a Daughter that is married with The Tutor of Foyers. Alexander Mackenzie now of Suddie is married with Mary Bruce Daughter to The Laird of Airth, with whom he hath Two Sons and Three Daughters. Mr. John Mackenzie of Innerlawl ArchDean of Ross was married to a Daughter of William Innes of Calrossie, with whom he had Four Sons and Two Daughters. His Eldest Son Kenneth was married with Culbokie his Daughter. He died in Anno 1640 leaving no Succession but Three Daughters. Mr. Thomas Mackenzie of Innerlawl Mr. John his Second Son was married to Hector Douglass of Muldairg his Daughter. She is Mother to Mr. John now of Innerlawl and to several other children. Mr. Thomas died at Catboll The 7th of Aprile 1665, and is buried at Fairne in Ross. Mr. John's Third Son called Alexander died unmarried Anno 1647. Mr. John's Fourth Son called Mr. James Mackenzie Minister at Nigg is married with John Ross of Broadley his Daughter. One of Mr. John's Daughters was married to Hugh Ross of Auchnacloich, another to Rorie Mackenzie of Towie. Murdoh Mackenzie of Little Findone Mr. Alexander his Third Son was married with a Daughter of Murdoh Mac ean vic Allan. His Eldest Son John is married wt William Paterson's Daughter. His Second Son Kenneth died unmarried Anno 1648. One of Murdoh's Daughters was married to John Mac Finlay-Milluack and after his Death to John Dumbar in Avach, another to Captain Hector, and The Third was married to Knockbaxter's Youngest Son John.

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[1] Charters added in Macfarlane's own writing.

[2] Pages 125 and 126 of MS. are blank.

Murdoh Mackenzie of Little Findone left One Natural Son called Alexander. He lived at Edinburgh and died without Succession but One Son also called Alexander. He liveth at Present in The King's Service at Tangeir. Thomas Mackenzie of Ord Mr. Kenneth his Second Son married to his First Wife Rorie Mac Allan sirnamed MacLeod once Possessor of a Part of Gairloch his Daughter. She was Mother to Murdoh Mac-Thomas, to Kenneth Mac Thomas and to One Daughter that was married with MacCulloch of Peark. Thomas Mackenzie [*page 128.*]

of Ord had to his Second Wife Murdoh Mackenzie of Fairburne's Daughter. She was Mother to John Mackenzie of Ord, to Thomas and to Mr. Murdoh and to One Daughter that was married to George Grame of Drynie. Murdoh Mac Thomas of Scatwall was married to Alister Roy Mac Heachin's Daughter. He left no Succession, but tailzied his Estate to his Foster The Tutor of Kintail. His Second Son Kenneth Mac Thomas was married with a Daughter of Kenneth Mac Vorchie vic William a Gentleman of The Clan Vorchie. She was Mother to Rorie Mac Chainich vic Thomas and Thomas Mac Chainich vic Thomas and to John buy Mac Chainich vic Thomas. Kenneth Mac Thomas left Three Daughters all of them married in Locharran. John Mackenzie of Ord married Alexander Cuthbert of Draickie's Daughter, She is Mother to John Mackenzie now of Ord that is married with Culbokie's Daughter and to Thomas Mackenzie that is married to Murdoh Matthison his Daughter and to James Mackenzie that is married with Mr. Ferquhar Clerk's Daughter and to George Mackenzie that is married with a Natural Sister of The Laird of Gairloch. One of Ord's Daughters was married with Tarradail, another to Hiltoun, another to The Laird of Gairloch's Brother, another to John Clerk The Minister of Lochailsh his Son and The Youngest to Murdoh Mac Chainich vic Vorchie vic Chainich. Thomas Mac Thomas was married with Ketwal's Daughter. His only Son died at Pittonachtie unmarried Anno 1642. Master Murdoh Mac Thomas died unmarried in The Year 1627. Master Kenneth's Third Son called John Caoile had a Son called Murdoh. Murdoh had a Son called Thomas. Thomas his Son is James Mackenzie The Carpenter. Rorie Mr. Kenneth's Fourth Son had a Son called Alister Dow Mac Rorie and another called John Mac Rorie. His Daughter was First married to a Gentleman of The Clan Donald. She married afterward Kenneth Mackenzie of Torherdan Parson of Slait.

[*page 131.*][1]

THE GENEALOGY of The Succession of RORIE MACKENZIE of REDCASTLE Second Son of KENNETH The Eleventh Laird of Kintail by The Earl of Athol's Daughter.

THIS Rorie called also Moir by The Countrey People with whom he got that Esteem by his fierce Disposition and vigorous Prosecutions of The Feuds wherein The Mackenzies were engaged with The Clan Ranald and other neighbouring Families in his Time was married with Daughter to The Laird of Fowles, on whom he begot Murdoh who succeeded him in his Estate, Colin Mackenzie of Kincraig and several Daughters whereof One was married to Aoighe Mac Cay of Bighouse, another to Alexander MacLeod of Taliskeir, another to Alexander Mackenzie of Gairloch, another to The Good-Man of Grange in Murray, another to Kenneth Mackenzie of Killichrist and after his Decease to Thomas Chisolme of Kinairies, another to The Good-Man of Benedgefield, and The Youngest to John Bayne of Tulloch.

MURDOH MACKENZIE of Redcastle was married on Margaret Daughter to The Baron of Kilravock. She was Mother to his Sons Kenneth, Rorie, Alexander, Mr. John and Mr. William and to several Daughters whom he married thus, The Eldest to The Chisolme of Comer, The Second to Rorie Mackenzie of Aplecross, The Third to Alexander Fraser of Rilick, The Fourth to Donald Mackenzie of Logie, The Fifth to Mr. William Mackenzie Minister at Tarbet, The Sixth to Alexander Mac Cra Chamberlain of Kintail, and The Youngest to a Son of Fraser of Foires for her First Husband and after his Decease to Hugh Fraser Brother to Culduthel. He had besides these Two Natural Daughters whereof One married Alister Mac Allan in Lochbroom, The other John Mackenzie Son to William Mackenzie of Scheildag.

KENNETH The Eldest Son of Murdoh died unmarried.

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[1] Pages 129 and 130 of MS. are blank.

Rorie his Second Son who succeeded him married Mr. Alexander Mackenzie of Kilcoye's Eldest Daughter. She is Mother to Colin Mackenzie now of Redcastle that is married with Kenneth Mackenzie of Cowl his Eldest Daughter, to Mr. Alexander and to Charles both Young Men unmarried and to One Daughter who is married to John Mackenzie of Scatwall. Alexander Murdoh his Third Son was married with William Paterson's Daughter. She is Mother to Rorie that was married with Fairburne's Daughter, to William Mackenzie, to John Mackenzie, to Murdoh Mackenzie, to Colin Mackenzie all Young Men as yet unmarried. He left Two Daughters. The Eldest of them is married with Hiltoun's Brother Rorie, The other as yet unmarried. Mr. John Mackenzie [*page 132.*] Murdoh's Fourth Son was Schoolmaster at Chanonry, and died after he was ordained Minister in The Year 1640. Mr. William Mackenzie Murdoh's Youngest Son died at The Court of Spain being One of The Principal Doctors of Physick in that Court. Colin Mackenzie of Kincraig married to his First Wife Mr. John Mackenzie of Towie's Eldest Daughter. She is Mother to Colin Mackenzie now of Kincraig that is married with Duncan Bayne of Delny his Daughter and to Rorie Mackenzie that is married with One of Fairburne's Daughters. One of Kincraig's Daughters married to her First Husband Gilbert Robertson of Kindcass. She hath now to her Second Husband John Ross Eldest Son to Hugh Ross of Auchnacloich, another of his Daughters married Alexander Bayne of Knockbain, another of them was married to David Cuthbert Clerk of Inverness, another to John Clunes Son to The Baillie of Cromertie. Colin Mackenzie of Kincraig had to his Second Wife The Relict of Murdoh Mackenzie of Towie. She is Mother to James Mackenzie that is married with Kincraig's Daughter of The Second Marriage was married to Mr. John Mac Rha Minister of Dingwall. Kincraig left a Natural Son called Rorie that is married with Donald Mac Heachin vic Ferquhar his Daughter. This Rorie hath Two Natural Sons gotten before his Marriage, The One called Murdoh, The other called Colin.

——Ch. Conf. Roderico M^{c}Kenzie de Ardafalzie &c. super [*page 133.*]

Ch. sibi factam per Joannem Stewart de Mureane 21 Junii 1584. de toto et integro Molendino de Redcastle &c. jacent in Dominio de Ardmannoch et infra vic. de Innernes——Tenend de Rege——Conf. 14 Julii 1584.—Ch. 204. Lib. 40.[1]

[*page 135.*][2]

THE GENEALOGY of The Succession of SIR RORIE MACKENZIE of TARBET Tutor of Kintail Second Son of COLIN The Twelfth Laird of Kintail by The Laird of Grant's Daughter.

THIS notable Gentleman falling by The Death of his excellent Brother Lord Kintail to be Tutor to his Nephew, Colin thereafter Earl of Seaforth, whose Estate was very considerable and The Management thereof of great Difficulty both by Reason of The inveterate Feud with Glengairrie and some other Neighbours and The Confusion his Affairs in The Lewis were left in through The untimely Death of his Father, which, nevertheless, Sir Rorie managed with so much Dexterity and Success that in The Space of Six Years, during which Time he continued Tutor, he extricate his Nephew out of all his Difficulties settling him in The Peaceable Possession of a vast and goodly Estate a Year before he was Major, and, though Sir Rorie had purchased a great Inheritance of his own, yet he retained The Title of Tutor of Kintail all his Lifetime. He married Margaret Eldest Daughter of Torquhil MacLeod of Coigach with whom he got The Lands of Coigach, and had Children by her. Sir John Mackenzie, who succeeded him, Kenneth, Colin, Alexander and Charles and James and One Daughter, who was a very worthy Lady married to Sir James MacDonald of Slait. Sir Rorie died at his own House of Culta Leod in September Anno 1626 being very much regreted by all his Countrey Men, and is buried at Dingwall in a Tomb built there by himself. Sir John

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[1] Charter added in Macfarlane's own writing.

[2] Page 134 of MS. is blank.

Mackenzie of Tarbet was married with Margaret Daughter to The Lord Inverteil with whom he got The Lands of Inverteil, and had Children by her. Sir George Mackenzie, who succeeded him, and is now worthily The Darling of his Friends and Countrey Men being happily endowed with those Advantages of Manhood and Learning that fit him for doing The Noblest Offices to his Prince and Countrey, is married with Anne Daughter to Sir James Sinclair of Mey. John who died at London in his Return from his Travels Anno 1662. Mr. Rorie now an Advocate before The Lords of Council and Session as yet unmarried. Alexander, Kenneth and James likewise as yet unmarried, Margaret, who was First married with The Laird of MacLeod, and is married now with The Laird of Lawers. His Second Daughter, who was married with Hugh Lord Lovat, Isobell, who is now Countess of Seaforth, Barbara and Catharine as yet unmarried. Sir John died at Tarbet in Anno 1654, and is buried at Dingwall. The Second Son of Sir Rorie Mackenzie Tutor of Kintail was called Kenneth Mackenzie of Scatwal. He married to his First Wife Sir Robert Monro of Fowles his Daughter with whom he had One Son and Three Daughters. His Son John Mackenzie now of Scatwall is married with Rorie Mackenzie of Redcastle's Daughter. One of Kenneth's Daughters is married with Robert Monro Leimlair's Son. Another of them is married with MacCulloch of Peark, another as yet unmarried. Kenneth Mackenzie had to his Second Wife Walter Ross of Invercharron's Daughter with whom he hath several Sons & Daughters. Also he left Two Natural Sons gotten in His Widowhood that are as yet but Children. He died at Kenlochlichart Anno 166 and is buried at Dingwall. Sir Rorie Mackenzie's Third Son was called Colin Mackenzie of Tarvie. He married Alexander Mackenzie of Gairloch's Eldest Daughter being Relict of John Mackenzie of Lochslin. His Eldest Son is called Alexander. He is married with Rorie Mackenzie of Davockmaluack's Daughter. His Second Son Kenneth is as yet unmarried. His Eldest Daughter is married to Archibald MacDonald Sir Donald MacDonald's Third Son. His Second Daughter is married to [*page 136.*] Matthew Robertson of Davockhairlie, His Youngest Daughter to Evander Murchison of Avenish. Colin Mackenzie of Tarvie died at Kinnellan in The Year and is buried at Dingwall. Sir Rorie's Fourth Son was called Alexander Mackenzie of Belloane. He married Hugh Fraser of Culbockie's Daughter and Relict of Kenneth Mackenzie of Inverlawl with whom he had One Son and Two Daughters. His Son is called Alexander Mackenzie of Bellon as yet unmarried. His Eldest Daughter was married with Simon Mackenzie Second Son to Simon Mackenzie of Lochslin. His Youngest Daughter is married with Mr. Rorie Mackenzie of Kilmuire. He left One Natural Son called Colin that is Chamberlain to The Lord Tarbet. This Alexandar died at Monlochie Anno 1645, and is buried at Dingwall. Sir Rorie's Fifth Son was called Charles. He died unmarried at Chanonrie Anno 1629, and is buried at Dingwall. Sir Rorie's Sixth Son was called James. He died at Inchrorie being unmarried Anno 1647, and is buried at Dingwall. Sir Rorie left One Natural Son called Master John Mackenzie ArchDean of Ross. He was married with a Gentlewoman called Christian Weims. His Eldest Son is called Mr. Rorie, his Second Son Mr. Colin, his Third Kenneth, his Fourth George, his Fifth Alexander, and his Sixth Son James, all of them hopefull Young Men yet unmarried. Mr. John's Eldest Daughter is married with Murdoh MacEiver in Leckmelme. Mr. John died at Tarrol Anno 1666, and is buried at Tarbet.

[page 139.][1]

THE GENEALOGY of The Succession of MR. COLIN MACKENZIE of KINNOCK Third Son of COLIN The Twelfth Laird of Kintail by The Laird of Grant's Daughter.

THIS Mr. Colin married to his First Wife a Daughter of Torquil MacLeod of The Coigach, She was Mother to Kenneth Mackenzie now of Kinnock that is married with Davochkairne's Daughter and to Colin Mackenzie that died unmarried at Scatwall Anno 1665, and is buried at Kinnittass. Mr. Colin married to his Second Wife The only Daughter of John Mackenzie appearand Laird of Gairloch with whom he got The Lands of Pitlundie and Davochpollan. She is Mother to John Mackenzie now of Pitlundie that is married with a Daughter of John Mackenzie of Fairburne, and to Alexander Mackenzie that is married with Davochkairne's Youngest Daughter. Mr. Colin left Two Daughters. One of them is married with John mac ean vic Chainich in Herries. The other was married with William Dingwall that lived in Oussie. Mr. Colin died at Kinchulladrum in May 1650, and is buried at Beawliew.

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[1] Pages 137 and 138 of MS. are blank.

THE GENEALOGY of The Succession of Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE of KILCOYE Fourth Son of COLIN The Twelfth Laird of Kintail by Grant's Daughter.

[*page 143.*][1]

THIS Mr. Alexander married to his First Wife a good honest Woman The Relict of Sir James Steuart of Kilcoy and Daughter to The Tutor of Lovat, with whom he had Three Sons and Three Daughters. His Eldest Son Colin Mackenzie now of Kilcoy is married with The Laird of Duffus his Daughter, with whom he hath Five Sons. The Eldest of them is called Alexander. He is married with Kenneth Mackenzie of Gairloch's Daughter. The Second of them is called Mr. Rorie Mackenzie, The Third Charles, The Fourth Thomas, The Fifth John. Mr. Alexander his Second Son is called Alexander Mackenzie of Muirtown. He is married with John Cuthbert of Castlehill's Daughter. Mr. Alexander his Third Son is called Mr. Rorie Mackenzie of Kilmuir. He is married with a Daughter of Alexander Mackenzie of Belloan. Mr. Alexander his Eldest lawfull Son was married to Rorie Mackenzie of Redcastle. His Second Daughter was married to

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[1] Pages 140, 141, and 142 of MS. are blank.

The Tutor of Belnagowen stiled Pitcalnie. His Youngest Daughter married to her First Husband Duncan Bayne appearand Laird of Tulloch. She married to her Second Husband George Monro appearand of Leamlaire. Mr. Alexander had Three Natural Daughters. One of them was married to Hector Mackenzie of Fairburne to his Second Wife. Another was married to Neil Bayne MacLean Ouystie. Another of them was married to John Mackenzie Uncle to The Laird of Gairloch. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie of Kilcoy married to his Second Wife One Margaret Dumbar that served Dame Barbara Forbes Countess of Seaforth with whom he had no Children but One Daughter that died shortly after himself. He was known to be One of The most judicious Men of his Name till in his Old Days he made True The Old Proverb, That Old Men are twice Bairns, by marrying a Woman that was not his Equal in Birth nor Age, and ought rather to be One of his Household Servants than his married Wife. This Gentleman that lived in all Respects both at Home and abroad died at Muirtoun Anno and is buried at Kilearnan.

[*page 147.*][1]

THE GENEALOGY of The Succession of ALEXANDER MACKENZIE of COWL.

THIS Alexander was The Son of Colin The Twelfth Laird of Kintail by Mary Eldest Daughter of Rorie Mackenzie of Davochmaluack and Anne Daughter to Donald MacDonald of Slait. He was happy in his Youth by The Comliness of his Person and Agility of Body to be looked upon by Kenneth Lord Kintail his Brother and all his Followers being then engaged in their hottest Feuds with The Clan Ranald and The MacLeods of Lewis as the fittest Man to command what Forces his Brother was to make Use of on these Occasions wherein he failed them not of their Expectations managing that Command (which he enjoyed untill The Tutor of Kintail put a Period to all these Troubles by The Transaction with

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[1] Pages 144, 145, and 146 of MS. are blank.

Glengairrie and utter Extirpation of The MacLeods of Lewis) with so much Courage and Expedition that, albeit, during The whole Tract of those Broils, there passed not any Action of Moment wherein he was not singly concerned, yet in all of them his constant Success brought no less Honour to himself than Advantage and Reputation to his Party. This with his singular Industry and upright Dealing in Affairs got him so much of The Love of His Brethren, especially, Lord Kenneth (who on his Death Bed honoured him with The Gift of his own Sword in Testimony of his Esteem and Affection for him) and so much of The Respect of his Friends and Neighbours and The good Opinion of The Countrey People that without Difficulty or The least Grudge of any Person whatsoever he in a short Time purchased a considerable Estate which he still augmented by The same Means. During The Rest of his Life he was married First to Annabella Mackenzie Daughter to Murdoh Mackenzie of Fairburne and Relict of Thomas Mackenzie of Ord, with whom he had One Son and Two Daughters. His Son was Rorie Mackenzie of Aplecross that was married with Murdoh Mackenzie of Redcastle's Daughter who was Mother to John Mackenzie now of Aplecross that is married with Hugh Fraser of Belladrum's Daughter, and to Colin Mackenzie of Sanachan that is married with Murdoh Mackenzie of Sand his Daughter. The Eldest of Rorie's Daughters was First married with Alexander MacLeod Laird of Rasay. To her Second Husband She had Thomas Graham of Drynie, and to her last Husband She had Alexander Mackenzie of Hiltoun. The Second of Rorie's Daughters was married with The Tutor of Strathouridail's Eldest Son Lauchlan Mac Finnon of Scalpay, his youngest Daughter with Murdoh Mackenzie Son and Heir of William Mackenzie of Scheildag.

Alexander Mackenzie of Cowl his Eldest Daughter was married with Alexander Mackenzie of Gairloch, his Second Daughter w^t Mr. William MacCulloch of Peark. He married to his Second Wife Christian Monro a Daughter of Hector Monro of Assint. She was Mother to Kenneth Mackenzie now of Cowl that married to his First Wife The Eldest Daughter of Alexander Chisolme of Comer with whom he had Three Daughters. His Eldest Son Alexander is married with

Sir Robert Gordon Tutor of Sutherland his Daughter. His Second Son called Mr. Simon as yet unmarried. His Youngest Son John as yet at School. His Eldest Daughter is married with Colin Mackenzie of Redcastle. His Second with The Young Laird of Fowles. His Third with Alexander Baillie Younger of Dunain. His Fourth Daughter with John Dumbar Younger of Banedgefield and The Rest as yet unmarried.

[*page 148.*] KENNETH MACKENZIE hath now to his Second Wife Mr. Thomas Mackenzie of Inverlawl's Daughter. Alexander Mackenzie of Cowl's Second Son with Christian Monro was called Alexander. He died a Young Man at Elgin in The Year 1639, and is buried in The Chanonrie Kirk of Elgin. His Third Son of The Second Marriage is Hector Mackenzie of Assint. He married a Daughter of Hugh Fraser of Belladrum who left One Son and One Daughter that are yet but Children. Alexander Mackenzie of Cowl's Eldest Daughter of The Second Marriage was married with Alexander Chisolme of Comer. His Youngest Daughter was married to Sir Alexander Innes of Cockstoun. This Gentleman having lived worthily died happily at Pittonachtie in The Moneth of March Anno 1650, and is buried in a Tomb he caused build for himself at Chanonrie. He left besides The large Patrimonies he bestowed on all his Children a considerable Sum of Money for pious Uses and Gentlemens Children of his Relations. His Eldest Son Rorie Mackenzie of Aplecross died before his Father at Chanonrie The Sixth of July Anno 1646, and is buried in his Father's Tomb at Chanonrie.

[*page 151.*][1]

THE GENEALOGY of The Succession of JOHN MACKENZIE of LOCHSLIN Second Son of The First Marriage of KENNETH Lord Kintail by Belnagowen's Daughter.

THIS John was married with Eldest Daughter to Alexander Mackenzie of Gairloch by whom he had no other Succession save One only Daughter, who was married long after her Father's Decease to Norman MacLeod of Beamerey.

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[1] Pages 149 and 150 of MS. are blank.

He left likewise Two Natural Sons, One of whom he called Kenneth who is now married with Daughter to Mr. Alexander Mackenzie Minister of Lochcarran and The other called Alexander that lives now in The Lewis and is married with Daughter to Corbet of Arboll. John Mackenzie of Lochslin died before his Brother German Colin Earl of Seaforth at Lochslin Anno 1631, and is buried at The Chanonry.

The Genealogy of The Succession of Thomas Mackenzie Second Son of The Second Marriage by Powrie Ogilvie's Daughter.

[*page 155.*][1]

This Gentleman spent his Youth with great Reputation in The Danish and German Wars having for some Time before his Return had The Government of The City and Garrison of Straelsound in Pomeron from The King of Denmark at his coming to Scotland he had The Lands of Pluscarden from George Earl of Seaforth his Elder Brother German, who fell to The Estate as Heir Male to Colin Earl of Seaforth. He married to his First Wife Daughter to The Laird of Grant and Relict of Alexander Lord Duffus, by whom he had Two Sons and Two Daughters. His Eldest Son is called Colin. He is married to Margaret Heatley Daughter to The Laird of Bairfoot. His Second Son is called George as yet unmarried. His Eldest Daughter is married with Alexander Chisolme now of Comer. His Second Daughter not as yet married. Pluscarden is now married with Jean Cockburn Daughter to The Laird of Lantoun and Relict of The Laird of Grange, by whom he has hopefull Children.

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[1] Pages 152, 153, and 154 of MS. are blank.

[*page 159.*][1]

THE GENEALOGY of The Succession of SIMON MACKENZIE of LOCHSLIN.

THIS Simon was Third and Youngest Son of Kenneth Lord Kintail by Isobell Daughter to The Laird of Powrie Ogilvie his Second Lady.

HE was married First to Daughter to Doctor Peter Bruce, who was a Son of The Laird of Feenzies, by whom he had Five Sons and One Daughter. His Eldest Son Sir George Mackenzie an Advocate before The Lords of Council and Session of good Esteem and Expectation as well for his Knowledge in his Profession as for his Great Learning in most other Sciences is married with Daughter to The Lord Hartrie Dickson.

HIS Second Son was called Simon. He was married with Daughter to Alexander Mackenzie of Bellon, and died at Lochbroom Anno 1664 leaving no Succession but One Son who was not born The Time of his Father's Decease called also Simon. His Third Son was called Thomas, his Fourth is called Alexander and his Fifth Colin. These Three Youngest are as yet unmarried. His Daughter was married to The Laird of Moyness.

HE married to his Second Wife Anna Daughter to Fraser of Kilbokie and Relict of Alexander Mackenzie of Bellon, by whom he had One Son called Kenneth and Two Daughters who are as yet but Children. He died at Balcony in The Moneth of January 1666, and is buried at Chanonrie.

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[1] Pages 156, 157, and 158 of MS. are blank.

THE GENEALOGY of The GRANTS said to be written by Mr. James Chapman Minister of Cromdall &c. in Anno 1729.

[*page 163.*][1]

THE Tree of The Family of Grant abridged from The Chronicles of Norway sent by an Herauld from The Court of Denmark to The Representative of The House of Grant informs of The Descent of that Name and declares That Wffa a Saxon Lord descended of The Champion Ouden aliàs Wodine (much extolled among The Poets for his Heroic Actions especially in Norway & Saxony) was The First King of East Angles in The Year of Christ 575.

Wffa A.C. 575.

Hacken and Swenhilla.

AMONG others descended of Wffa was Hacken Earl of Lagen and Tronde Lagen in Norway his Great Grand Son who did succeed as his Heir of Line and Representative. Hacken for Power and Conduct was so reputed not only in Swedland and Denmark but also in Norway where he was unanimously chosen as Lord High Protector of that Kingdom. In which great Trust he managed with such Approbation that he was honoured to bear their Coat of Arms of Three Crowns quartered as also an Ax and Rampant Lyon, and his Posterity continued to bear The same. He was a Man not only in great Power but also of great Strength, and was therefore commonly called Hacken Grandt aliàs Grant or Grott, which in their Language is The same as Great or in Latin Grand is, Great or Valourous, and all his Posterity after him are commonly called Grants.

Protector of Norway.

Coat of Arms.

As there be few especially in Power who want their Enemies, so The Protector Hacken Grandt had his own who much envyed him. On a certain Time falling occasionally among some of them, he was attacked by them. It is reported That being unarmed he took as a Weapon, which he then pulled by The Roots, a Standing Tree, being The First Thing that came to his Hand, and with this Tree he so managed his Enemies that he rescued himself, and chased, or, as is reported, slew some of them. This Action was reputed so

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[1] Pages 160, 161, and 162 of MS. are blank.

Heroic that his Strength and Valour was further remarked at Court, and therefore he was honoured to bear in his Coat of Arms not only The Three Crows quartered but also Two strong Men with their standing Trees in their Arms as Supporters of The Crowns with The Motto Stand fast or sure and firm, which The Family of Grant as yet retains.

Hacken Grandt The Protector of Norway married Suanhilla The Daughter of Swenerman a Danish Prince of whom he begat several Children.

[*page 164.*] Hemming Grant his Second Son is The Progenitor of The House of Grant. He married Tora Daughter to Adlistein The First of The Norvegian Kings who professed The Christian Religion. Among others instructed in The same were Hemming and his Wife Tora which was disagreeable to his Father Hacken The Protector seeing they did abandon The Heathenish Custom of Worshipping and Offering Sacrifice to his Progenitor Wodine aliàs Oudine reputed among them formerly as a God.

Hemming being thus made uneasy by his Father thinks fit to remove with his Wife Tora out of Norway and come to Ireland, where his said Lady died in Exile leaving behind her several Sons and Daughters. The Eldest Daughter called Astred married Killel Krog younger Son of Tourstoun Earl of Northumberland. The younger Daughter named Gurrie married The Baron of Birkeroe, of whom several Noble Families in Swedland and Norway are descended. These Two Sisters were well instructed in The Christian Religion, and took Care to adorn their Principles with suitable Practice. They caused build Two Christian Churches adorned with Steeples within a Fathom of each other and covered them finely with Lead, to which they gave The Name of Grants, and The Parish is called Grandtsogn, that is Grant's Parishioners, The which Churches and Steeples ly nine Miles from Christiania and remain as yet.

Hemming Grant is said to have Four Sons who came along with him and afterwards thought fit (upon their Father's marrying a Second Wife named Isobella Daughter to The Prince of Dublin) to push their Fortunes and came to Scotland Anno 1000.

The Four Sons are said to be Alland aliàs Andlaw, Gregore who is said to be The Progenitor of The Clan Gregore aliàs Mac Gregors, Fingon The Progenitor of Clan Fingons aliàs MacInnons and Rowan aliàs Ruthven because red haired, who is The Progenitor of The Ruthvens, of whom was The Earl of Gowrie, and of them is said,

Hemmingum genuit Protector maximus Hackin.
Hinc Grantes, Fingon, Ruthven, Gregorius orti.

The Chronicles of Norway together with The said Tree of The Family of Grant are more full in The Account of The Root and Branches of Hacken Grant The Protector of Norway and Progenitor of The Name of Grant. But purposing to follow his Offspring as far as concerns The Family and Name of Grant we take more particular Notice of Andlaw aliàs Allan Grant The Son of Hemming came to Scotland in The Tenth Century. He married Moral Daughter to Neil Mac Gregor a Gentleman lineally descended of Gregorius King of Scotland, by whose Interest and Portion The Barony of Fruichy was purchased. She bore several Children, and

Patrick Grant Son to Allan Grant of Fruichy did succeed his Father about The Year 1090. He married Fergusia a Relation of Alpinus of whom he begot One Son and Four Daughters.

Wishilla The Eldest Daughter married Duncan The 2d The 38th King of Scotland, who was Anno 1096 killed by Mackpender Thane of Mearns.

Fergusia The 2d Daughter married Hacken a Norway [*page 165.*] Prince. Moral The 3d Daughter married Dunbar Earl of March, and Collobella The youngest Daughter married William de Monte The Progenitor of The Movats aliàs Moffats.

Alland Son to The said Patrick Grant of Fruichy succeeded his Father about The Year 1150, and then married Dorvagilla Daughter to The Thane of Fife, of whom he begot One Daughter and Four Sons. Isobella his Daughter married Bancho Stuart of Lochaber. Patrick his Second Son married Ingelram's Daughter. He was Earl of Coucey in France, whose Sister Mary was married to Alexander 2d 94th King of Scotland about The Year of Christ 1212; And Laurance Third Son to The said Allan was Bishop of Murray; And

Malcolm his Fourth Son was The King's Lord Lieutenant of The North of Scotland. He is The Progenitor of The Malcolms in Scotland.

Allan The Laird of Grant was much respected at Court. His Childrens honourable Marriages made him more known. He was honoured with a Commission to be Sheriff Principal of Inverness, and purchased The Lands of Stratharrick in that Shire about The Beginning of The Twelfth Century.

Gregor Grant Eldest Son to Allan Grant of Fruichy and Stratharrick Sheriff Principal of Inverness succeeded his Father. He married Mary Daughter to My Lord Lovat, who bore to him Four Sons, namely, Patrick The Eldest, who succeeded his Father, Richard The Second, who succeeded as Arch-Bishop of Canterbury in England immediately after Arch-Bishop Langtoun in The Year 1229, as The Annals inform. Allan The Third Son is The Progenitor of The Family of Auchernick, and his Posterity are commonly called Clan Allan, i.e. Allan's Posterity; of whom there are severals descended. And Lucas his Youngest Son commonly called Kiar alias Kearan for his being of a gray dark Hue is The Progenitor of Auchinarrow now called Dalchaple, whose Posterity is commonly called Clan Chiaran; of whom there are severals descended.

Patrick Grant of Fruichy and Stratharrack succeeded his Father Gregor in Honours and Inheritance about The Middle of The 13th Century. He married Bigla only Child of Cumming Lord Glenchernick. She was commonly called for her low Stature Bigla Beg. Her Friends designed her in Marriage for a Relation of The Name of Cumming. But She herself thought otherwise, and her Affection led her to marry The Laird of Grant, which at Length was obtained to The Satisfaction of both though disagreeable to The Name of Cumming, which occasioned their Envy against The Grants. Bigla bore to The Laird of Grant Two Sons named John and Rodolphus and a Daughter called Mauld aliàs Muriel, who were all taken Care of as to their Education.

John Le Grant aliàs Sir John Grant of Fruichy and Stratharrick was a Man of Publick Spirit and of great Account. He thought fit with his Brother Rodolphus to take a Concern in The Defence of their Countrey against The Insults and

Cruelty of Edward commonly called Longshanks King of England; For at that Time King John Baliol to confirm himself as King of Scotland subjected himself and The Nation [*page* 166.] to Edward as his Superior, and notwithstanding this foolish and treacherous Behaviour of Baliol King Edward in less than Four Years expelled him and miserably oppressed The Kingdom of Scotland to such a Degree that a great many of The most valiant and Noble Men in Scotland were apprehended by him and carried up to England as Hostages for The Good Behaviour of The Scotch towards The Kings of England in all Time after. Among these Hostages were John Le Grant and his Brother Rodolphus, who after they had been long kept there were at Length dismissed upon Terms as appears in Rymer's Fœdera Vol. 2d Page 776. Anno 1297. under The Title Manucaptio Magnatum Scotiæ &c. Both these Brethren John and Rodolphus dying without Issue were succeeded by their Sister.

MAULD She married Andrew Stuart Son to The Sheriff of Bute, who by Articles in The Marriage changed his Name, and was called Andrew Grant aliàs Stuart. They had a Son and a Daughter. The Daughter named Mary married Lord Lovat her Cousin, and The Son named Patrick succeeded his Father in The Estate about The End of The 13th Century. He was commonly called Patrick Mac Mauld as being The Son of Mauld aliàs Marjory or Murriel. He married Bathia Daughter to The Earl of Ross about The Year 1305, and afterwards he married Florence Daughter to The Laird of MacLean. They had a Son and a Daughter. The Daughter was married to The Laird of Fowlis The Progenitor of The Monroes, and The Son named John afterwards called,

SIR JOHN GRANT of Fruichy and Stratharrick succeeded his Father. He married Mauld Daughter to Gilbert of Glenchernick, & by her came The Lordship of Glenchernick and Dullenside to The Family of Grant, as appears in The Charter for that Effect as yet extant of Date about The Beginning of The 14th Century. She brought forth Two Sons to him, viz, Robert and Duncan.

ROBERT was a Man of great Account in his Time for Influence and Courage. He distinguished himself in his Skill of handling Arms. His being The Champion appointed for Scotland to fight in Duel against Thomas Del Strother for England shows The same; For by Appointment of Publick Authority in The Time of Robert 2^d^ King of Scotland and Richard 2^d^ King of England Anno Christi 1380 The said Robert was chosen to fight The said Duel, in which he so distinguished himself that he came off with The Applause of The Spectators. This is recorded in Rymer's Fœdera Vol. 7th Page 275, where it is told That King Richard gave Letters of safe Conduct to these Champions.

THE Broils betwixt Scotland and England as yet continuing, The French joined The Scotch against England, and assisted them in carrying on a War. They gave them 40,000 Flanks to be distributed among The Noble and great Ones, of which The said Robert Laird of Grant had a Share as recorded in The foresaid Annals. He was so taken up with The Publick Affairs of The Nation that he seldom stayed at his own House, and dying unmarried he was succeeded by his Brother.

SIR DUNCAN GRANT, who married Leslie Daughter to The Earl of Rothes, of whom he had Two Sons, viz, John and Patrick. Gilbert of Glenchernick was Grand [*page 167.*] Father to Sir Duncan, and resigned to him The Lordship of Glenchernick and Dullensiden as The Charter given by King David dated Anno 1364 in Favours of Gilbert and by Gilbert in Favours of Sir Duncan Grant (who is called his Oye in The said Charter) more fully bears. The Animosities and Misunderstanding betwixt The Cummings continuing occasioned to dispose of The Lands of Stratharrick in Order to purchase several other Lands contiguous to Balachastle and Glenchernick; For at That Time there were several Baronies on Spey Side to be disposed of, which The Laird of Grant took Care (because of their Contiguity to his Inheritance there already) to purchase that so he might have his People and Followers round about him, and that they might be better in Case to offend or defend in One Body as Occasions required. The Friends and Dependents of The Laird of Grant that were in Stratharrick did relish this Proposal and thought fit to leave their Possessions there, and came to Strathspey, where they took Possessions which they called after those they had in

Stratharrick as Gartenmore, Gartenbeg, Auchinarrow, Delchaple, Balchernich and The like.

The said Sir Duncan besides his Sons lawfully begotten had other Two Sons, The Elder of which called Patrick is The Progenitor of The Family of Tullochgorm, and his Posterity is commonly called Clan Phadrick, and The other Son called Duncan is The Progenitor of The Family of Gartenbeg, and his Posterity is commonly called Clan Dunachy. It is reported That a familiar Spirit ordinarily haunted The Family of Tullochgorm, and attended for Intelligence and Drudgery. This Ghost was commonly called Meg Mulloch as having The Loof of her Hand hairy. It appeared usually in The Shape of a Female about Six or Seven Years old in common and coarse Habit. The Presbytery of Abernethy being The Church Judicatory in these Bounds took Care to enquire into this Ghost's Haunting The Family of Tullochgorm about The Year 1647, and after citing Tullochgorm and several Witnesses before them The Result of all was That there was such a familiar reputed to haunt Tullochgorm, That severals saw The same in The said Shape, & That suddenly it disappeared. But since The more clear Preaching of The Gospel there is no Account at all of any such Apparition.

Patrick Second Son to The said Sir Duncan Laird of Grant is The Progenitor of The House of Balnadallach, who is now low in his Estate. But of him are descended several Cadets, as Grant of Delvey, aliàs Dunlugas Grant of Delay Tamnavoulin Tulloch &c. The said Patrick his Eldest Brother Sir John succeeded his Father Sir Duncan both in Honours and Inheritance. He was red haired and had a Vein of Poetry, and Therefore was usually called Bard Ruoh, i.e. red Poet. He married Lucia Gordon Daughter to The Earl of Enzie aliàs Huntly by whom he had One Son named also John, who succeeded his Father in Honours and Inheritance. He in his younger Years before Marriage visited The Stuart aliàs Baron of Kincardine, and got his Daughter with Child ; Which Child was afterwards because of his Talness and big Stature called John More. He is The Progenitor of The Grants of Glenmorriston, and his Posterity are usually called Slick Ian vore, of whom was afterwards descended Grant of Carron. Sir

John married Margaret Ogilvie Daughter to James Ogilvie of Deskford aliàs Findlater. Their Marriage Contract yet extant gives Account of The Tocher, Jointure and Friendship betwixt these Families. The Tocher given by Sir James [*page 168.*] Ogilvie with his Daughter to The Laird of Grant was Three Hundred Merks paid at Five Terms or years, that is, Fourty Pounds Scots yearly, and The Jointure given by The said Sir John to his Lady together with The Provision of The Children to be procreated betwixt them both was Twenty Marks worth of Land Yearly. Such was The Friendship betwixt these Two Families that they entered into a Bond of Association to maintain One another's Quarrels and keep from Robbing, Thigging, Sorning or taking One another's Possessions by themselves, Friends or Dependents, as The said Contract of Marriage dated at Bog of Geith 1484 more fully bears. The said Sir John had Two Sons with The said Margaret Ogilvie viz. James and John. This John was The Progenitor of The Families of Corrimony and Shaoglie,* and his Elder Brother, viz. James commonly called James na Creach succeeded his Father Sir John Grant in Honours and Inheritance about The Year 1525. He married Barbara Erskyne Daughter to The Earl of Mar, who brought forth One Son and Two Daughters. Anne The Elder was married to Allan Cameron Laird of Lochziel, and Janet The Younger married to William Sutherland Laird of Duffus in The Year 1552 [and afterwards to James Dempster of Auchterless].[2]

*Joannes Grant de Culcabock Frater Jacobi G. de Freuchie. Ch. Morav. p.86'5A°°1545.[1]

James was well known and in Favour at Court. King James The 5th took such Notice of him that for his Good Services done The Publick he gave him a distinguishing Mark of his Favour, which is rarely granted to a Subject, namely, His Majesty was pleased to give him a Charter signed under his Hand and sealed with his Seal, wherein he is privileged with a Discharge and Exemption from being summoned or appearing all The Days of his Life before any Temporal Judge or Judicatory under The Privy Council or Session in Scotland for any Cause whatsoever. Where also The Privilege is extended for his good Services done or to be done in Favours of all his Friends, Tenants, Householders and Servants whatsoever belonging to him, as The said Charter of Exemption dated at Stirling Anno 1535 as yet extant more fully bears. James na Greach distinguished himself in assisting The Earl of Huntly his Cousin against The Insults of several Enemies, and, particularly, in revenging The Murder of Gordon Baron of Braachally in Dee Water Side, who was murdered by The Countrey Men there. The Revenge went such a Length that above Six Score Orphans were left in The desolate Countrey on Dee Side, no Body knowing who their Parents were. These miserable Orphans were out of Pity and Commiseration carried by The Earl of Huntly into his Castle, where they were maintained and fed. Thus a long Trough of Wood was made, wherein was put Pottage or any other Kind of Food allowed them, & The Young Ones sitting round about The Trough did eat their meat out of it as well as they could. James The Laird of Grant at a Time visiting The Earl was for Diversion's Sake brought to see The Orphans slabbing at their Trough. Which Comical Sight so surprized him that he proposed to carry The One Half of them to Balchastle alleging That having a Hand in destroying their Parents he was bound in Justice to take a Concern in their Preservation and Maintenance. These of them that were brought to Castle Grant are to this Day called Slick-Nam-mor i.e. The Posterity of The Trough, and they are promiscuously called Grants or Gordons. This happened 1540.*

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[1] Side note by Macfarlane.

[2] This sentence in brackets has been added by Macfarlane.

John Grant succeeded his Father in The Estate. He married Marjory Stuart Daughter to The Earl of Athol about The Year 1555. Their Children were Duncan, who succeeded his Father in The Estate, and Patrick, who married Jean [*page 169.*] Gordon Daughter to The Laird of Echt.[2] He was commonly called Patrick na Muckrach being The Possessor of that Land. He was a Man in good Account, and had The Bailliary of Huntly and Strathspey, and by this Means was Judge from

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* W^m^. Grant Son to James Grant of Freuchy obtains from Patrick [Hepburn] Bp. of Moray the lands of Uver-Finlarig alias Muckerach Mid-Finlarig, and Nether-Finlarig—7 Maii 1541—Ch. Morav. p. 722.[1]

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[1] Footnote by Macfarlane.

[2] 'Gicht' interlined.

The Eastern Sea to The Western. He is The Progenitor of Rothemurcus and Colonel Grant of Balnadallach. His Lady while a Widow caused build a House in Muckrock which is extant as yet with their Names engraven upon it Anno 1598. The Daughters of The said John Laird of Grant were Mary, who was married to Colin Mackenzie of Kintail, of whom The Representative of The Mackenzies, viz., The Earl of Seaforth is descended. The Second Daughter married Innes of Balveny and Espeth Third Daughter of The Laird of Grant married William Fraser of Struy The Tutor of Lovat in The Year 1560.

THE Name of Grant continued firm in their Loyalty to their Sovereign, and Hawthornden in his History of The King Jameses informs That they continued loyal and steady to King James The 4th when several other Chiftans deserted him.

MARJORY STUART The Lady Grant being removed by Death her Husband John Laird of Grant married Isobell Barclay Daughter to Barclay of Towy, of whom he begot One Son, who became The Progenitor of Grant of Balintome, and of him are descended Sir Francis Grant Lord Cullen One of The Senators of The College of Justice, Grant of Monymusk, Grant of Airndelly aliàs Auchoynony &c.

DUNCAN GRANT of Fruichy succeeded his Father John Grant. He married The Laird of MacIntosh's Daughter about The year 1570, of whom he begot Four Sons and One Daughter. The Daughter married The Laird of Calder in The Shire of Nairn. The Sons are John, who succeeded as Laird of Grant. Robert, He is The Progenitor of The Family of Lurg.

PATRICK of Elchies. He is The Progenitor of Grant of Easter Elchies and

JAMES The youngest Son The Progenitor of Grant of Moyness. Duncan Grant lived in Abernethy, and was commonly called Duncan Chiush because he delighted in The Fir Woods. In his Time severals of The Name of Grant applied themselves to Studies. Mr. Edward Grant was famous for his Skill in The Oriental Languages. His Greek Lexicon printed at London Anno 1581 shews his Skill in Greek and Latin, as being The best before his Time extant, and, as The Reformation from Popery and Superstition was going on a Pace in his Time, so Mr. Grant aliàs Duglass so called because he was of a grim Hue distinguished himself for Zeal and Success in The Work of The Gospel, and Joined Mr. Knox and The Laird of Dun in preaching The same, as Mr. Calderwood informs in his Church History.

Duncan Laird of Grant died young.

John Grant succeeds his Father Duncan as Laird of Grant. He was commonly called John of Fruichy and much regarded for his Stock of Prudence and Conduct in The Management of Affairs, and Therefore was termed The Wise Laird of Grant. [*page 170.*] He purchased several Baronies of Land in his Time such as Lethen, Adneedly &c. He married Lillias Murray Daughter to The Earl of Tullibardine now Duke of Athol. The which Marriage was honoured with The King and Queen their Presence about The Year 1585. She was a Lady who distinguished herself in Management of her Affairs. She brought forth One Son and Two Daughters to him, namely, Anne Daughter to John Grant of Fruichy married Lauchlan Mac Intosh of Dunachton Captain of Clan Chattan 1611. Jean Second Daughter to The said John of Fruichy married William Sutherland of Duffus Anno 1612.

There was a great Correspondence at this Time betwixt The Family of Grant and Mac Intosh. The Insults of Mac Donalds and Camerons against Mac Intosh occasioned John of Fruichy's joining in Association with him against these Lochabrians as their Bonds of Friendship in Castle Grant as yet extant more fully bear. It is remarkable That in One of these Bonds The Laird of Mac Intosh engages to give The Lands on The other Side of Lochy in Lochaber to Allan Mac Calday aliàs Cameron for Honours and Services payable to him with some small Duty, as John Grant of Fruichy shall determine, and The Concern which John Grant of Fruichy had in both these Chiftans gave Way to their mutual Friendship and Lochziel's peaceable possessing of these Lands as yet.

John of Fruichy dying, his Son John Grant alias Sir John succeeds; For by his attending at Court and being of a public Spirit, known in The World, he was as his Predecessors Knighted. He married Mary Ogilvie Daughter to The Earl of Findlater, of whom he begot Eight Sons and Four Daughters.

HE had also a Son before Marriage whom he called Duncan. He is The Progenitor of Grant of Clurie who was a Young Man of much Sagacity, for whom his Father Sir John had possessed much Kindness, and gave him The Lands of Clurie.

THE Childrens Names are as follows. James The Eldest succeeded as Laird of Grant.

JOHN Second Son of John Grant of Fruichy was put in Commission as Colonel of a Regiment, in which Post he died in Holland without Issue.

PATRICK The Third Son was also Lieutenant Colonel and Tutor of Grant, had Three Daughters well married.

ROBERT The Fourth Son lived in Muchroch.

GEORGE The Fifth Son was also in Commission as Major, & died Governour of The Castle of Dunbarton.

ALEXANDER The Sixth Son died without Male Issue.

MUNGO The Seventh Son is The Progenitor of Grant of Knockando purchased 1700 and Grant of Grantsfield aliàs Ballogie, who both are free Barons holding of The King.

[*page 171.*] THOMAS Eighth Son commonly called Balmacaan had also Two Sons Lodovick and Patrick.

THE Daughters are Lillias married to Byres Laird of Cotts; Margaret married to Mackenzie Laird of Gairloch brought forth The Representative of that Family. The Third married Ogilvie of Kempkeurn, and Mary Grant The youngest Daughter of Sir John Laird of Grant married Gordon Marquis of Huntly. She is Mother to The Representative of that Family. She was also afterwards married upon The Earl of Early.

JAMES GRANT of Fruichy did succeed his Father Sir John as Laird of Grant. He married Lady Mary Stuart Daughter to The Earl of Murray, who bore to him Two Sons and Three Daughters.

THE Elder Son Ludovick succeeded his Father as Laird of Grant, and The Younger Son named Patrick is The Progenitor of Elchies on Spey Side in Knockando Parish.

The Daughters are Mary, who married Patrick Ogilvie of Boyne in Bamf Shire. The Second Daughter married Sir Alexander Hamilton of Hags and Margaret The Youngest Daughter was married upon Roderick Mackenzie of Red-Castle in Ross-Shire.

The Laird of Grant died at Edinburgh in The Year 1663, and was buried in The Abbay Church there.

Ludovick Grant of Friuchy succeeded his Father James Laird of Grant. He was a Man of Publick Spirit and awfull Mien, reckoned The Best of Chiftans, commanding with Authority and Love, on all Occasions ready to express his Mind with Freedom. He married Janet Brodie only Child of Alexander Brodie Laird of Lethin in Nairn Shire. She was a Woman justly remarked for Piety and Virtue. The whole of her Conduct savoured of Prudence and Justice. She had Eight Children who survived her. Alexander The Eldest succeeded his Father. James Second Son to Ludovick Grant of Friuchy married Anne Colquhon Heritrix of Luss. George and Lodovick are in The Army and reputed Men of Courage and Conduct. George is Captain in Colonel Harrison's Regiment, and Ludovick is Major in My Lord Orkney's Regiment.

The Daughters are Elizabeth, The Eldest, married to Hugh Rose of Kilraack. She is Mother to The Representative of that Family. Anne Second Daughter to The Laird of Grant married Colonel William Grant of Ballindallach. She is The Mother of The Representative of that Family.

Janet Third Daughter of Ludovick Laird of Grant married Roderick Mackenzie of Skatwell. She is The Mother of The Representative of that Family.

Margaret youngest Daughter of Ludovick Laird of Grant married Simon Lord Fraser of Lovat. She is Mother to The [*page 172.*] Representative of that Noble Family. It is remarked of all these Sisters That, as there were no Subjects Daughters had better Education, so they all improved The same, and were distinguished for Piety and Virtue in their respective Families.

Ludovick Laird of Grant was in great Account during his whole Lifetime, and firmly adhered to The Protestant Interest. His early Appearance against a Popish Pretender, his being put in Commission by King William Anno 1689 as Colonel of a Foot Regiment and his Publick Concern in The Defeat of The Rebells at Cromdale Hill, where none of The King's Forces were killed, though so many Hundreds of a Popish Faction and Highlanders died in The Battle, which gave The finishing Stroke to The Popish Pretender's Cause during King William's Reign, I say, all this shews The

Man. He was so attached to The Protestant Interest that none professing Popery had so much as a Tack of Land or Dwelling in all his Inheritance. He was Sherriff Principal of Inverness as his Predecessors & always Member of Parliament, where on all Occasions he distinguished himself in his Faithfullness to The King and Love to his Countrey, and he obtained the great Privilege and Honour of having his Lands erected into a Regality Anno 1694. He died at Edinburgh in The Year 1717, and was buried in The Abbay Church there with his Fathers James and Sir John Lairds of Grant.

Alexander Grant succeeded his Father Ludovick in Honours and Inheritance. He was born in The Year 1677 & married upon Elizabeth Stuart Eldest Daughter of James Lord Down in The Year 1698, of whom he had no Issue. He was a Man who distinguished himself in his Affection to The Protestant Interest and against Popery. He not only was Sherriff Principal of Inverness, Lord Lieutenant of Inverness and Murray Shires, but also was always Member of Parliament, and put in Commission of a Colonel of a Foot Regiment he engaged in Person for The King & Protestant Interest against a Popish Pretender at Sherriff Muir Battle in The Year 1715, and was after The Battle put in Commission of Brigadier General, and, as he himself appeared in Person for The King and Government against The Rebells in The South, so likewise he had all his own Men under Arms in The North to The Number of Eight or Nine Hundred maintained at his own proper Charges under The Command of his Brother Captain George Grant. They appeared so zealous and faithfull in that Cause as to defeat and give The finishing Stroke to a Popish Interest in The North of Scotland at that Time. He died also at Edinburgh, and was buried with his Fathers in The Abbay Church there Anno 1719.

James Grant of Grant succeeded his Brother Alexander as Laird of Grant Anno 1719. He is a Man of solid Learning & good Temper, but when offended very sensible of Offences given him. He is remarked as a Man endowed with a Principle of Justice and Honesty. He married Anno 1702 Dame Anne Colquhon Heretrix and only Child of Sir Humphry Colquhon of Luss, who left him Five Sons and as many Daughters, namely, Humphry Eldest Son; Ludovick his Second Son by Articles in Marriage is Heir [*page 173.*] of Luss and Representative of The Name of Colquhon. He studied The Law, and was admitted Advocate in The Year 1728. He is married on Marion Dalrymple Daughter to Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick Lord President of The Session in Scotland. James Francis and Charles The Youngest Sons to James Laird of Grant are at their Education in Schools. The Daughters are Jean Grant The Eldest married William Duff of Bracco. She is The Mother of The Representative of that Family and several other Children.

Anne Second Daughter to James Laird of Grant married Sir Harry Innes of Innes. She is The Mother of The Representative of that antient Family. Sophia Penuel and Clementina The Three Youngest Daughters are as yet at their Education, and in The Esteem of all acquainted with them very deserving Virgins.

James Laird of Grant as his Predecessors continues stedfast in his Attachment to The Protestant Interest, is Member of Parliament, and though by Act of Parliament The Sherriffship cannot (he being Member of Parliament) lodge in his own Person, yet his Eldest Son is put in Commission as Sherriff Principal of Inverness Shire.

The Name of Grant in his Time as well as in his Predecessors Days continues in good Account for Influence and Interest in The Countrey; For besides The several Field Officers as yet in his Majesty's Service and other Officers in Commission there are above a Dozen of Free Barons holding of The Crown capable to chuse or be chosen Members of Parliament, such as Grants of Elchys, Grant of Monymusk, Grant of Rothemurcus, Grant of Easter Elchys, Grant of Balnadallach, Grant of Auchoinony, Grant of Glenmorriston, Grant of Dunlugas, Grant of Knockando, Grant of Ballogie aliàs Grantsfield, Grant of Carron and Grant of Grant.

To The Honourable James Grant of Grant

> Si quid novisti rectius istis,
> Candidus imperti, si non his utere mecum.

[*page 175.*][1]

A Brief Genealogical Account of the Family of Maclean from it's First Settling in the Island of Mull and Parts adjacent in the Year 1716.

The Sirname Maclean or more truely MacGillean signifying Son of Gillean is derived from One Gillean Predecessor of this Family. He was called Gillean ni tuoidh from his ordinary Weapon a Battle Ax called in the Irish Language Tuoidh, which his Posterity to this Day bear in their Crest 'twixt a Lawrel and Cypress Branch.

Touching this Gillean we have Nothing on Record, nor is there any Tradition concerning him that can be much relied on by which at this Distance of Time we can fix on the Place of his Residence or what Character he had in the World, only That by the universal Consent of Tradition an Irish Man of that Name was Predecessor of those Families called after him Mac Gilleans as in all antient Writs or Macleans as now write. This Family had their Shenachies and Bards as every Family of Distinction in the Highlands had. Yet they were so ungratefull to their Benefactors or so ignorant as to have left Nothing upon Record worth Noticing preceeding the Family's Settlement in the Island of Mull, or, if they did committ any Thing of this Kind to Writ, it has been lost by the Injuries of the Times.

All that remains is a bare Catalogue of Names from Gillean upwards to Inighisteurteamher who is said to have reigned in Ireland Five Generations before Fergus the First King of Scotland. This Catalogue was in the Custody of Mr. John Beaton the Last of the Shenachies a Man pretty well skilled in Irish Antiquities. There was also another Catalogue agreeing with this exactly in an old Genealogical Manuscript preserved for a long Time in the Laird of Coll's Family which is now lost. Doctor Kennedy in his Genealogical Dissertation of the Royal Line of the Stewarts affirms the Macleans to be descended from Loghirni mor Brother to Fergus the Second King of Scotland and Son to Ere. From which the above mentioned Catalogue differs only in this, That they call Loghirni Son to Fergus and Grand Child to Ere. He also gives a Catalogue of the Predecessors of Ere upwards to Inighis Teurteamher, which agrees most with the Two forementioned. Moreover Mac Varich Shenachie to the Family of Clan Ranald in a Panegyrick upon the Macleans affirms their being originally related to Curi Mac Dari whom Doctor Kennedy calls Brother Son to Hiar or Eri and Grand-Son to Deaodhie both who are mentioned in the foresaid Catalogues in near the same Order with that of the Doctors.

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[1] Page 174 of MS. is blank.

This Poem was composed, at least, Thirty Years before [*page 176.*] Kennedy's Book was published. All these laid together would seem to argue the Genuineness of those Catalogues preserved among the Macleans, and, although Macvurich in Hope of a Reward should be induced to forge an illustrious and antient Descent for those he designed to flatter, Yet I see no Reason That Doctor Kennedy a Stranger to them writing in a foreign Countrey should do so, or make any Mention of them at all, if he had not found in some Record worthy of Credit That they were so descended.

There has been in all Ages a Friendship 'twixt the MacKenzies and Macleans and among them both a received Tradition of their being descended of Two Brothers. But I could never find any Authority for this or any seeming Probability even from those who affirmed it most. Mr. Buchanan of Auchimar makes Mention of it, and supposes the Macleans to be descended of the Gerald Earl of Kildarr, and I have heared That Doctor George Mackenzie in his Genealogy of the MacKenzies affirms some such Matter. But as Mr. Buchanan gives no Voucher, and the Doctor's Book has not appeared in the World, and the forementioned Tradition has few Vouchers, and yet fewer that gives it Credit, I am always more apt to believe the most received and better vouched Tradition above related; Yet, if the Doctor's Book proves the Fraternity from better Authority, I yield to Reason.

Here follow the forementioned Catalogues.

Mr. Beaton's Catalogue.	Dr. Kennedy's Catalogue.	Mr. Beaton's Catalogue.	Dr. Kennedy's Catalogue.
Gillean mac		Fiunduin vic	Fiunduin vic
Crath vic		Carbre riad vic	Eaochie vic
Milhun vic		Conir vic	Conir vic
Neill vic		Alliod vic	Mogalama vic
Coundully vic		Carbre chromchin	Alliod or
Ceallie vic		vic	Luig Allatach
Craine vic		Dari dom	vic Carbre
Shauin Duil-Skoni		mhor vic	Chromchin
vic		Carbre fium	vic Dari
Ierei duidh		mhoir vic	dorn mhoir
vic Ferghish		Conir mhoir vic	vic Carbre
vic Neachdin		Edir Sceoil	fium mhoir
vic Colli mium		vic	vic Conir
vic Boaghan			mhoir vic
vic Eoachie			Edir Sieoil
vic Mhurchuih			vic
vic Loghirni	Logirni mor	Eoidhin vic	Eogan or Evan vic
mhoir vic	mac Ere	Eri vic	Olliol vic
Ferghis abraruodh	vic	Olliol vic	Eri or Hiar vic
eaghon		Deaodhie vic	Deaodhie vic
ri Albi vic		Shin vic	Shin
Ere vic		Tren vic	Roshin vic
Eaochie bunrambir	Eaochie bunramhir	Rotren vic	Tren vic
vic	vic	Ernaili vic	Rotren vic
Inghis uolich or	Inghis uolich	Manimhoir vic	Earndill vic
Inghis fear vic	or fear vic	Ferghie vic	Fergo vic
Ferghis vic	Ferghis vic	Ferghis vic	Feradach vic
Eaochie tuomhil	Fiachra vic	Olliol erin	Olliol Erin vic
vic felim lamhdoid	Felim lamh doid	vic Fiachry	Fiachry firvary vic
vic	vic	Firvary vic	Inighisteurteamher
Cinc vic	Kinto vic	Inghis teurteamher	
Guori vic	Guori vic		

[*page 177.*] 'Tis no Marvel there should be some Difference 'twixt those Catalogues, if it be considered That it was usual in those Days as well as now for Men to be called Two or more Names, also, considering the Transposition of Letters or Ommissions of whole Names and many such Mistakes that might easily fall out in transcribing such old Papers by many different Hands at different Times, sometimes in Haste, and often off Copies ill to be read. Such Mistakes have happened very often in

Matters of greater Moment than this, and may here be allowed of. So, I think, if any Credit be due to any One of those Catalogues, it strengthens that of the other. I am more enclined to believe with Doctor Kennedy That Loghirni mor was rather Brother than Son to Fergus the Second : For, were he his Son, his Name in all Appearance would be inserted in the Scottish History. Whereas, being but a Brother, and he and his Posterity living out of the Kingdom, there is no such Reason for his being mentioned. But to return to Gillean.

Gillean begot Gilise, who begot Gillicollum, whose Son was called Eoin Duih, whose Sons were called Lauchlin lubanich Predecessor of the Family of Dowart and Eachin reganich Predecessor of the Family of Lochbuy. 'Tis as uncertain where Gilleans Offspring lived or what their Station in the World was untill Lauchlan and Eachin's Time as what or where Gillean himself was. But 'tis very probable they were of Noble Extraction and of an antient renowned Family, or those Two last mentioned could not have had such Honours conferred upon them or come at such great Fortunes or Alliances as they afterwards did, especially, considering That in those Days Nobleness of Birth was thought preferable to any other Merit in procuring Alliance: For, as it was once in Rome thought a great Dishonour for a Person of Consular Dignity to match in a Plebeian Family, so in the Highlands there was no matching but with Equals. Moreover, the Greatness of their Ambition and Actions would seem to show That their Birth was above the common Rank.

About the Beginning of the Reign of Robert the Third King of Scotland, which was in the Year 1390, those Two Brothers Lauchlin lubanich and Eachin or Hector Reganich came, as some say from Ireland to Mac Dougal of Lorn's House, where being kindly received and obtaining much of Mac Dougal's Favour they had in some Time the Fate of all foreign Favourites, which is generally to be hated by those who think themselves injured by such Intruders. They wrought so far as to bring Mac Dougal at last unto the Design of taking away the Lives of the Brothers, of which they being advertized gave their Enemies the Slip, & came to the Great Mac Donald of the Isles. Here again their good Behaviour pro-

Vide Abercromby's History, vol. 2d.

cured them Mac Donald's Favour. But, as in the former Case, so now they began to be hated by those who were affraid of their obtaining too much Favour. The First that vented his Ill Will to them was the Laird of M^{c}Kinnon speaking harshly to them when returned from Hunting where they had been with Mac Donald. They resolved Revenge when an Opportunity should offer, which in a little Time did in this Manner.

[*page 178.*] Mac Donald going from Aros in Mull to the Continent upon some Expedition sailed away. The Laird of Mac Kinnon was to follow. But the Brothers killing him as he was going on Board manned his Galley, and followed Mac Donald resolving to make their Fortunes or dy in the Attempt.

Assoon as they came along Side of him, they boarded and made him Prisoner carrying him to the Island of Garrivelich, where giving them fair Promises, they brought him to I Collum kill. Here he vowed Friendship to them upon certain Stones called black Stones where Men were used to make solemn Vows in those superstitious Times, and granted them by* Charter the Lands which they and their Successors enjoyed afterwards. †This Mac Donald was John Lord of the Isles who was married to Lady Margaret Daughter to Robert 2^{d} King of Scotland. To Lauchlan he gave in Marriage Elizabeth his Second Daughter, made him his Lieutenant General in Time of War, and gave him and his Posterity the Right Hand of all the Clans in Battel. For Eachin he procured Mac Leod of Lewis's Daughter in Marriage who was then a great Man in those Parts.

This would seem to be the proper Place of enquiring which of the Brothers was oldest, and, consequently, whose Representative should be Chief of all the Posterity of both Lauchlan and Eachin. I could never hear of any Writ by which this Question could be decided, and seeing we know of none, we must have Recourse to the next best Method of deciding it. 'Tis well known to all those who have any tolerable Knowledge of the Clan of Maclean That the Successors of Lauchlan Lubanich or the Representative of the Family of Dowart did enjoy the Characteristicks of Primogeniture for 300 Years and upwards, and, seeing the Possession without Interruption is of

* Vide —— Charta in Publicis Archivis 1395 whether this given to Lauchlan was the First or not, I know not.

† Vide Charta in Publicis Archivis and Crawfurd's Peerage sub Titulo Mac Donald Lord of the Isles.

so old a Date, I am sure 'tis easier to acquiesce in it than to prove the Contrary. Yet to put the Matter in as clear a Light as I can, I shall impartially set down the Arguments of each Side, and allow the Reader to judge which of the Families bids fairest for it.

The only Argument used by the Family of Lochbuy is That they have had a well received Tradition among themselves in all Ages That their Predecessor Eachin Reganich was the oldest Brother. After conversing with the most knowing Men now alive of this Family upon this Head I could never find any other Argument than this nor any Thing to support this uncertain and much contradicted Tradition but a Supposition That Lauchlan might have been the prettiest Man or the most cunning to insinuate himself in Mac Donald's Favour and so run away with the Birth Right and Blessing. Nor have they any other Answer to make when pressed with the Marks of Primogenitures being in the other Family in all Ages. But 'tis a known Maxim Supposito Quolibet, sequitur Quidlibet. So those Mights and May bes do not in the least strengthen the Tradition. On the other Side there is a constant well received Tradition not only among those of the Family of Dowart but among all their Neighbours That Lauchlan was the oldest Brother, and his Successors were repute Chiefs of the Clan, not only at Home, but every where they were known, and that not of late but Time out of Mind. Moreover, some of those who owned their Descent from the Family of Lochbuy never owned any Chief but the Representative of the Family of Dowart. This Tradition is strengthened by what follows. [*page 179.*]

That Lauchlan Lubanich got from M^c^Donald the greatest Estate and the most Honourable Alliance, That he made him his Lieutenant General in Time of War, and conferred this Honour not only upon him, but also entailed the same to his Posterity, and gave them the Honour of the Right Hand of all the Clans in Battle. Moreover, in Time of War the Lairds of Lochbuy always served as Lieutenant Colonels under those of Dowart, and never aspired to any higher Command. In Time of Peace as well as War the Lairds of Lochbuy gave the Place of Honour to the others without any Dispute. All those Things are known beyond Contradiction. In antient Writs the Lairds of Dowart are often stiled Maclean Laird of Maclean; Whereas those of Lochbuy are never stiled but by the Title of Lochbuy as far as I could ever read or hear. The Lairds of Dowart have used the Stile of THAT ILK, and it has been given them by all those that knew them; Whereas those of Lochbuy never used the same or contradicted the others for so doing. On the Contrary the late Murdoch MacLean of Lochbuy in backing his Letters for the late Sir John Maclean added of that Ilk, which many now alive can attest. The Lairds of Dowart of sometime past subscribed Maclean without their proper Names by Way of Preheminence; Whereas those of Lochbuy never did or argue against the others doing it. All which impartially weighed, the Family of Dowart thinks sufficient Proofs of Primogeniture, especially, considering there is Nothing against them but an ill vouched Tradition supported by some Suppositions, which is but begging rather than proving the Argument, and the whole believed by a few interested Persons only. Upon the whole I may be allowed to make those few Reflections. As there are no Grounds for supposing Eachin to have been in any Thing inferior to his Brother and so to have been outwitted by him, the supposing of it is but a very weak Handle or rather none at all to invalidate the Family of Dowart's Right to the Superiority.

IN the next Place let us consider what Way those Brothers got their Estates from Mac Donald. It was not through Love or Favour but by Force against his Will. He their Prisoner carried by them where they pleased, obliged to give them his [*page 180.*] solemn Oath of Friendship, to grant them such Lands as they pleased to ask and his Daughter in Marriage to One of them. From which Circumstances 'tis reasonable to conclude That, seeing they had the making of their own Fortunes, the eldest would never suffer his Brother to cheat him before his Face, and not only to get the best Estate and the greatest Alliance, but also the Superiority in every Point, and that not only he himself should be subject to his Younger Brother contrary to the Order of Nature, but that all his Race should be so to his Brother's Representatives. This is much the more incredible because that in those Days Men picqued themselves upon Superiority, it being of so much Honour and Advantage to them, But even supposing but not granting Hector to have been such a weak Man as some of his Descendents would have us believe he was without any Shadow of Reason, and That he should freely consent for himself and his to be subject to, and denude himself of his Birthright in Favours of his Brother and his Posterity, I think it does not much mend the Matter. For in that Case all Men and Laws would look upon his Brother as his Superior, it being known to all the World That there is Nothing a Man is possessed of but he may divest himself and his Posterity of, yea, even of his very Birth Right of which there has been innumerable Examples, and, though there cannot be shown a formal Renunciation under Eachin's Hand, yet his very consenting to the Matter and his Posterity's acquiescing in that Consent would have made it as valid as if there was a formal Renunciation. This very Argument may be retorted upon this Family; For Charles Lochbuy's eldest Son divested himself of the whole Estate to a very little in Favours of his younger Brother, and he and his Posterity, while any of them remained, were Subjects to the Posterity of the younger Brother whose Successors are to this Day in Possession of the Estate. I doubt if they can show a formal Renunciation according to Law under this Charles his Hand, yet I am sure the present Lochbuy would laugh at any of Charles's Posterity that would come to ask either a Part of the Estate or challenge any Superiority upon Account of a Birthright which his Predecessor had voluntarily renounced, and in which his Posterity had acquiesced. He might also plead long Possession without Interruption and Prescription. Which Arguments, if they would hold in this Case, why not in the other, they being parallel, if it could be proven That Eachin was the First-Born. From all which I think Lochbuy has little to say for his being Chief of the Macleans.

Lauchlan Lubanich had by Mac Donald's Daughter a Son called Eachin ruoidh ni Cath or Hector Ruffus bellicosus. He commanded as Lieutenant General under the Earl of Ross at the Battle of Harlaw in the Year 1411, where he and Irvin of Drum seeking out one another by the Armorial Bearings [*page 181.*] on their Shields met and killed each other. His Body was carried from the Field of Battle by the Clan Innes & Clan vic vilvory of Morvern and buried at I Collumkill.

We have a Tradition That this Eachin ruoidh performed many brave Actions in his Time which justly gained him the Title of Bellicosus, particularly, That he commanded an Army in Ireland, took the City of Dublin & a Fleet that lay in the Harbour with several other Things omitted here because there is no Authority for them but Tradition. He was married to a Daughter of the Earl of Duglas, & had by her Two Sons Lauchlin and John. After the Battle of Harlaw there was a mutual Agreement 'twixt the Lairds of Drum and Maclean to exchange Swords, which was kept up for a long Time by both Familys to cancell all Enmity for the future that might happen on Account of the above narrated Slaughter. Such another Agreement there was 'twixt the Families of Grant and Maclean.

To Eachin Ruoidh succeeded his eldest Son Lauchlan Bronich or big Bellyed. He had a Son before Marriage by Mac Eachern of Kingerloch's Daughter called Donald of whom are descended the Families of Ardgour and Borera in Uist. His First Lady was MacLeod of Harish his Daughter by whom he had Neill & John Garve. Of Neill descended the Family of Ross called Slichd Neill vic Neill, otherwise called Slichd i chlaive ierin or Iron Sword, because of their Signal Valour, and the Family of Shunay. Of John Garve (so called for his Gigantick Stature and Strength) is descended the Family of Coll. Lauchlin Bronich was taken Prisoner, and kept so for a long Time by the Earl of Mar after the Battle of Harlaw, during which Time his Brother John was Factor to his Estate and in Conjunction with Donald Balloch Mac Donald defeat the Earls of Mar and Caithness at Inverlochie in the Year 1432.

Lauchlan Bronich's Lady dying during his Imprisonment or before it took to his Second Lady a Daughter of the Earl of Mar. It seems That in his Contract with this Lady he was obliged to make the Heir Male of that Marriage his Successor in Prejudice of his Sons of the First Marriage, which he did accordingly; For Neill the Eldest renounced his Right to the Estate and Superiority, so that to him succeeded Lauchlin Oig his Son by Mar's Daughter, who married Catharin Daughter to Colin First Earl of Argyle and Chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had Eachin oir ni nimbristin, and a Daughter called Florance or Finvola, who was married to Celestine de Insulis of Lochalsh designed Frater Carnalis to John Earl of Ross in a Charter by the said Earl to him of many Lands in Inverness Shire and to his Heirs Male to be procreat 'twixt him and the said Finvola.

Eachin oir was Lieutenant General to Mac Donald the [*page 182.*] Elder against his Son at a Sea Fight in the Bloody Bay in Irish called Barirereg near Tobermory Bay in the Island of Mull, where both MacDonald the Father and Maclean were taken Prisoners. He was at continual Strife with his Neighbours, who gained Nothing at his Hands, particularly, Clanronald. He was killed at the Battle of Flowdon Hill September 9th 1513. 'Tis said of him That seeing the King in imminent Danger from the English Archers he interposed himself and received in his Body the Arrows levelled at his Majesty, so dyed bravely by his own Body shielding that of his Sovereign's. He was married to MacIntosh's Daughter by whom he had his Son and Heir.

Lauchlan Catanich so called because he lived in his Youth among the Clan Chattan. He married First Elizabeth Daughter to Archibald Earl of Argyle, but had no Issue by her nor by Auchinbrek's Daughter, whom he married for his Second Lady. He had by Maclean of Treshinish's Daughter Eachin mor, who succeeded him and Allan ni Sop. He lived to a great Age, and was murthered by his own Brother in Law the First Campbell Laird of Calder in his Bed at Edinburgh. To him succeeded his eldest Son.

Eachin Mor, who built the Castle of Dowart. He took his Place in Parliament as One of the Lords of the Kingdom. I have been informed by the late Brolos That he saw among his own Papers a Letter from Mac Clelland Lord Bombie Earl of Kirkudbright directed to this Eachin mor thus, To my worthy Chief Lord Hector MacLean of Dowart. The Letter is now lost with Papers of greater Value, which were known to have been in Brolos's Custody.

This Eachin was a very frugal Man and a great Merchant. In his Time the Family of Argyle began the First Encroachments upon the Family of Maclean, but could gain Nothing by it. After some Bickerings they made all Odds even by a mutual Alliance; For Argyle married Julian Maclean's daughter, and gave his Daughter Janet in Marriage to Eachin oig Maclean's Son and Heir.

This Earl of Argyle was called Archibald oig ruoidh. Maclean's Daughter was his Second Lady, by whom he had no Issue. After his Death she was married to Oneil and after him to ODonil in Ireland, and last to Stewart of Appin. She was famous for her beauty. Eachin mor was married to a Daughter of Hugh MacDonald First Laird of Slate and Brother to the Earl of Ross, by whom he had Eachin oig his Successor, and Eoin or John duih, from whom descended the Family of Kenlochalin.

And Seven Daughters all matched to Highland Lairds. Julian the Second Youngest matched as above written. Eachin oig lived but Three Years after his Father, in which Time he spent all the money his Father left him leaving behind One Son by Argyle's Daughter called Lauchlan Mor. [*page 183.*] She married again Eachin Son to Allan ni Sop, and after his Death was married to Mac Leod of Harrish.

Lauchlan Mor or Magnus (justly so called for the Greatness of his Mind and Body) being but a Child when his Father died, the King took Care of his Education, and Eachin Mac Allan ni Sop his Grand Uncle's Son made himself Tutor to his Estate with the Design never to restore it if he could. He was a brave, but wicked, Man, who never studied the Justness of his Pretensions providing he was able to maintain them by Force. Having married the Lady Maclean and being Tutor he expected he might easily make his Peace, although he should cut off his Pupill when he came to his Hands. But Lauchlan Mor's being at Court and continuing there till he was of Age to manage his Business hindered his Design. Maclean coming Home to take the Management of his Estate was very much cajolled by his Tutor, who at the same Time endeavoured to give his Clan a bad Impression of him giving out he was but a Fool. Yet, young as he was, he saw through his Tutor's Politicks, and looked upon himself no better than a Prisoner where he should be Master, none but the Tutor's Creatures coming near him, and well understanding That there wanted but a fit Opportunity of cutting him off he fell a counterplotting with his Uncle Eoin duih and Mr. Lauchlan the Laird of Lochbuy's Son. He opening the Castle of Dowart to them by Night, they surprized Eachin Mac Allan in his Bed, and carrying him to the Island of Coll cut off his Head. Lauchlan Mor going to Court King James the Sixth proposed a Match 'twixt him and the Heiress of Athol. He coming Home to make ready for the Wedding visited at the Earl of Glencairn's, where falling in Love with Margaret Earl William's Second Daughter he married her, by which he lost the great Estate of Athol. Soon after this some of the MacDonalds of Slate going to Islay were Wind bound in the Island of Jura, where Maclean had Possessions. They either out of Want or Ill Will killed a Number of Cattle belonging to Maclean's Tenants. Of which Injury the Tenants going to Dowart and complaining, Maclean raised such of his Clan as lay nearest him, and going straight to Jura surprized the MacDonalds early in the Morning at a Place called Inir i crochd vricht, and killed many of them, the rest flying to Islay in their Boats. The MacDonalds being in all Ages Men readier to revenge than pocket Injuries, the whole Clan South and North gathered, and landed in Mull. Maclean being not in Readiness to receive them in the fair Fields sheltered himself and his Men with all their Cattle in the highest Hill in the Island giving strict Orders That none should descend to the Plains. Yet contrary to Orders a Gentleman of Argour's Family skirmished with the Enemy, and was defeat with some Loss. Among others that were killed there was a brave Gentleman of the Family of Treshinish called Alan killed. [*page 184.*] The MacDonalds finding none to make Head against them in the Plains, and not being able to force the high and steep Mountains left the Island designing to return very soon in greater Numbers, and, as they were preparing for this, Maclean called together his whole Clan, Dependents and Vassals, among whom were the Lairds of M^cKinnon and Barra and Maclean of Barera, who, though he lived among the Mac-

Donalds in North Uist, yet at this Time left them to assist his Chief against them.

Lauchlan Mor being prepared to give them a warm Reception and understanding That all the Families of the MacDonalds were joined as One Man against him thought it not prudent to allow them to come again to the Heart of his Countrey, but attacked them in an Island South of Kerira called Bacca, where he was at a great Disadvantage. They having Possession of the Island were drawn up in good Order on the Shoar untill they were forced to give Ground by the frequent well ordered Volleys of Arrows from Maclean's Galleys. After landing and coming to handy Blows and fighting long and obstinately the MacDonalds were wholly routed, and betook themselves to their Galleys on the other Side of the Island having lost a great Number of Men. In this Battle MacNeill of Barra and Maclean of Borera behaved bravely. The MacDonalds were so much weakened by their Overthrow that, as far as I could learn, they never again invaded the Island of Mull, and Angus MacDonald of Islay was so heartily wearied of the Quarrel that he sought by all Means a Reconciliation, which was soon after brought about. But he was a Man neither to forgive or forget Injuries. He could not be easy with a Neighbour that was able to put a Stop to his Ambition, and being a compleat Master of the Art of Dissimulation resolved to effect that by Fraud which he could not by open or generous Force, which he did in the following Manner. After both sides had laid down their Arms MacDonald invited Lauchlan Mor to his House in a friendly Manner as a signal Mark of a hearty Reconciliation. But Maclean doubting his Honour would not go. Upon which MacDonald, to make his Fraud pass the better, and being sure Maclean would not violate the Laws of Hospitality, came to the Castle of Dowart where he was well received and heartily entertained for several Days. As he was going away he gave Maclean a Second Invitation, who depending too much upon the Honour and Friendship of his perfidious Neighbour accepted it.

He, accordingly went to MacDonald's House at Kintire accompanyed by his Uncle John Duih and Seventy more mostly Gentlemen of his Family, where after they had carroused most Part of the Night they were laid to sleep in a Kiln, where they were not long before the House was surrounded by armed Men with MacDonald at their Head. Maclean and his Men betook them immediately to their Arms, and seeing they could not resist such superior Numbers they began to capitulate upon Honourable Terms, which were soon granted them, but assoon broken: For, as they went out of the House they were bound Two and Two with Ropes, and [*page 185.*] Two of them whom Angus hated more than the rest he caused to burn the Kiln over them, and next Morning contrary to Capitulation he caused execute Two more of them, and continued so doing every Day till of the Seventy Maclean and his Uncle only remained. While this was acting, Two Gentlemen of the Family of Islay were taken Prisoners in Mull, which MacDonald of Islay hearing he agreed to release Maclean and his Uncle upon Condition those Gentlemen that were Prisoners in Mull should be set at Liberty. Accordingly he let Maclean go, and kept his Uncle as Hostage untill the forementioned Gentlemen were liberate. Some Days after Maclean was gone, Mac Ieain of Ardnimurchuan coming to MacDonald informed him That, assoon as Lauchlan Mor arrived in Mull, he caused execute the Two Gentlemen. Upon which without further Deliberation Eoin duih was execute. But Maclean, as he had Regard to his Word and Honour, also knowing his Uncle to be in Danger, made all Haste to relieve the imprisoned Gentlemen, who came to MacDonald the next Day after John duih's Execution. Sir George Mackenzie in his Criminals in the Title of Parracide says That it was a received Tradition That Act 51 Parl. 11 James 6 enacting That Murther under Trust should be punished as Treason was First made upon MacDonald's killing the Laird of Maclean. Which Passage seems to relate to the above written Action; For, though Maclean was not killed, yet his Uncle and Seventy of his Men were basely murthered under Trust.

In the year 1594 Maclean was ordered by the King to join the Earl of Argyle against the Earl of Huntley. Both Armies meeting in the North at Glenlivet. My Lord Argyle with the Forces under his Command retired. Lauchlan Mor drawing up his Men at some Distance from the Main Body of the Army kept his Ground, and, when the Gordons began to attack him, his Men poured such Showers of Arrows upon them that they were obliged to give them no more Trouble. So standing their Ground till the Evening they joined Argyle that Night. Lauchlan Mor offered That, if Argyle should allow him to choose 500 Men out of the whole Army together with his own Clan, he would bring him the Earl of Huntley dead or alive, w^ch Argyle rejected, and Huntley hearing the Proposal studied Revenge, which he afterwards effected against Lauchlan Mor's Son, as shall be told in its Place.

Lauchlan Mor was not a Man that could tamely sit with the Injuries done him by MacDonald of Islay in murthering his Uncle and other Friends. So applying himself to the Government the forementioned Act of Parliament was made upon this Occasion. He got, moreover, Letters of Fire and Sword against MacDonald with an Order to the Lairds of Macleod and Lochiell to assist him to put the same in Execution, which he did going to Islay and fighting the MacDonalds and burning the whole Island. [*page 186.*] Angus after his Defeat having locked himself up in his Castle, having been hotly pursued to the very Gates, who seeing he could not resist the Storm was resolved to buy his Peace, which he did by giving over the Half of Islay to Maclean. Twenty Pound Land of which belonged before this to the Family of Maclean. The best Harbour upon the Sound of Islay is called Port Ascaig. This Place Maclean would have in his Division of the Island as being the most convenient for landing in from any other Part of his Estate. It was also the most convenient for MacDonald, who would not therefore give it; So disagreeing upon the Matter they appointed to meet some Time after to adjust Differences in a friendly Method. Accordingly, Lauchlan Mor went to Islay against the Day appointed with his eldest Son and his whole Clan landing in an Island called Island Niave, where he left his Son and Men, except Seven Score, who accompanyed him to Grunoirt being the Place appointed from whence he sent his Proposals to MacDonald, who was James the Son of the foresaid Angus Heir to his Father's Wickedness and Perfidy as well as to his Estate. James sent back some Gentlemen with an indifferent Answer, and ordered them at the same Time to spy how Maclean was guarded. They seeing his Men few in Number and seeing the Boats of those in the Island ebbed past the Possibility of being launched by Reason of the Length of the Shoar, the Depth of the Sands and the Bulk of the Galleys returned to MacDonald telling him That now or never was his Time for being upsides with Lauchlan Mor. Upon which he immediately attacked him all his Islay Men. Maclean made a brave Resistance, and obliged the MacDonalds to give Ground Three several Times. But the Kintyre Men coming up overpowered Maclean and his small Number, himself being shot in the Belly through his Steel Targe. The greatest Part of his Men were cut to Pieces about him bravely choosing to die rather than survive their beloved Chief and Master. The few that survived could not launch their Boats, and go to the Island, but were obliged to fly to other Parts from whence they could get safe Passage Home.

Thus in the Year 1598 fell the brave Lauchlan Mor the Scourge of the MacDonalds much lamented by all his Neighbours. He was the First Protestant Chief of the Macleans.

He left Issue by Glencairn's Daughter Eachin oig his eldest Son and Heir, Lauchlan Oig Predecessor of the present Family of Torloisk, Gillean Allan and Charles and some Daughters one of them married to Lochbuy.

Arch-Bishop Spotswood in his Church History gives him a splendid Character, and, the famous Mr. Johnston writes his Epitaph in the following Words.

Lauchlanus Maclanus Duartius excelsus prosus animo et [*page 187.*] Heroicâ corporis dignitate pariter et robore, cum nobilissimis Heroum veterum virtutis laude comparandus, ex insidiis per sororis suæ filium indignissimâ morte peremptus est Anno Christi 1598.

Heroum veterum nova gloria, fama novorum,
  Fama vetus, pariter gloria prisca, recens.
Objice telà, neces et mille pericula rerum,
  Deficiunt citiùs tela, pericla, neces,
Quàm Maclano animi, aut animus sua robora Dexter
  Pectora, pectoribus conciliive vigor.
Nusquam, heu ! tuta fides. Ferit impia dextra repotis
  Heroem hæc nullum secula ferre valent.

Eachin oig succeeding his Father and returning from Islay, where he was by the unlucky Situation of the Place an idle Spectator of his Father's Death and the Defeat of his Friends, immediately set himself in a Posture of being revenged, which he soon did; For raising Letters of Fire and Sword against James MacDonald he landed in Islay being accompanyed by the Lairds of MacLeod, Lochiell, MacKinnon and Barra, and defeat the MacDonalds in a pitched Battle at a Place called Beinbigirie, and burnt the whole Island. After this I could not learn any Difference 'twixt him and the MacDonalds.

He was a severe Justiciary. He got the Estate into his Hands when it was in it's best Circumstances amounting to about Five Hundred Merk Land, but was very much impaired in his Time. The Marquis of Huntley studied to be revenged for the Offer that Lauchlan Mor made to the Earl of Argyle the Night after the Battle of Glenlivet, and had an Opportunity of being so in the following Manner. There was a Convention of Estates to be holden at Stirling by a certain Day, where all those cited were to answer to their Names or forfault a certain Share of their Estates. Maclean being One of those cited came to Stirling by the Day appointed. But, while he was changing his Clothes, his Name was called, which he not answering to was forfaulted of the Twenty Pound Land of Garghavich in Lochaber, of which Huntley took a Gift, and all the Friends and Interest that Maclean could make could never get the Sentence recalled. Several other Parts of the Estate was in his Time lost, of which I cannot give a Distinct Account for the Want of the Papers of the Family.

[*page 188.*] He married First the 2^{d} Daughter of Colin Mackenzie of Kintail Predecessor of the present Earl of Seaforth, by whom he had Eachin Mor his eldest Son, who succeeded him, and Lauchlan, who also succeeded him. He married again a Daughter of Atcheson of Gosefoord, by whom he had Donald, of whom Brolos is descended and John Duidh.

To him succeeded Eachin Mor. He married Margaret eldest Daughter of Roderick Laird of Macleod, but had no Issue. He was accounted a good Man but unactive. He outlived his Father but about Five or Six Years, and died leaving his Estate to his Brother.

Sir Lauchlan, who was Knighted in his elder Brother's Life Time by the Title of Sir Lauchlan Maclean of Morvern. He was much courted by the Marquis of Argyle in the Beginning of the Civil War. But Nothing would perswade him from his Duty to his King and Countrey, which made him join the Marquis of Montrose assoon as he could. The Evening before the Battle of Inverlochy he met him in Lochaber, and was present at the Battle accompanyed with 30 Men only. After which coming Home he raised his whole Clan, and joined Montrose immediately after the Battle of Alford, and continued with him till after the Battle of Kilsyth, when coming Home he and the brave Alexander MacDonald defeat a Party of Argyle's consisting of Seven Hundred Men at Laggan mor in Lorn, they having but about Two Hundred, the rest of their Men being severed from them by the Darkness of the preceding Night. He made ready a Second Time for joining Montrose, and, after he began his March, he was acquainted That the King had ordered Montrose to disband his Army. Upon w^ch^ Maclean kept himself quietly at Home. Sometime after Sir David Lesley coming to the Island of Mull with a strong Party of Horse & Foot obliged him to deliver Eight Irish Gentlemen, who sheltered themselves with him, Seven of whom were execute at Aros, the Eighth making his Escape by the Swiftness of his Horse. Sir Lauchlan's Character suffered much for giving up the Irish. But, if the Circumstances he was in were well known and impartially considered, he would not be so much blamed; For his then only Son and apparent Heir being at School at Dumbarton was taken Prisoner, and would be liberate upon no other Terms than the giving up of those very Eight Irish Officers, and Who would not do as he did? His Enemies being Masters of his Son and a very strong Party of them in the Heart of his Countrey, where they destroyed all with Fire and Sword Foot forward, he and his Men not able to engage them because of their Numbers were forced to take Shelter in the highest of the neighbouring Hills without any [*page 189.*] Hope of Relief. Nor could he obtain Peace for himself, nor Liberty for his Son but on the foresaid Terms. The Estate of Maclean paid none of the Publick Dues during the Civil War, and Maclean serving the King at his own Charges thought the Publick Dues of his Estate but a small enough Compensation for the great Expences he could not miss to be at, nor did he think it consistent with his Loyalty to pay them to those who so unjustly usurped the Royal Authority. But the Marquis of Argyle, who might be truely said to Cromwell it in Scotland, made the Laird of Maclean the sole Butt of his Malice for joining the contrary Faction.

So intending a Process got a Decreet against him for the foresaid Publick Dues. Maclean going to Inverary to accommodate Matters was taken by Caption and imprisoned in the Castle of Carrick in Cowell, where he was obliged to give his Bond for the pursued Sum before he would be set at Liberty. This was the First Grounds of that Debt which at last ruined the Family. Sir Lauchlan married Mary Second Daughter to Roderick Laird of MacLeod, by whom he had Sir Hector and Sir Allan and Two Daughters, the eldest married to Sir Euin Cameron of Lochiell and the Second to Lauchlan Laird of MacKinnon. Very soon after his Imprisonment he died in the Year 1648 or 49, and was succeeded by Sir Hector, or,

EACHIN RUOIDH, who was One of the compleatest Gentlemen of his Time for Parts and Person. As he came to the Estate his People in the Island of Mull and in Morvern were harassed by Thefts and Robberies daily committed by Argyle's People of Ardnimurchuan and Lorn, and after Sir Hector had made repeated Complaints to Argyle of those Depredations to no Purpose, he went to Ardnimurchuan, and there kept Court, & so far terrified the Inhabitants that they paid him Homage as they would do to their lawfull Superior, and made Restitution of what they had taken away for the Seven preceeding Years. The same Way he treated those of Lorn. When Argyle questioned him for doing so he answered That, since His Lordship either would not, or could not, bridle his unruly Thieves, he was resolved That he would make them keep clear of his People or make their Necks suffer for it.

HE set his Heart upon paying his Debt to Argyle, of which he paid in One Sum a great Part, and would have done it compleatly, had he lived in Peace for any Time. Some Camerons that lived in Morvern having killed Maclean of Kingerloch and wounded his Son made their Escape. Sir Hector killed all their Cows to the Number of 3 or 400, and was resolved upon a further Prosecution of them had he lived. The Mac Iains of Ardnimurchuan much about the same Time murthered Maclean of Isle of Muck Brother to the Laird of Coll a [*page 190.*] Gentleman very much lamented, whose Death would not pass unpunished but that his King and Countrey's Cause called Sir Hector, and made him lay aside his private Resentments. In the Year 1651 he went to Stirling at the Head of Seven Hundred Men, where after a short Stay he was ordered to Innerkeithing with the Laird of Buchannan under the Command of Sir John Brown and General Holburn of Menstrie, who commanded the Horse, to stop Cromwell's Passage over the Firth. But Holburn being either rank Villain or Coward or both, assoon as he saw the Highlanders fairly engaged, made off with all his Horse, and left them naked to the Mercy of double or triple Numbers, where all their gallant Behaviour could avail them little, but being surrounded on all Sides were cut to Pieces. Here fell the brave Sir Hector in the 27 or 28 Year of his Age nobly sacrificing his Life and Clan for the Publick Interest, and more could not be done by the most famous Patriots of Greece or Rome. Of the Seven Hundred Macleans that engaged not over Fourty ever returned to their Countrey, and those always carried about them the Marks of their untainted Loyalty and Courage. The Buchannans escaped no better. The Earl of Clarendon must have been misinformed in laying the Loss of this Battle to the Charge of Sir John Brown, who fought bravely, was wounded, taken Prisoner & died of those Wounds. Whereas the Battle was lost by Holburn's Villany.

To Sir Hector succeeded his Brother Sir Allan being about Five or Six Years of Age. His Uncle Donald Maclean of Brolos and Murdoch Maclean of Lochbuy were his Tutors. During his Minority there was Nothing done towards the Payment of his Debts. At the Age of Nineteen he married Julian Daughter to John Laird of Macleod. He made many Attempts to agree with the Earl of Argyle, but all to no Purpose. Argyle bought up all the Debts he could against him. He was at last obliged to go to London by the Way of Ireland to implore His Majesty's Assistance. But Duke Lauderdale being Argyle's fast Friend, and having the King's Ear, robbed Maclean of his hoped for Success, untill the King peremptorily ordered Lauderdale to see him have Justice. The Duke at his next coming to Scotland patched up a Kind of Accommodation, by which Argyle obliged himself to give so much of the Estate to Maclean, and the King was to buy so much more from Argyle as in whole would make up to Maclean an Estate of £500 Pounds Sterling per Annum. During these Transactions Sir Allan died in the 29th Year of his Age in the Year 1674 leaving by his foresaid Lady his only Child.

Sir John at the Age of four Years to the Tutelage of Lauchlan Maclean of Brolos and Lauchlan Maclean of Torloisk. [*page 191.*] Immediately, as they began to manage, they joined to themselves by good Pensions My Lord MacDonald and Sir Ewin Cameron of Lochiell to strengthen them against Argyle's Power, and, notwithstanding of the foresaid Agreement, came to several Acts of Hostility with him to keep him out of Possession. But Sir Ewin, though he was bound to the Macleans by Alliance, Money and a solemn Oath, yet renounced all upon Argyle's quiting to him a Debt of 40,000 Merks, which he owed him, which occasioned a By-Word then used upon that Head (Ewin has lost his God, but the Earl his Money). In the Year 1680 the King wrote to his Privy Council in Scotland to see the forementioned Agreement ended, which was done, and My Lord Argyle had the Island of Tyrie for his Share of the Estate, and Maclean all the rest. In the Year 1682 the King appointed Sir George Gordon of Haddo Chancellor, William Marquis of Queensberry Treasurer, John Marquis of Athol Privy Seal, James Earl of Perth Justice General, Kenneth Earl of Seaforth, Sir George MacKenzie of Tarbert Clerk Register, and Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh King's Advocate, Overseers of Maclean's Estate. In this Year, Argyle making his Escape from the Castle of Edinburgh and being forefaulted, the Macleans repossessed themselves of Tyrie, and lived very quietly till the dethroning of King James. In the Year 1686 Torloisk died, and Brolos the next Year Upon which Sir John began the Management of his Estate.

Having appointed Four Gentlemen his Friends Factors of his Estate he went to his Travels, First to England, thence to France, from whence he returned to Ireland in Company of King James, and came to Scotland from the Siege of Derry accompanyed by Sir Alexander Maclean of Otler Son to the Bishop of the Isles. My Lord Dundee at this Time raising Forces for King James, Maclean sent Hector Maclean of Lochbuy his Lieutenant Collonel with 300 Men to his Assistance, who were attacked early in a Morning by 4 or 5 Troops of Horse commanded by Major ———— at a Place in Badenoch called Knockbreck. They defeat the Horse, and killed their Commander with the Loss only of Lochbuy's Ensign-Bearer and a few Centinels, and next Morning joined Dundee. This was the First Blood shed for this Cause in Scotland.

Sir John understanding That his Friend and Neighbour MacNeill of Kalchelly was surrounded by some English Ships of War at the Island of Gidha sent a Detachment of his Men to relieve him under the Command of Sir Alexander Maclean, who brought Kalchelly safe off with the Loss only of the Arm of One of Mr. MacNeill's Men shot off by a Cannon Bullet. Assoon as Sir John could be ready, he marched off to join My Lord Dundee leaving his Castle of Dowart well provided commanded by James Maclean, which was furiously attacked soon after by Sir George Rook and the Men of War under his [*page 192.*] Command cannonading it for several Days to no Purpose. At the Battle of Kellicranky Maclean with his Clan being upon the Right were obliged to take up double Ground to equal the Extent of Two Regiments that were drawn opposite to them. Dundee being killed here, although the Highlanders won the Day, yet they were not so expert in using the Victory, nor had they a Commander agreeable to their Genius, but an old unactive Man, One Colonel Cannon, who, as they were passing by the Duke of Athol's House at Dunkell, where the Cameronian Regiment was garrisoned, caused them to attack it; Whereas they had Nothing fit for such a Work, and all they got by doing it was to lose a Number of their Men, and to be obliged to retreat shamefully. Here Sir John lost Two

Captains, and Sir Alexander Maclean's Leg was broke. He sent Captain Allan Maclean his Cousin and Captain John Maclean Brother to Sir Alexander and a Detachment of his Men to the North with Colonel Cannon, who with other Highlanders were attacked upon the First of May at Cromdell Hill. They stood till surrounded by the Enemy. Then the Soldiers threw down their Arms, and made the best of their Way. But the Two forementioned Officers stood, and were made Prisoners. Sir John returning Home with his Men kept Possession of his Estate untill Argyle had procured a Commission from King William to bring the Macleans to due Obedience, which he began to bring about with Fire and Sword coming to Mull with 2500 Men. Sir John would have given him a warm Reception, but that he looked for Glengarry and Lochiell, who faithfully promised him Assistance of Men, but, both failing, he did not see it reasonable to engage, seeing all his Friends, save his own Clan, had forsaken him, and that he knew, although he should get the better of Argyle, yet being Rebell and Argyle in Favour with the Government, he might soon recruit a greater Force. So he resolved to another Way to Work. Causing all his Friends take Protections from Argyle he with a Number of young Gentlemen and Soldiers went to the Island of Kernburg, where they took several Ships belonging to the Government, One of which was loaded with Necessaries for the Army in Ireland. He staid in Kernburg till the Year 1692, when having King James's Orders he capitulated with the Government, and went to London, where he was graciously received by King William offering him a Regiment, which Sir John declining, he desired he should go Voluntier to the next Campaign, and, when he returned, he would see Argyle and him reconciled, and desired One Johnston Secretary for Scotland to see he would get no Injustice done him, while he was absent. Sir John came to Edinburgh to prepare for the Campaign, and Johnston, instead of being his Friend, proved his Enemy; For, when he put him in Mind of the King's Commands, he [*page 193.*] denied it, and threatened laying Sir John up in the Castle. Upon which he rode Post for London, and designed for Flanders after the King, who was gone before. When he came to London, the Queen told him That she had received Intelligence from Scotland That he was gone to the Highlands to raise a Rebellion, but That she was glad it was not so, and wrote in his Favour to the King her Husband. He proceeded on his Way to the Camp as far as Bruges in Flanders, where, getting the Account of King William's Defeat at Landen, and not waiting for a true Account of that Battle, his evil Genius hurried him on to his Ruin; For expecting That all was irrecoverably lost on King William's Side, and That every Thing would turn to the old Channell, he posted away for St. Germains, where he remained untill Queen Anne's Accession to the Throne, and marryed Mary MacPherson Daughter to Sir Æneas MacPherson of Essy.[1]

At Queen Anne's Accession to the Throne there was an Indemnity issued out to all who were abroad. Sir John embraced this Opportunity of trying his Fortune once more in Britain. But his Lady being big with Child fell sick at Calais, where she was delivered of a Son in November 1703. This postponed Sir John's Voyage, so that the Day prefixed in the Indemnity passed before he came to England. Yet trusting the Queen's Clemency he embarked assoon as his Lady and Child could bear the Sea, when coming to London he was put in the Tower and tried for Queensberry's Plot, or rather My Lord Lovat's and assoilzied. When he was liberate, the Queen gave him a Pension of 500 Pounds Sterling a Year, which he enjoyed during her Life. The greatest Part of this Time he staid at London, and sometimes in the Highlands of Scotland. Being at the Garrison of Inverlochy when the Queen died, they attempted to take him and Lochiell Prisoners. But they made Way through the Guards, and left them.

The Earl of Mar raising an Army for the Pretender in the year 1715, Sir John joined him with his Clan at Octerardor some Days before the Battle of Sheriff Muir was fought, where he was present at the Head of his Regiment, and had One of his Captains and Four private Men killed, and Donald Maclean of Brolos a noble and brave Gentleman his Lieutenant Colonel wounded. Sir John was by this Time fallen into a Decay, and was at Perth so ill that he could not go to Scoon to pay his Court to the Pretender. When the Army broke up from Perth, and came to Montrose, he was offered to go aboard the same Ship the Pretender went aboard of. But he refused it. He parted with his Men at Keith, and went to Gordon Castle, where this brave Unfortunate ended his Days the 12 of March 1716, and was buried in the Church of Raffen in the Shire of Bamf in the Burial Place of Gordon of Buckie.

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[1] 'Inneressy' in side note.

[*page 194.*]

The Maclean's Arms.

1st Quarter Or a Lion Rampant Gules, 2d Quarter Azure a Castle triple towered Argent windowed and port Gules massoned Sable, from the MacLeods 3d Quarter Argent a Lymphad with her Sails furled up and her Oars in Action Sable, from Argyle 4 Quarter Argent a Salmon naiant proper from the MacDonalds and in Chief Two Eagles Heads errased afrontu Gules. Supported by Two Ostriches with a Horse Shoe in each of their Bills, and written below, Virtus durissima terit. Crest a Battle Ax with a Laurel and Cypress Branch Saltire Ways about it bound Motto Altera or rather Alter-utra Merces.

The Beginning of Mac Vurich's Panegyrick on the Macleans mentioned in the Beginning of this Paper.

Clan Ghilleoin ni bratich bovi borb ri nibi vighie
Smarig din tluoidh er fegh ni fouli ga ndail dimighie
Gasrie Glesdi ghoidhell ghani oig fer imighie
nir Cheil buinti nuil mhrash mherighi noch tash timinie
Imigh ghiv aig Cosnigh Criechi le cruois laimhi
noch is airr er clon ni Cleri gin mhrou mari
Si ghivigh i ghuoig o righi gin dialtari
Sinin dar crou is dar cuini sdi Churi mac Dari.
Smarig i hachrigh ri auim bruini forr gruoim ghrani.

[*page 195.*]

Mac Leans.

From Loch-buy are descended the Family of Kin-Gerloch called Siol Tearlich or the Posterity of Charles, and the Family of Kilmory a late Cadet and —— MacLean of Davach-Carr in the Shire of Inverness.

Donald Son to Lauchlan Bronach had 2 Sons Eoin, of whom Ardgour, who is called Mac vic Eoin from him, is descended, and Neil, of whom is descended the Family of Borera.

From Coll is descended —— MacLean of Isle of Muck.

From Ardgour are descended Borera, Blaitehe and Treshinish and Inerscâdel. From Treshinish was descended Ilynish in Tirey and Mr. John M^c^Lean Min^r^ of Kil-Ninian in Mull.

From Kean-loch-alyn is descended Hector M^c^Lean of Grutin and Drumnin.

Genealogy of The Macleans.

[*page 196.*][1]

1 Gill-ean.
2 Gillise.
3 Gillicolm.
4 Eoin Duih.
5 Lauchlan Lubanich. i. 1390.
6 Echin ruodh nan Cath. i. 1411.
7 Lauchlan Bronach. ii.
8 Lauchlan Oig. iii.
9 Eachin Ouir. ii. 1513.
10 Lauchlan Catanach. iv.
11 Eachin Moir. iii.
12 Eachin Oig. iv.
13 Lauchlan Moir. v. 1598.
14 Eachin Oig. v.
15 Sir Lauchlan. vi. 1648.
16 Sir Allan. 1674.
17 Sir John. 1716.
18 Sir Hector.—This Sir James Hector Maclean died at Paris aged 47 Years either in the Moneth of January or February Anno 1751, and dying a Batchelor was succeeded by his Cousin Maclean of Brolos, who is nearest Heir Male.

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[1] Pages 197 and 198 of ms. are blank.

[*page 199.*]

DE ORIGINE ET INCREMENTO MAKINTOSHIORUM EPITOME.

DOMINO A

LIBELLUM hunc manuscriptum (Domine illustrissime) familiæ Makintoshiorum Genealogiam, non nullasque alias ad eandem spectantes Chronologicas observationes comprehendentem, tibi impræsentiarum offero, in quo (ut in omnibus humanis actionibus exactissimæ etiam amussi conformatis, præsertim in rebus hujus generis et tantæ antiquitatis (plurimi) haud dubio (occurrunt defectus, variæ que instantiæ notatû dignæ (quarum ego notitiam neutiquam adeptus) omittuntur. Verum quoad veritatem assertorum stabiliendam dicere ausim, sine famigeratorum Chronologorum, priscorum Manuscriptorum, vulgaris traditionis aliorumve id genus monumentorum, evidenti testimonio, nihil inibi alicujus momenti aut ponderis scriptum esse. Ubi veritatem luculenter assertam reperio, audacter describendam curo, ubi verò vel minima subest dubitandi occasio, Authorem nomino, in quovis enim punctulo (quod possem)

EPITOME OF THE ORIGIN AND INCREASE OF THE MACKINTOSHES.

To ————.

BY these presents, most illustrious sir, I offer you this manuscript treatise, comprising the Genealogy of the Mackintosh family, and some other chronological observations belonging to the same, in which (as in all human actions, even such as are most exactly conformed to rule, especially in matters of this kind, and of such antiquity) there occur, I doubt not, many defects; and various notable points upon which I have not obtained any information are omitted. But yet, as to establishing the truth of the statements, I venture to say that nothing is there written of any importance or weight, except on the undoubted authority of famous chroniclers, early manuscripts, common tradition, and other memorials of that sort. Where I find the truth clearly vouched, I take care to have it written down boldly; but where there is the least occasion of

veritatis tramitem mihi insistendum sedulò curavi. Non in familiæ Makintoshiæ antiquitatis, aut honorabilis unde oriunda est stemmatis ostentationem consummandam hoc mihi proposui pensum, minimè vero.

> Nam Genus et Proavos et quæ non fecimus ipsi
> vix ea nostra voco.

In eâdem cum Juvenale omnino sum sententiâ Quod Nobilitas sola atque virtus.

Sed quod maximè me ad operam meam Genealogiis hisce, et observationibus colligendis impendendam excitavit, imo ipsissimum (si ita fari liceat) Totum ante oculos hâc in re habitum est, ut, omnibus Makintoshiis et Catanis suam originem ignorantibus, veram descensus notitiam commonstrarem; Cumque ita se res habeat, etsi collectanea ipsa aliqualiter confusa sint et promiscua, stylo donata humili et inculto, non calamistratis verborum flosculis ornata, non lucidis sententiarum gemmulis [*page 200.*] instructa, cum nihilominus materia hic tractata ad tuam spectet et familiam, haud abs re erit, ut hoc (vel huic omni ex parte consimile exemplar speciosiori concinnatum manu) in finem cui destinatur domi concerves, sique diligenti ejusdem prælectione,

doubt, I name the author: for in every point, however small, I have been, to the best of my ability, sedulously careful to adhere to the path of truth. For I have not set this task to myself by any means in order to parade the antiquity of the Mackintosh family, or of the honourable lineage from which it has sprung. 'For family and ancestry and those things which we have not ourselves made I can scarcely call our own.' I am entirely of the same mind with Juvenal, that virtue is the only nobility.

But what has chiefly moved me to expend my labour on these genealogies, and on the collecting of observations—nay, the very thing itself, if I may so speak, to be kept in view in the whole of this matter—is that I may make clear to all Mackintoshes and Chattans, ignorant of their origin, the true knowledge of their descent. And as the matter stands thus, albeit the collections themselves may be somewhat confused and promiscuous, presented in a humble and uncultured style, not adorned with the artificial flowers of rhetoric, nor set forth with sparkling gems of literature, when, nevertheless, the matter here treated relates to you and to your family, it will not be out of place that, seeing the end to which it is destined, you should preserve this (or a copy, wholly or partly like to this, executed by a more beautiful hand) in your house; and if by diligent perusal of the

iis a te hactenus de tuæ familiæ Genealogiâ compertis (ita ut alios instruere queas) non nihil adjeceris, tunc illi qui in tuam tuorumque amicorum gratiam opus suscepit bene impensum suum fuisse laborem existimandi conceditur ansa. Vale.

[*page* 201.]

PRÆFATIO LECTORI.

BENEVOLE LECTOR,

Si veritatem eorum quæ (præsertim de Makintoshiorum origine et antiquitate) in hâc Epitome asseruntur dubitaveris, tibi innotescat quod ea argumenta, Documenta ac testimonia, quæ pro Regnorum, Rerum-Publicarum, Civitatum et antiquarum Gentium quarumcunque origine plerumque proferri solent, (viz. Chronica, annales, historiæ, veterum amanuensium Scripta et traditiones universaliter receptæ) eadem (inquam) pro hujus familiæ Originis veritate allegantur.

1° Mackintoshius, ut ait Buchananus lib. 17 Rerum Scoticarum, est magnæ inter priscos Scotos familiæ Princeps. Hæc sunt Buchanani ipsissima verba, quæ non solùm cognomentum (Mackintosh) priscum, sed illam etiam familiam expriscis Scotis oriundam esse demonstrant.

same you shall add somewhat to the things already discovered by you concerning the genealogy of your family (so that you may be able to instruct others) then to him who undertook the work for the sake of yourself and your friends occasion will be given for thinking that his labour has been well bestowed. Farewell.

PREFACE to the READER.

BENEVOLENT READER,

If you should doubt the truth of the statements which are made in this Epitome (especially concerning the origin and antiquity of the Mackintoshes) you should know that such arguments, documents, and testimonies as are wont, for the most part, to be adduced for the origin of kingdoms, republics, cities, and ancient peoples whatsoever (namely, chronicles, annals, histories, writings of old amanuenses, and traditions universally received), the same, I say, are alleged in evidence of the origin of this family.

1. Mackintosh, as saith Buchanan, book 17 of his *Rerum Scoticarum*, was the chief of a great family among the ancient Scots. These are the very words of Buchanan, and they show, not only the original surname (Mackintosh), but also that the family was sprung from the ancient Scots.

2° Clanchatani et Clanchi Anno Dom. 1396 insignes inter se inimicitias summâ crudelitate exercebant, et vicinos magnopere infestabant, ad quos reprimendos Moraviæ et Crafordiæ Comites cum copiis a Rege missi sunt, sed eos suis viribus domare non poterant. (Ita Buchananus Lib. 10 Rerum Scoticarum. Boethius Lib. 16 Scot. Hist. et Major Lib. 6 Cap 6. de Gestis Scotorum). Ex quo Makintoshiæ Gentis antiquitas luculenter apparet, Nam, si Makintoshius Clanchatanorum Princeps (ita enim a Buchananus lib. 16 Rerum Scoticarum et a Lesleo lib. 9 de rebus gestis Scotorum designatur) si, inquam Anno 1396 Makintoshius tanto erat bellipotens, non dubitandum est ejus antecessores per multos stetisse annos priusquam ille ad tantas vires pervenerat.

3^{io} Mackintoshius et Macleanus in Bello Harlaensi Anno 1411 fuere (post Donaldum Hebrideanum) decem mille virorum præcipui Duces (ita ait Boethius lib. 16 Scot. Hist. et Buchananus lib. 10 Rerum Scot. Donaldi Heb. exercitum ita numerat.) Ex hoc etiam non minus Makintoshii antiquitas quàm potentia est patefacta; Nam exercituum ducatus iis temporibus non in peritiores milites, sed in potentiores Gene-

2. The Clanchattan and Clanchi in the year of the Lord 1396 carried on remarkable feuds among themselves with the greatest cruelty, and exceedingly troubled their neighbours. To repress these men, the Earls of Moray and Crawford were sent by the king with forces, but could not by their power subdue them. (So Buchanan, book 10, *Rerum Scoticarum*; Boethius, book 16, *Scotorum Historiæ*; and Major, book 6, chap. 6, *De Gestis Scotorum.*) From which the antiquity of the Mackintosh people clearly appears. For, if Mackintosh, chief of the Clanchattans (for so he is designed by Buchanan, lib. 16, *Rerum Scoticarum*, and by Leslie, lib. 9, *De Rebus Gestis Scotorum*), if, I say, in the year 1396, Mackintosh was so puissant in war, it is not to be doubted that his ancestors had flourished for many years before he had attained to such power.

3. Mackintosh and Maclean at the battle of Harlaw, in the year 1411, were (after Donald of the Isles) the principal leaders of ten thousand men (so says Boethius, lib. 16, *Scotorum Historiæ*, and Buchanan, lib. 10, *Rerum Scoticarum*, so numbers the army of Donald of the Isles). From this also the antiquity of Mackintosh is not less plain than the power: for the command of armies in those times was not conferred upon trained soldiers, but upon the

archas a monticolis conferebatur et ipsa ejus potentia cum tunc non Neotericum fuisse indicat.

4° Originem et Genealogiam Makintoshiorum trium veterum amanuensium scripta copiosè testantur, viz. Scripta [*page* 202.] Ferquhardi Domini Makintoshii qui Dunbarræ incarceratus erat, Andreæ Textoris Sacerdotis et Georgii Monroi a Davocharti (qui Connagiam quondam coluit). Ferquhardus familiæ Genealogiam a Duncano Tertio Fifæ Comite ad Duncani Domini Makintoshii (qui obiit Anno 1496) decessum recenset. Andreas Textor a præfato Duncano Fifæ Comite ad Gulielmi Domini Makintoshii qui Strathbogiæ necatus erat occidionem Makintoshianæ familiæ Genealogiam describit, et Georgius Monrous trium Makintoshiorum tantùm, viz. prædicti Ferquhardi, Gulielmi Invernessæ interempti et Lauchlani oig (i.e.) Junioris ad Ravock trucidati Anno 1524 et rerum a Clanchatanâ tribû illis temporibus gestarum historiam enarrat.

Horum amanuensium Scripta, ut fabulosa aut commentitia, nequaquam rejiciendasunt. Magna enim pars rerum notabilium in iis contentarum, aut expressim in Scotichronicis memoratur, aut quodom modo in illis attingitur. Imò nullus amanuensium quasi a Chronicis in iis rebus quæ ad familiam

more powerful chiefs of clans, and such power of itself indicates that it was not then new.

4. The writings of three old amanuenses abundantly testify to the origin and genealogy of the Mackintoshes, namely, the writings of Ferquhard, laird of Mackintosh, who was incarcerated at Dunbar; of Andrew Weaver, priest; and of George Monro of Davocharti, who sometime dwelt at Connage. Ferquhard traces the genealogy of the family from Duncan, third earl of Fife, to the decease of Duncan, laird of Mackintosh, who died in the year 1496. Andrew Weaver describes the genealogy of the Mackintosh family from the aforesaid Duncan, Earl of Fife, to William, laird of Mackintosh, who was killed in the slaughter at Strathbogie; and George Monro narrates the history of three Mackintoshes only, namely, the aforesaid Ferquhard, William, slain at Inverness, and Lauchlan oig (that is) younger, murdered at Ravock in the year 1524, and of the deeds performed by the Clanchattan tribe in those times.

The writings of these amanuenses are nowise to be rejected as fabulous or feigned: for the most part of the notable events contained in them are either expressly mentioned or in some way treated of in the Scots chronicles. Indeed, not one of the

Makintoshianam pertinent dissentire videtur, præterquam quod Clanchatanorum ductor in pugnâ ad Septentrionale Urbis Perthæ latus Anno 1396 a Boethio lib. 16. Scot. Hist. Christe makeean et a Majore lib. 6. Cap. 6 de gestis Scotorum Christe Johnson designatur. Sed a Ferquhardo Makintoshio et Andreâ Textore amanuensibus Shaus Makgilchrist vik ean vik Innish nominatur, et in hoc Amanuenses Chronicis sunt præferendi; Quippe Shaus Makgillchrist vik ean vik Innish (Æneæ Domini Makintoshii pronepos vulgò Christe makean a suis designatus) a præcipuis illius familiæ Historicis ab ævo in ævum Clanchatanis in illâ pugnâ præfuisse dicebatur. Nam ab ipso tribû (Lauchlano Clanchattanæ tribûs Genearchâ tunc grandævo et imbecilli) ob ejus magnanimitatem et fortitudinem eorum Ductor in illo conflictû electus est. 2do Boethius lib. 16 Scot. Hist. Dominum Makintoshium in Bello Harlaensi interemptum fuisse narrat. Sed Ferquhardus et Andreas amanuenses Milcolum Makintoshium tunc Clanchattanorum Ducem ad Annum 1457 vixisse aiunt, et in hoc etiam Boethius est mendosus; Nam Makintoshius nunc Clanchattanorum Genearcha habet chartas eidem Milcolumbo datas Annis 1443, 1447, 1456. et

amanuenses is found to differ from the chronicles in what relates to the Mackintosh family, except that the leader of the Clanchattans, in the fight at the north side of the town of Perth in the year 1396, is designed by Boethius, book 16, *Scotorum Historiæ* Christy Makean; and by Major, book 6, chapter 6, *De Gestis Scotorum,* Christy Johnson; but by Ferquhard Mackintosh and Andrew Weaver, amanuenses, he is named Shaw Macgilchrist vic Ian vic Innish; and in this the amanuenses are to be preferred to the chronicles: because Shaw Macgillchrist vic Ian vic Innish (great-grandson of Eneas, laird of Mackintosh, commonly called by his own people Christy Makean), by the principal histories of the family, from age to age, is said to have been chief of the Clanchattans in that fight. For he was chosen by the clan itself, on account of his magnanimity and bravery, their leader in that combat (Lauchlan, captain of the Clanchattans, being then very aged and imbecile). 2nd Boethius, book 16, *Scotorum Historiæ,* narrates that the Laird of Mackintosh was killed in the battle of Harlaw. But Ferquhard and Andrew, the amanuenses, say that Malcolm Mackintosh, then chief of the Clanchattans, lived to the year 1457; and in this also Boethius is erroneous: for Mackintosh, now captain of Clanchattans, has charters given to the same Malcolm, dated in the years 1443, 1447, 1456; and Major,

Major Lib. 6. Cap. 10. de rebus gestis a Scotis scribit Macleanum Donaldi Insulani Campi-Ductorem in Bello Harlaensi occisum; Sed de Makintoshio tunc nihil recenset. Præterea in hâc re Amanuenses quippe antiquiores, et iis temporibus quibus hæc evenerant proximiores Chronologi sunt præponendi. [*page 203.*] Item notandum est quod licèt Milcolumbus Bello Harlaensi superfuit, attamen Jacobus Makintoshius Rothemurchusiæ Dominus et Shai dentati (qui Perthæ Clanchattanis præfuit Anno 1396) filius in eo prælio ferro occubuit, et in hoc Boethii error exoritur et patescit.

5° Ipsum vocabulum Makintoshich familiæ originem digito quasi demonstrat; Nam Makintoshich est Thani filius, et iste honoris titulus (ex omnium Scotorum Chronicorum consensu) a Milcolumbo Tertio Scotorum Rege in Comitis titulum permutatus est Anno 1157 aut 1161, Ex quo constat quod tunc aut brevi post Cognomentum Makintosh ortum habuit. Sed dices forsitan Shaum Makintoshium familiæ primum (ex meo concessû) Comitis (et non Thani) Fifæ fuisse filium. ad hoc R. Primi Makintoshii genitor erat, et Thanus et Comes; Nam ii qui Comites a Milcolumbo Tertio creati sunt, Thani postea ex consuetudine (et Hibernicâ Linguâ Toshich Perenne)

book 6, chapter 10, *De Rebus Gestis a Scotis,* writes that Maclean, general of Donald of the Isles, was slain in the battle of Harlaw: but of Mackintosh then he recites nothing. Moreover, in this matter the amanuenses are to be preferred, because more ancient and nearer in point of time to the period in which these things happened. It is also to be noted that although Malcolm survived the battle of Harlaw, yet James Mackintosh, laird of Rothemurchus, and son of Shaw (who commanded the Clan Chattan at Perth in the year 1396), fell by the sword in that battle; and in this the error of Boethius takes its rise and becomes manifest.

5. The word Mackintosh itself points out, as with the finger, the origin of the family. For *Mackintosh* is son of the Thane: and that title of honour (by consent of all the Scots Chronicles) was changed by Malcolm third, King of Scots, into the title of Earl, in the year 1157 or 1161: from which it appears that then, or shortly afterwards, the surname of Mackintosh arose. But you will say, perhaps, that Shaw, the first of the family of the Mackintoshes, was (by my own admission) son of the Earl, and not of the Thane of Fife. To this I answer, the father of the first Mackintosh was both Thane and Earl: for those who were by Malcolm Third created Earls, were afterwards, by custom,

appellabantur, et sic eorum posteri per quosdam Annos, Exempli Gratiâ, Thani Lenni (seu Leviniæ) et Cathenesiæ fuerant Comites a Milcolumbo 3 creati, et ita a Buchanano et Majore continuò ex inde designati sunt. (Buchananus lib. 7 rerum Scot. Major lib. 4. cap. 6. de gestis Scotorum). Attamen Boethius lib. 13. Scot. Hist. easdem Personas quas Buchananus et Major Comites, ille verò Thanos nuncupat. Ita nunc Montis rosarum et Atholiæ Marchiones, Argatheliæ, Perthæ, Seafordiæ Comites, Lovattæ, Raijæ et Makdonaldorum Dynastæ, quamvis Marchiones, Comites et Dynastæ a Rege creati sunt, attamen Linguâ Hibernicâ. Gram-mach-mor, Monach-mor, Mackallen-mor, Drumordach-mor, Makynich, Mackimmi, Mackigh, Mackalister, (secundum eorum antecessorum designationem) denominantur.

Sic est, Shaus Makintoshiorum primus, tametsi Comitis filius, rite tamen a progenitoris honoris veteri titulo Makintoshius cognominabatur.

6° Makintoshiorum Genearcha Thanorum Fifensium (sub cognomine MacDuff) insignia continuo gesserunt, quod eorum originem et Genealogiam propalam indicat.

7° Vetus fraternitas et amicitia inter Wemesios, Shaos,

called Thanes (and in the Gaelic tongue always Toshach), and so their posterity also for some years. For example, the Thanes of Lennox and Caithness were created Earls by Malcolm the Third; and so they are designated continually thereafter by Buchanan and Major (Buchanan, book 7, *Rerum Scoticarum*; Major, book 4, chapter 6, *De Gestis Scotorum*). Boethius, however, book 13, *Scotorum Historiæ*, calls the same persons Thanes whom Buchanan and Major call Earls. So now, the Marquises of Montrose and Atholl; the Earls of Argyll, Perth, Seaforth; the Lords Lovat, Reay, and Macdonald, although created by the King, Marquises, Earls and Lords, are yet denominated in the Gaelic language Grammach-mor, Monach-mor, Mackallen-mor, Drumordach-mor, Makynich, Mackimmi, Mackigh, Mackalister (according to the designation of their ancestors). Even so, Shaw, the first of the Mackintoshes, although son of the Earl, was yet rightly surnamed Mackintosh from the old title of honour of his progenitor.

6. The chiefs of the Mackintoshes have continually borne the ensigns of the Thanes of Fife (under the surname of MacDuff) which plainly indicates their origin and descent.

7. The ancient brotherhood and friendship always observed between the Wemyses, Shaws, Duffs, and Mackintoshes, as kinsmen

Duffos et Makintoshios jugiter observata, ut consanguineos ex eodem stemmate (Macduffo) oriundos, familiæ originem exprimit.

8° Communis traditio universaliter ab ævo in ævum pro indubitatâ veritate recepta (Nam famæ standum est) ut ait Livius relatû Curtio (ubi certam derogat vetustas fidem) et [*page 204.*] testimonio supra scripta Makintoshiorum originem et antiquitatem indubitabilem reddunt, unde est, quod, cùm Makintoshiorum familia Procerum et Optimatum progenies sit Hibernicè Suill vigh kin toshich crebro designatur, ut a quibusdam Clanchattanorum (aliisque illius generis) plebiis familiis distingueretur.

Makintoshiana origine et antiquitate ita ab incerto clarificatâ, plurima quidem, tàm in hujus familiæ Genealogiâ, quam in Chronologicis observationibus, quæ ad meam notitiam non pervenerant, defectiva esse fateor. Sed, si Scriptorum, qui priscis temporibus in Septentrionali Scotiæ plagâ hominum acta aut Genealogiam scriptis mandârunt, paucitas; Si immanis ruina, quæ ex belli eventû et aliis accidentibus amanuensium scriptis fideliter imitandis intensio perpensè consideretur, deliquia in tali tractatû esse minimè est admirandum.

sprung from the same stem (MacDuff) expresses the origin of the family.

8. The common tradition universally received as undoubted truth from age to age (for it is the nature of tradition to endure), as Livy says in reference to Curtius (where antiquity lessens sure belief), and the testimony above written render the origin and antiquity of the Mackintoshes indubitable: whence it is that since the family of the Mackintoshes is the offspring of nobles and great men, it is often in Gaelic designated Suill vigh kin toshich, that it may be distinguished from certain plebeian families of Clanchattans (and others of that kind).

The Mackintosh origin and antiquity having thus been cleared from uncertainty, there are yet many things as well in the genealogy of this family, as in the chronological observations, which have not come to my knowlege, which I confess to be defective. But, if the fewness of writers who in early times in the northern regions of Scotland committed to writing the acts or the genealogy of men, if the wild ruin, occasioned by the event of war and other accidents, the intentness of the amanuenses bent on faithfully imitating writings, be duly considered, it is not to be wondered at that in such a treatise there are defects.

Denique notandum est quod, quotiescunque (ânte Annum Domini 1600) menses Januarius, Februarius et primi 24 dies mensis Martii in hâc Epitome occurrunt cum præcedenti anno annumerandi sunt. Nam ante prædictum tempus Annus in Scotiâ a 25 die M. Martii incipere solebat. Sed sub finem Anni 1599 in conventû publico Annum a Cal. Januariis Anno 1600 et sequentibus inchoari statutum est.

[*page* 205.]

De

Fifo Duffo ejusque Successoribus Fifæ Thanis et Comitibus (cognomine Macduff) unde familia Mackintoshia suam traxit Originem.

Præludium.

Alpino Scotorum a Brudo Pictorum Rege in prælio (non procul a Taoduno) capto, et paulo post crudeliter obtruncato, ejusque capite conto affixo, et in conspectissimo loco Abrenethii (maximi apud Pictos oppidi) ad ludibrium pro-

In conclusion, it is to be noted that as often as (before the years of the Lord 1600) the months January, February, and the first 24 days of the month of March occur in this Epitome, they are to be reckoned with the year preceding: for before the time aforesaid. the year in Scotland used to begin from the 25th day of the month of March: but in the end of the year 1599, in a public convention, the year was ordained to begin from the calends of January in the year 1600 and onwards.

Concerning Fife Duff and his successors, Thanes and Earls of Fife (by the surname of Macduff) whence the family of Mackintosh derives its Origin.

Prelude.

Alpin, King of Scots, having been taken in battle, not far from Dundee, by Brud, King of the Picts, and shortly after cruelly beheaded, and his head fixed on a pole set up in the most conspicuous place of Abernethy (the chief town of the Picts) for

posito, Kenethus Secundus Alpini filius paternæ necis ultionem ita perniciter adversus Pictos est prosecutus, ut, illorum viribus multis asperis præliis fractis, tandem eos ex omni Britanniâ expulit, et Pictorum Regnum suo Imperio adjecit Anno Christi 839. 839.

Pictis ita prostratis, agros (per eos antea occupatos) pro virtute cujusque suis divisit, et, ut simul cum Pictis eorum memoria interiret, statuit illorum Possessiones, Regiones, Urbes et Castra novis nominibus (veteribus obliteratis) designari, et in hâc Divisione Otholiniam (regionem ad id usque tempus ita vocatam) Fifo Duffo viro nobili et bellicoso, et ex priscis Scotis orto (inclaruerat enim hujus viri virtus in bello adversus Pictos gesto) elargitus est.

Inde verò hæc Regio ad futuram rerum a Fifo Duffo strenuè gestarum memoriam Fifa est denominata.

Hic Fifus Duffus fuit primus Fifæ Thanus, et omnium Fifæ Thanorum Comitumque [cognominis Makduffi] progenitor. Inter Fifum Duffum primum, et Duncanum Fifæ sextum et ultimum, Thanum, sed primum Comitem, quatuor intervenere Thani, quorum Nomina in Scotorum Chronicis non recordantur.

mockery, Kenneth, second son of Alpin, so swiftly prosecuted vengeance against the Picts for the slaughter of his father, that their forces having been vanquished in many fierce battles, he at length expelled them from all Britain, and added the Kingdom of the Picts to his empire in the year of Christ 839.

The Picts, having been thus destroyed, he divided the lands (formerly occupied by them) among his own people for their bravery; and in order that, together with the Picts, the memory of them should perish, he ordained their possessions, countries, cities, and castles to be designated by new names (the old being obliterated); and in this division he gave Otholinia (the district which until that time was so called) to Fife Duff, a man noble and warlike, and sprung from the ancient Scots (because the valour of this man had been very notable in the war carried on against the Picts).

Henceforth, this country was denominated Fife, as a lasting memorial of the deeds strenuously done by Fife Duff.

This Fife Duff was the first Thane of Fife, and progenitor of all the Thanes and Earls of Fife [of the surname of Macduff]. Between Fife Duff the first and Duncan the sixth and last Thane, but first Earl, four Thanes intervened, whose names are not recorded in the chronicles of the Scots.

1. DUNCANUS MAKDUFFUS Sextus Fifæ Thanus, omnium Scotorum Procerum (ut scribit Buchananus) longè potentissimus erat Scotorum primus qui Comitis titulo est honoratus, et, quia Regni e manibus Makbethi Tyranni restituendi primus fuerat Author, Rex Micolumbus Tertius [cognomine Kendmor] ut ejus nominis factique gloria ad posteros perveniret, illum tribus [vel, alii scribunt, quatuor] privilegiis donavit. Primum, ut posteri ejus Fifenses Thani Regem coronandum in Cathedrâ collocarent. Secundum, ut in Regio exercitû primæ aciei præessent. Tertium, ut ob hominis generosi cædem impræmeditatam 24, ob plebeii 12 Marcas argenti solummodo solverent. Concessit etiam ut tribui Mackduffo perpetua esset Regalitas, hoc est, ut potestatem haberent quoslibet in suo [*page 206.*] tribû creandi Magistratus aut Judices juridicundo constituendi quâcunque in Actione extra Crimen Majestatis læsæ et, ex quâcunque Regni parte, si quis ex Makduffi tribû vel regione in jus vocatus esset, ad suos revocandi Judices.

2. DUNCANO MAKDUFFO successit filius Milcolumbus Secundus Comes, de quo nihil memorabile scriptum in Scoti-Chronicis.

1. Duncan Macduff, sixth Thane of Fife, by far the most powerful (as Buchanan writes) of all the nobles of the Scots, was the first who was honoured with the title of Earl; and forasmuch as he was the prime author of delivering the kingdom from the hands of the tyrant Macbeth, the King, Malcolm Third [surnamed Canmore], in order that the glory of his name and work might descend to posterity, gave him three [or others write four] privileges. First, that his descendants, Thanes of Fife, should set the King to be crowned in his chair: second, that in the royal army they should be preferred to the first rank: third, that for the unpremeditated slaughter of a gentleman they should pay only 24 merks of silver; for the slaughter of a commoner 12 merks. He granted also that to the clan Macduff there should be a perpetual regality: that is, that they should have the power of creating any persons in their tribe magistrates, or of appointing judges for administering the law in any action whatever, excepting the crime of *lese majesty*; and of recalling from any part of the kingdom, any one of the clan Macduff, or of their country, who might be called in judgment, to their own judges.

2. To Duncan Macduff succeeded his son Malcolm, second Earl, of whom nothing memorable is written in the Scots chronicles.

3. Duncanus Milcolumbi filius et Tertius Fifæ Comes fuit vir admodum potens et prudens et Regi suo per quam fidelis, in quo David Rex (Milcolumbi Tertii filius) moribundus tantum sperabat, ut, Milcolumbum nepotem illi peculiariter commendavit et Anno 1153 per eum curavit per universum Regnum circumducendum et pro indubitato Regni Successore accipiendum.

Hic Fifæ Comes quatuor habuit filios, viz., Milcolumbum, Shaum, Johannem et Duncanum. A Milcolumbo Comitis natû maximo descendere omnes Fifæ Comites usque ad Roberti Secundi Regis tempora.

Shaus Comitis natû Secundus Præfectus (seu Constabularius) arcis Invernessæ a præfato Milcolumbo Quarto Scotorum Rege est constitutus, et, ibi cum habitaverat, a vicinis Shaw Mackintoshich (id est, Thani filius) vulgò vocabatur, et hoc modo cognomen Makintosh ab eo initium sumpsit, et in ejus posteros transiit.

Ab Johanne Comitis natû Tertio familia Wemisia originem duxit. Nam uamh est Spelunca vel Antrum, et hic Johannes vulgò a loco habitationis designabatur Iojn moir na wamh, hoc est, Magnus Johannes ab Antro, et processû temporis

3. Duncan, son of Malcolm, and third Earl of Fife, was a man most potent and wise, and very faithful to his King, in whom King David, son of Malcolm Third, when dying, trusted so much that he specially committed to him his grandson, Malcolm; and in the year 1153 he caused him to be led about by him through the whole kingdom, and to be received as his undoubted successor.

This Earl of Fife had four sons, namely, Malcolm, Shaw, John, and Duncan. From Malcolm, the eldest born, descended all the Earls of Fife, until the times of King Robert the Second.

Shaw, second son of the Earl, was appointed by the aforesaid Malcolm Fourth, King of Scots, governor (or constable) of the castle of Inverness; and while he dwelt there he was commonly called by the neighbours Shaw Mackintoshich (that is, son of the Thane), and in this manner the surname Mackintosh took beginning from him, and passed on to his posterity.

From John, third son of the Earl, the Wemyss family derives its origin. For *uamh* is a cave or den, and this John was commonly designated, from the place of his habitation, Jojn moir na wamh, that is, Big John of the cave, and in process of time the word vocabulum wamh corruptè pronunciabatur weem, et sic Johannes Comitis Fifæ Tertius filius a Speluncis quas frequentabatur cognomen sibi et posteris acquisivit.

A Duncano Comitis Fifæ natû minimus Barones a Fandui et Craighead et multi alii cognominis Makduffi pervenerunt.

4. Milcolumbus Makduffus præfati Duncani filius primogenitus et Quartus Fifæ Comes bina Monasteria fundavit Anno Chr.   unum virorum in Culrossiâ, alterum vero mulierum in Septentrionali Bervico.

5. Milcolumbo successit Duncanus Quintus Fifæ Thanus (unus e Sex Regentibus tempore Interregni post Alexandri Tertii Regis obitum) qui per Abernethios postea extinctus est.

6. Milcolumbus Makduffus Sextus Fifæ Comes apud Varium Sacellum pugnans pro Patriâ adversus Anglos interemptus est Anno Christi 1290. [*page 207.*]

7. Duncanus prædicti Milcolumbi filius et Septimus Fifæ Comes cum Roberto Brussio adversus Anglos fideliter inservîit, et Davidi Brussio adversus Balliolum constanter adhæsit. Nam primo apud Duplinum a Balliolo Anno 1332 et deinde in

wamh was erroneously pronounced weem; and so John, third son of the Earl of Fife, acquired, from the caves which he frequented, a surname to himself and his posterity.

From Duncan, youngest son of the Earl of Fife, have come the Barons of Fandui and Craighead, and many others of the surname of Macduff.

4. Malcolm Macduff, eldest son of the aforesaid Duncan, and fourth Earl of Fife, founded two monasteries in the year of Christ   , one of men, in Culross, the other, of women, in North Berwick.

5. To Malcolm succeeded Duncan, fifth Thane of Fife (one of the six Regents in the time of the Interregnum after the death of King Alexander the Third), who was afterwards killed by the Abernethies.

6. Malcolm Macduff, sixth Earl of Fife, was slain while fighting for his country against the English at Falkirk, in the year of Christ 1290.

7. Duncan, son of the aforesaid Malcolm, and seventh Earl of Fife, served faithfully with Robert Bruce against the English, and constantly adhered to David Bruce against Balliol. For first at Duplin he was taken by Balliol in the year 1332, and then in the

prælio Dūelmensi cum Davide Brussio ab Anglis captus est Anno a Christo nato 1348.

Huic, deficiente prole masculo, successit filia (Isabella Makduff) Fifæ Comitissa, quæ post patris obitum jus Comitatûs Fifæ in favorem Roberti Stuarti Montethiæ Comitis resignavit Anno Christi 1371.

Sic incepit, crevit, floruit et desiit per antiqua et præ nobilis familia Makduff, quæ in summo honore, potentiâ et æstimatione steterat per spatium 532 Annorum.

[*page 208.*]

DE ORIGINE ET INCREMENTO MAKINTOSHIORUM. EPITOME.

DE SHAO MAKINTOSHIORUM PRIMO.

Shaus Duncani Makduffi Tertii Fifæ Comitis (sed Octavi Thani) Secundus filius in uxorem duxit Ægidiam Montgomeriam Hugonis Montgomerii Aulici filiam, ex quâ tres reliquit filios, viz. Shaum, Milcolumbum et Duncanum.

battle of Durham he was taken by the English with David Bruce in the year from the birth of Christ 1348.

To this man, failing an heir-male, succeeded a daughter (Isabella Macduff), Countess of Fife, who, after the death of her father, resigned the right of the earldom of Fife in favour of Robert Stuart, Earl of Monteith, in the year of Christ 1371.

So began, increased, flourished, and came to an end, the very ancient and most noble family Macduff, which had stood in the highest honour, power, and esteem for the space of 532 years.

An Epitome of the Origin and Increase of the Mackintoshes.

Concerning Shaw the first of the Mackintoshes.

Shaw, second son of Duncan Macduff, third Earl of Fife (but eighth Thane) took as his wife Egidia Montgomerie, daughter of Hugh Montgomerie, courtier, of whom he left three sons, namely, Shaw, Malcolm, and Duncan.

OBSERVATIONES CHRONOLOGICÆ.

Hic Shaus in Septentrionalen Scotiæ plagam venit cum Milcolumbo 4 Scotorum Rege ad supprimendam insurrectionem (per Morravos excitatam) Anno Ch. 1163, et ob ejus virtutem et fortitudinem in Rebelles a Rege arcis Innernessæ. Præfectus (seu Constabularius) eodem Anno est constitutus et agrorum Pettiæ Brachliæ cum Saltû Stratherniæ (quæ olim Moraviorum in illâ Rebellione interfectorum prædia erant) possessionem accepit.

Shaus in arce Invernessensi habitans per vicinos Makintoshich vocabatur (id est, Thani filius): Nam pater ejus licet Comitis titulo honoratus vulgò Toshach, i.e. Thanus a plebe designabatur.

Thanus erat honoris seu dignitatis titulus: Nam Primores Regni Scotorum Thani tunc dicebantur, et Linguâ Hibernicâ Thanus interpretabatur Toshach, i.e. Regionum Primarius seu Princeps, et Makintoshich est Primarii filius, et hæc est cognominis Makintoshich significatio et origo.

Shaus fatis occubuit Anno ab incarnato Christo 1179.

CHRONOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

This Shaw came to the north country of Scotland along with Malcolm iv. King of Scots, to suppress an insurrection, stirred up by the men of Moray, in the year of Christ 1163, and for his valour and fortitude against the rebels he was, in the same year, appointed governor (or constable) of the Castle of Inverness, and received possession of the lands of Petty Brachley, with the forest of Stratherne, which formerly were the estates of the men of Moray slain in that rebellion.

Shaw, while dwelling in the Castle of Inverness, was called by his neighbours Mackintoshich (that is, son of the Thane). For his father, though honoured with the title of Earl, was vulgarly designated by the common people, Toshach, that is, Thane.

Thane was a title of honour or dignity. For the nobles of the kingdom of the Scots were then called Thanes, and in the Gaelic tongue Thane was interpreted Toshach, that is, the chief or prince of the country, and Mackintoshich is son of the chief, and this is the signification and beginning of the surname Mackintosh.

Shaw died in the year from the incarnation of Christ, 1179.

CONTEMPORANEUS huic Shao fuerat Soraldus Makgilbridus (aliàs Summerledus) Argatheliæ Thanus, Ronaldi pater, et Donaldi avus, a quo familia vulgo Clandonald est ita denominata. Circa hoc tempus incepit cognomen Shaw a quodam nuncupato Milcolumbo Makshaw Makduff, qui Fifensis Thani fuerat pronepos, et eâ ratione hujus Shai Makintosh patruelis, et ab hoc Milcolumbo Shai de Sauchi et Grinok exorti sunt.

[*page 209.*]

DE SHAO MAKINTOSHIO EJUS NOMINIS ET COGNOMINIS SECUNDO.

SHAUS MAKINTOSH praedicti Shai filius Mariam Sandilandiam Sandilandorum Principis filiam duxit, quæ illi quatuor peperit filios, viz. Milcolumbum, Ferquhardum, Gulielmum et Edwardum.

OBS. CHRON.

SHAUS Secundus Makintoshiorum Dominus in Præfecturam arcis Invernessensis patri suffectus erat primus illius familiæ

Contemporaneous with this Shaw was Sorald Makgilbrid (otherwise Summerled), Thane of Argyll, father of Ronald, and grandfather of Donald, from whom the family, vulgarly Clan Donald, is so denominated. About this time began the surname Shaw, from a certain man called Malcolm Macshaw Macduff, who was grandson of the Thane of Fife, and on that account cousin, on the father's side, of this Shaw Mackintosh; and from this Malcolm the Shaws of Sauchie and Greenock are sprung.

OF SHAW MACKINTOSH, second of his NAME and SURNAME.

Shaw Mackintosh, son of the aforesaid Shaw, married Mary Sandilands, daughter of the chief of the Sandilands, who bore to him four sons, namely, Malcolm, Ferquhard, William, and Edward.

CHRONOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Shaw, second laird of the Mackintoshes, having succeeded his father in the governorship of the Castle of Inverness, was the first qui se Makintoshium subscripsit, et arcis Invernessæ Præfecturâ 30 Annos potitus est, et ob summam ejus erga Regem fidelitatem, et in arce defendendâ contra Donaldum Insulanum (qui Rossiam et Moraviam prædæ et direptioni exposuit, arcemque Invernessæ obsedit) strenuitatem Quaestor Regis proventuum circa Invernessam a Rege Gulielmo est designatus.

Illius frater Milcolumbus Annavici cum Gulielmo Rege captus brevi post reditum decessit Anno 1176, et erat Makintoshiæ familiæ primus qui in Templo Franciscanorum Invernessæ humatus est. Duncanus frater alter pugnans pro Patriâ contra Insulanos prope Invernessam morte occubuit Anno Christi 1196. Huic contemporaneus erat Ronaldus M^cSorald vick gilbrid et ejus filius Donaldus, a quo Clandonaldi originem traxerunt.

De Ferquhardo Makintoshio 3^{tio} Familiæ Domino.

Ferquhardus ejus Nominis Primus, et Dominus Makintosh Tertius Saram (seu Soroch) Mackduff Milcolumbi Quarti Fifæ

of that family who subscribed himself Mackintosh; and having enjoyed the governorship of the Castle of Inverness for thirty years, he was, both on account of his eminent fidelity towards the King, and his valour in defending the castle against Donald of the Isles (who subjected Ross and Moray to robbery and plunder, and besieged the Castle of Inverness), by King William, designated Quæstor of the King's revenues about Inverness.

His brother, Malcolm, of Annatown, was taken with King William, and died shortly after his return, in the year 1176, and was the first of the Mackintosh family who was buried in the church of the Franciscans of Inverness. Duncan, the other brother, fell in death while fighting for his country against the Islanders, near Inverness, in the year of Christ 1196. To him was contemporary Ronald M^cSorald vic Gilbrid, and his son Donald, from whom the Clan Donald derived their origin.

Of Ferquhard Mackintosh, third Laird of the Family.

Ferquhard, the first of his name, and third Laird Mackintosh, took to wife, Sara (or Soroch) Macduff, daughter of Malcolm, fourth

Comitis filiam uxorem cepit, liberosque per eam habuit. Sed omnes filii ante ipsum decesserunt adeo ut nepos ex fratre Gulielmo erat ei succedaneus.

Hic Gulielmus Ferquhardi frater vir formæ amabilis, et ex omni parte perfectus duxit Beatricem Lermontham Fifensem, per quam genuit Shaum, Fergusium et Alexandrum.

Edwardus Ferquhardi frater in Fifâ plerumque mansit, ibi que etiam obiit, et ab eo Toshii de Monyvaird processû temporis originem duxerunt.

[*page 210.*]

Obs. Chron.

Ferquhardus a teneris Annis apud Milcolumbum Fifæ Comitem educatus est, et Milcolumbo fratre natû maximo sine liberis defuncto, patri successit Anno 1210, et erat unus e Ducibus qui Anno 1211 cum eodem Milcolumbo profecti sunt adversus Gothredum Makwilliam insignem Cathenensem Rebellem.

Gulielmus ejus frater Regiam aulam secutus erat ex numero eorum qui Alexandrum Regem comitati sunt, cùm antiquum fœdus cum Philippo Septimo Francorum Rege renovavit Anno 1216.

Earl of Fife, and had children by her. But all his sons died before himself, so that his nephew, by his brother William, was successor to him.

This William, brother of Ferquhard, was a man of a lovable form, and being perfect in every part, he married Beatrice Lermonth, a Fife lady, by whom he had Shaw, Fergus, and Alexander.

Edward, brother of Ferquhard, remained for the most part in Fife, and there also he died; and from him, in process of time, the Toshachs of Monzievaird derived their origin.

Chronological Observations.

Ferquhard from his tender years was brought up with Malcolm, Earl of Fife; and his eldest brother, Malcolm, having died without children, he succeeded to his father in the year 1210, and was one of the leaders who, in the year 1211, went with the same Malcolm against Gothred Macwilliam, the noted Caithness rebel.

William his brother haunted the court, and was of the number of those who accompanied King Alexander when he renewed the ancient league with Philip the Seventh, King of the French, in the year 1216.

CONTEMPORANEUS his fuit Gillicattan Makgellespick chlerich (a quo Clanchattani sic vocantur) qui a Connoght Hiberniæ Provinciâ in Lochabriam venit Anno Salutis nostræ 1215.

DE SHAO DOMINO MAKINTOSH 4^{to}.

SHAUS præfati Gulielmi et Beatricis filius, Ferquhardo patruo successit, et uxorem habuit Helenam Calderam Calderiæ Thani filiam, ex quâ quinque susceperat filios, viz. Ferquhardum, Duncanum, Alexandrum, Shaum oig (i.e. juniorem) et Milcolumbum. Fergusius Shai frater Hiberniam petiit, et ab eo Makintoshii, qui in Hiberniâ degunt, descendere.

DE Alexandro Shai fratre ejusque posteris nihil in Annalibus annotatur.

OBS. CHRON.

HIC Shaus erat suæ familiæ Primus qui in Septentrione uxorem duxit, et priusquam hæreditate paternâ potitus est, ab Andreâ Moraviæ Episcopo (qui Templum Cathedrale Elginiæ

Contemporary with these was Gillichattan Macgillespic chlerich (from whom the Clanchattans are so called) who came from Connaught, a province of Ireland, into Lochaber, in the year of our salvation 1215.

OF SHAW, FOURTH LAIRD of MACKINTOSH.

Shaw, son of the aforesaid William and Beatrice, succeeded to Ferquhard his father's brother, and had to wife Helen Calder, daughter of the Thane of Calder, of whom he had five sons, namely, Ferquhard, Duncan, Alexander, Shaw oig (that is, younger), and Malcolm. Fergus, the brother of Shaw, went to Ireland, and from him the Mackintoshes who live in Ireland descend.

Of Alexander, the brother of Shaw, and his posterity, nothing is recorded in the annals.

CHRONOLOGICAL OBSERVATONS.

This Shaw was the first of his family who married a wife in the north country; and before he obtained possession of the paternal inheritance he acquired from Andrew, Bishop of Moray (who

fundavit) agrorum Rothemurchensiam possessionem acquisivit Anno 1236. Erat etiam familiæ Makintoshiæ Primus qui possessionem agrorum vulgò Mikl-geddes et Rait obtinuit, quam ejus posteri per multos Annos retinuerunt. Excessit e vivis Anno Salutis Christianæ 1265.

Contemporanei huic Shao erant David Lindesiorum Primus, cujus Proprium Nomen Scripto commemoratur, Laurentius [*page 211.*] Grantorum Primus, Gilleanus Mackleanorum et Leodus Mackleodiorum progenitores.

DE FERQUHARDO DOMINO MAKINTOSHIORUM V^{to}.

Ferquhardus Makintosh Quintus familiæ Genearcha erat patre præcelsior, vultû amabilis, omnique genere virtutis in generoso requisito longè præcellens.

Uxorem duxit Moram Makdonaldi filiam Æneæ oig macdonald de Insulis, quæ illi unicum tantùm peperit filium nomine Æneam.

Duncanus Ferquhardi frater erat prædicti Æneæ nepotis

founded the cathedral church of Elgin), possession of the lands of Rothemurchus, in the year 1236. He was also the first of the Mackintosh family who got possession of the lands commonly called Meikle-Geddes and Rait, which his descendants retained for many years. He departed this life in the year of Christian salvation 1265.

Contemporary with this Shaw were David, the first of the Lindsays whose proper name is commemorated in writing, Laurence, the first of the Grants, Gillean, and Leod, progenitors of the Macleans and the Macleods.

OF FERQUHARD, FIFTH LAIRD of the MACKINTOSHES.

Ferquhard Mackintosh, fifth chief of the family, more illustrious than his father was, amiable of countenance, and excelled in every quality requisite in a gentleman.

He married Mora Macdonald, daughter of Eneas oig Macdonald of the Isles, who bore to him an only son, by name Eneas.

Duncan, brother of Ferquhard, was tutor of the aforesaid Eneas, Tutor, et ejus Posteritas Rothemurchusiæ sistit usque ad tempus certaminis inter Clanchatanum et Clankevill Anno 1396.

Obs. Chron.

Hic Ferquhardus strenuus et bellicosus Juvenis Rothemurchusiæ degens, patre adhuc vivente, electus est Populi Badionachensis Dux in expeditione ab Alexandro Tertio Rege contra Achonem Norwegiæ Regem facta Anno 1263, et erat e præcipuis Ducibus qui insequente vere cum Atholiæ Comite ad Hebrides Insulas sub Scotorum Regis Imperium reducendas missi sunt, ex quo itinere innotescit Æneæ Insularum Domino, cujus filiam paucos post Annos (ut supra memoratum) in Matrimonium accepit. Sed eâ non diu est potitus; Nam Tertio a nuptiis mense cum generoso quodam Insulano latrunculis ludens, ille et colludens se invicem pugionibus confodiunt. Hoc evenit Anno Christi 1271.

Anno 1263 Gilbrai Clanvikgilbrai progenitor sub alis et tutelâ Ferquhardi se cum posteris recepit, et juramento obstrinxit.

his nephew, and his posterity continued at Rothemurchus until the time of the fight between the Clanchattan and Clankevill in the year 1396.

Chronological Observations.

This Ferquhard, being a valiant and warlike young man, living at Rothemurchus, while his father was yet alive was chosen leader of the Badenoch people in the expedition made by King Alexander the Third against Haco, King of Norway, in the year 1263, and was one of the principal leaders who were thereafter sent with the Earl of Athol to reduce the Hebrides under the power of the King of Scots, on which journey he became known to Eneas, Lord of the Isles, whose daughter, a few years later, he took in marriage, as above mentioned. But he did not long enjoy the union, for in the third month after the marriage, when playing chess with a certain gentleman of the Islands, he also playing, they stabbed one another with their dirks. This happened in the year of Christ 1271.

In the year 1263, Gilbrai, progenitor of the Clan Macgillivray, betook himself with his posterity under the wings and tutelage of Ferquhard, and became bound by oath.

DE ÆNEÂ DOMINO MAKINTOSHIORUM VI^{to}.

ÆNEAS Ferquhardi filius, cum vix decimum sextum ætatis annum attigerit, Evæ filiæ et unicæ proli Gilpatrici Makdughall vikgillichattan (suæ familiæ Primarii) Matrimonio devinctus est, ex quâ septem masculos et duas filias genuerat, [*page* 212.] viz. Gulielmum, Johannem, Æneam oig, Milcolumbum, Ferquhardum, Duncanum et Shaum beg, i.e. parvum, Muriellam et Slainam. Muriella nupta erat Domino de Cullodin, et Slaina erat Mater Davidis du de nud, a quo Clandai florentissima a quondam inter Catanos familia provenere.

ÆNEAS habuit unam notham nomine Isabellam, quam duxit Duncanus Makgilivrai cognominatus alin, i.e. elegans, suæ familiæ primarius.

OBS. CHRON.

ÆNEAS possessionem terrarum Glenlui et Lochairkag in Lochabriâ unà cùm hæreditariâ Præfectura et Imperio Clanchattanorum pro dote cum Evâ accepit.

OF ENEAS, the SIXTH LAIRD of the MACKINTOSHES.

Eneas, son of Ferquhard, when he had scarcely reached the sixteenth year of his age, was engaged in marriage to Eva, daughter and only child of Gilpatric Macdugal vic Gillichattan (chief of his family), of whom he begat seven sons and two daughters, namely, William, John, Eneas oig, Malcolm, Ferquhard, Duncan, and Shaw beg, that is, little, Muriell, and Slane. Muriell was married to the laird of Culloden, and Slane was mother of David du. of Nude, from whom are descended the Clan Dai, formerly the most flourishing family among the Chattans.

Eneas had a bastard, named Isabella, whom Duncan Macgillivray surnamed alin, that is handsome, chief of his family, married.

CHRONOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Eneas received with Eva as dowry possession of the lands of Glenlui and Locharkaig, in Lochaber, together with the hereditary chiefship and command of the Clanchattans.

Erat vir admodum et audax et fortis, frigoris, laboris, et inediæ patientissimus, erat etiam crispicapillus, et ob fidelitatem erga Regem Robertum Brussium ab eo multum amatus.

Sub hoc tempus Gens Cumminea (potens tunc familia) agros Mikl-geddes et Rait (olim Shai Makintoshii Æneæ avi prædia) sibi assumpsit.

Anglicana etiam factio (quam Cumminea familia tunc sequebatur) totam fere Morraviam subjugans, arcem Invernessam in suam ditionem redigit, et Cummineis Mackintoshii inimicis custodiendam tradidit.

Hæc erat fons inimicitiæ per multos Annos inter Gentem Cummineam et Makintoshiam. Florente Cummineâ factione, Æneas (suam percipiens impotentiam ad Cummineam vim resistendam) Lochabriæ commoratus est usque ad Annum 1308, et tunc arx Invernessensis a Rege Roberto Brussio intercepta et subversa est.

Sub id tempus Æneas e Lochabriâ reversus in Rothemurchusiâ plerumque habitabat, et, quoties rei bene gerendæ offerebat occasio, Cummineos aliosque Regis adversarios cum amicorum cohorte, quæ ei adhæsit, semper infestus premebat.

Is erat unus ex Randolphi præcipuis Ducibus in Bello

He was a man singularly bold and strong, most patient of cold, labour, and hunger: he was also curly haired; and on account of his fidelity towards King Robert the Bruce, greatly loved by him.

About this time, the Cummin people, then a powerful family, assumed the lands of Meikle-Geddes and Rait, formerly the estate of Shaw Mackintosh, grandfather of Eneas.

The English faction also (which the Cummin family then followed), subduing almost the whole of Moray, reduced the Castle of Inverness to their own power, and delivered the custody of it to the Cummins, the enemies of Mackintosh.

This was the source of enmity during many years between the Cummin people and Mackintosh. While the Cummin faction was flourishing, Eneas (perceiving his inability to resist the power of the Cummins) abode in Lochaber until the year 1308, and then the Castle of Inverness was surprised and thrown down by King Robert Bruce.

About that time, Eneas, having returned from Lochaber, dwelt for the most part in Rothemurchus; and as often as occasion offered of doing good service, with a band of friends who adhered to him, he made himself always troublesome against the Cummins and other adversaries of the King.

He was one of the principal leaders under Randolph in the

Bannockburnensi Anno 1314, nec non in expeditione adversus Anglos factâ Mense Octobri 1319. Sed statim post hanc expeditionem labore ac Bello lassatus domum rediît.

Anno 1336 Gulielmum Filium ad Andream Morravum cum suppetiîs misit adversus Johannem * Cumineum Atholiæ Comitem.

[*page* 213.] Magnopere cum Badionochensibus habitare cupiebat, ideoque possessionem agrorum Bendchar acquisivit, et brevi post omnium prædiorum inter Rivum Calendar et Goynaek. Grandævus et hâc vitâ migravit Anno Salutis humanæ 1346.

Hujus Æneæ tempore semen disidii inter Makintoshios et Cameronos satum est, quod inde per 360 Annos summo odio et invidiâ accrevit, et tenaciter duravit.

Sub idem etiam tempus vixit Beanus Makmilmor, a quo familia vocata Clanbean sic denominatur.

Hic Beanus erat fidelis Æneæ assecla adversus Cummineum Rufum Æneæ inimicum inveteratissimum.

Illi contemporanei erant Nicolaus Campbellorum Primus cujus nomen scripto traditum invenimus. Item Robertus,

battle of Bannockburn, in the year 1314, and also in the expedition undertaken against the English in the month of October 1319; but immediately after this expedition he returned home, worn out with toil and war.

In the year 1336, he sent his son William with supplies to Andrew Murray against John * Cummin, Earl of Athol.

He desired very earnestly to dwell with the people of Badenoch, and therefore he acquired the lands of Benchar, and soon after of all the estates between the river Calander and Guynack. At a great age he departed this life in the year of human salvation 1346.

In the time of this Eneas the seed of discord between the Mackintoshes and Camerons was sown, which thenceforth for 360 years increased and tenaciously endured with the utmost hatred and envy.

About the same time also lived Bean Macmilmor, from whom the family called Clan Bean is so named.

This Bean was a faithful retainer of Eneas against the Red Cummin, the most inveterate enemy of Eneas.

To him were contemporary Nicolas, first of the Campbells whose name we find handed down in writing; also Robert, Kenneth,

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* David de Strabolgy: potius dicendum.

Kenethus, Godfridus et Michael, Innesiorum, Makeniorum, Rosorum a Kilravock, et Brodiorum progenitores. Circa hoc etiam tempus cognomen Forbes initium sumpsit.

De Gulielmo Domino Makintosh 7mo.

Gulielmus Æneæ patri successit, et Florentiam Calderam Calderiæ Thani filiam sibi Matrimonio junxit, ex quâ Lauchlanum genuit, et Moram, quam Roderico Makallan vic Ronald Mudiarti Domino in Matrimonium tradidit, quæ illi unam tantùm peperit filiam, quam Evenus Makgilloni Camroniorum Dux in uxorem accepit, ex quâ Donaldum du Makeivin patrem Allani (apud Corricheartl) a Clanchatanis interempti genuerat. Hic Donaldus erat avus Eweni Makallan qui Elginiæ decollatus est Anno 1547.

Post Florentiæ decessum Gulielmus tum grandævus in uxorem duxit Margaretam filiam Roderici mor (i.e. magni) Makleod a Lewis, ex quâ unum habuit filium nomine Milcolumbum et quatuor filias, quarum natû maximam Janetam Domino Lochlūy cognomine Haio, Secundam nomine Moram

Godfrey, and Michael, progenitors of the Inneses, Mackenzies, Roses of Kilravock, and the Brodies. About this time also the surname of Forbes took rise.

Of William, seventh Laird of Mackintosh.

William succeeded Eneas his father, and joined to himself in marriage Florence Calder, daughter of the Thane of Calder, of whom he begat Lauchlan and Mora, whom he gave in marriage to Roderic Macallan vic Ronald, laird of Moydart, who bore to him one daughter only, whom Even Macgilloni, chief of the Camerons, took to wife, of whom he begat Donald du Makewin, father of Allan, murdered by the Clanchattans (near Corricheartl.) This Donald was grandfather of Ewen Macallan who was beheaded at Elgin in the year 1547.

After the death of Florence, he being then very old, married Margaret, daughter of Roderic mor (that is big) Macleod of Lewis, of whom he had one son, named Malcolm, and four daughters, the eldest of whom, Janet, he gave in marriage to the laird of Lochlui, surnamed Hay; the second, by name (quæ erat cocles) Hugoni Ros a Kilravock, Tertiam Domino Ogilvy, et Quartam Domino a Cullodin in Matrimonium tradidit.

Gulielmus ante primum connubium habuit Concubinam Lochabriensem nomine Renildam filiam Donaldi du mak eivin vic Sorald vic gilloni, quæ illi duos peperit filios spurios, viz. Æneam et Donaldum, et post Florentiæ obitum duos alios spurios ex aliâ Concubinâ genuit, viz. Adamum et Soraldum et [*page* 214.] Notham nomine Annam, quæ Gothedro Makdonychi vic Calid Matrimonio conjugata est.

Johannes Gulielmi frater genuit Gilchristum Shai dentati patrem, qui electus erat Ductor triginta Clanchattanorum, qui Perthæ contra totidem Clankevillorum pugnavere coram Roberto Tertio Scotorum Rege Anno 1396, et ab hoc Shao, Shai de Rothemurchus progeniti ac denominati sunt.

Shaus in uxorem duxit filiam Roberti Makalaster vic Innish, ex quâ genitus est Iacobus Mackintosh (aliàs Sha) de Rothemurchus, qui in Bello Harlaensi occubuit Anno 1411. Iacobus in uxorem sibi adjunxit filiam Gregorii Grant, ex quâ duos reliquit filios, viz. Alexandrum keir, i.e. fuscum, et ai seu Adamum, a quo Shai de Tordarrach enati sunt, et Unam

Mora, (who was blind of one eye,) he married to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, the third to Lord Ogilvy, and the fourth to the laird of Culloden.

William, before his first marriage, had a Lochaber concubine, by name Renilda, daughter of Donald du Makewin vic Sorald vic Gilloni, who had to him two bastard sons, namely, Eneas and Donald; and after the death of Florence he had two other bastards by another concubine, namely, Adam and Sorald, and a natural daughter named Anna, who was joined in marriage to Gothedrus Makdonychi vic Calid.

John, brother of William, begat Gilchrist, father of the toothed Shaw, who was elected leader of the thirty Clanchattans who, at Perth, before Robert Third, King of Scots, fought against as many of the Clankevill, in the year 1396, and from this Shaw, the Shaws of Rothemurchus are descended and denominated.

Shaw married a daughter of Robert Macalister vic Innish, of whom was born James Mackintosh (*alias* Shaw) of Rothemurchus, who fell in the battle of Harlaw in the year 1411. James took to him as his wife a daughter of Gregory Grant, by whom he left two sons, namely, Alexander keir, that is, brown, and Ai. or Adam, from whom the Shaws of Tordarroch are sprung, and filiam nomine Mathildem, quæ Ronaldo Makalaster vic Innish peperit Johannem Du, Donaldum, et Alexandrum.

Hæc Mathildis post obitum mariti nupta est Johanni Forbes (alias Makgillichallum), ex quâ genuit Robertum, Milcolumbum Alexandrum, et Alexander keir quinque habuit filios, Johannem, Alexandrum oig, i.e. Juniorem, Jacobum, Ferquhardum et Inverum (seu Evandrum).

Johannes genuit Allanum, et Allanus Jacobum postremum cognomenti Sha de Rothemurchus Dominum.

Ab Alexandro Shai de dell, a Jacobo Shai de Delnavert, a Ferquhardo Ferquharsoni a Mar, et ab Evandro Shai ab Hereies directè provenere.

Æneas oig prædicti Gulielmi frater in Atholia habitavit, et ab eo descendereint Makintoshii de Glentelt, qui per multos Annos summâ æstimatione in Atholiâ floruerunt.

Milcolumbus Gulielmi frater duos habuit filios, Ferquhardum et Æneam. De Ferquhardo nulla fit mentio. Æneas unum habuit filium nomine Gulielmum, qui ob homicidium ab illo inopinanter Darnuæ perpetratum Annum 1433 in Marriam fugit, et ab eo Toshii Abredonenses originem duxerunt.

Hic Milcolumbus cum fratre Ferquhardo in Bello Dunel-

one daughter named Matilda, who bore to Ronald Macalister vic Innish John du, Donald, and Alexander.

This Matilda, after the death of her husband, was married to John Forbes (*alias* Macgillicallum), of whom he begat Robert, Malcolm, Alexander. Alexander keir had five sons, John, Alexander oig, that is, younger, James, Ferquhard, and Iver (or Evander).

John begat Allan, and Allan, James, the last laird of Rothemurchus by the surname Shaw.

From Alexander have directly proceeded the Shaws of Dell; from James, the Shaws of Dalnivert; from Ferquhard, the Farquharsons of Mar; and from Evander the Shaws of Harris.

Eneas oig, brother of the aforesaid William, dwelt in Athol, and from him have descended the Mackintoshes of Glentilt, who have for many years flourished in Athol with the greatest esteem.

Malcolm, brother of William, had two sons, Ferquhard and Eneas. Of Ferquhard no mention is made. Eneas had one son named William, who on account of homicide perpetrated by him without premeditation at Darnaway in the year 1433, fled into Mar, and from him the Aberdeen Toshes derive their origin.

This Malcolm, with his brother Ferquhard, fell in the battle mensi occubuerunt Anno 1348.* De posteritate Duncani et Shai beg nihil scriptum invenimus.

OBS. CHRON.

HIC Gulielmus erat supra communem popularum staturam procerus, robustus, sed minime carnosus, eratque suæ familiæ primus qui se Clanchattanorum Ducem subscripsit. Continuò [*page* 215.] post patris obitum contra Cameronos pugnabat. Unam verò memorabilem pugnam habuit adversus eos et eorum Ductorem Donaldum du makeven vic ean in Monte Drumgli, ubi multi Cameronii extincti sunt. Ibi etiam perîit Evander M^{c}Conchy vic Gilliwray Gulielmi nepos ex sorore Isabellâ.

POST hanc pugnam Gulielmus Cameronos ita afflixt et prostravit ut demum eorum residuum in exitium misit.

IS Possessionem Barroniæ de Moy a Davide Moravensi Episcopo accepit.

JUS etiam Barroniæ Glenluy et Lochairkagg, patre Æneâ adhuc, vivente, a Domino Insularum acquisivit Anno 1336.

NEC non Barroniam de Rothemurchus de novo accepit a Johanne pilmor Moraviæ Episcopo 19 Martii 1347.

of Durham in the year 1348.* Of the posterity of Duncan and Shaw beg, we have found nothing written.

CHRONOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

This William was tall, above the common stature of the people, robust, but not at all fleshy, and was the first of his family who subscribed himself captain of the Clanchattans. After the death of his father he fought continually against the Camerons. One memorable battle he had against them and their leader, Donald du Makeven vic Ian, in the hill of Drumgli, where many Camerons were slain. There also perished Evander M^{c}Conchy vic Gillivray, nephew of William by his sister Isabella.

After this fight, William so vexed and bore down the Camerons that at length he drove the residue of them into exile.

He also, while his father Eneas was still living, acquired right to the Barony of Glenlui and Locharkaig, from the Lord of the Isles, in the year 1336.

Also, he received of new the Barony of Rothemurchus, from John Pilmore, bishop of Moray, on 19th March 1347.

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* Side-note, 1346.

Anno 1348 sagitta vulneratus est in Bello Dunelmensi.

Ultimo Februarii 1359 confirmationem Juris quod prius habuit terrarum Glenlui et Lochairkagg a Davide Brussio Rege accepit Sconiæ Anno Regni Davidus 29; reliquum vero vitæ curriculum summâ pace domi transegit.

Antiquo insigni (quod erat rubicundus Leo fremebundus et ruber manus dextra per cor proprium pollicem habens in campo aureo) adjunxit longam navem nigram in eodem campo; Nam Eva Gulielmi mater nullum insigne sibi proprium habuit, ideoque Gulielmus navem pro Catanâ tribû suo insigni adjecit.

De hoc Gulielmo fama est (quamvis Pettiæ quotannis habitaverat) eum tamen septem natales Christi dies successivè ad quoddam promissum implendum Lochabriæ observâsse super apicem montis Torchronam.

Urlustriæ Pettiensis naturæ concessit. Sed ante obitum jussit corpus suum post mortem transportari, et in Insulâ Lochairkagg inhumari, quod ex mādato factum est Anno Salutis 1368, ibique ejus sepulchrum ad hunc usque diem conspiciendum est.

In the year 1348 he was wounded by an arrow at the battle of Durham.

On the last of February 1359, he received from King David Bruce confirmation of the right which he had before of the lands of Glenlui and Locharkaig, at Scone, in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of David.

The remaining course of his life was passed at home in the greatest peace.

To his old ensign (which was a red lion rampant, and a dexter hand gules holding by the thumb a heart proper in a field or) he added a long galley sable in the same field. For Eva, the mother of William, had no proper ensign of her own, and therefore he added the galley to his ensign for the Chattan tribe.

Concerning this William there is a tradition that (although he had dwelt almost constantly at Petty) yet he, in fulfilment of a certain promise, observed seven Christmas days in succession in Lochaber, on the top of mount Torchrona.

He died at Urluster of Petty; but before dying, he ordered his body after death to be carried over and buried in the island of Locharkaig, which was accordingly done, in the year of salvation 1368; and there his sepulchre is to be seen to this day.

Hujus Gulielmi tempore vixit Nicolaus Makolan, a quo familia quondam vocata Clan Nicol vic olan, qui se Clanchattan profitebantur, exorta est.

Milmor mak bean filius prædicti Beani mak Milmor et quatuor ejus filii, Paulus, Gillies, Milmor et Ferquhardus postquam Cumminei Rufi Œconomum ejusque duos alios famulos Patonum et Kessonum interfecissent, recta ad hunc Gulielmum (tum Connagiæ degentem) iter tendunt, et ei obsequium fideliter [*page* 216.] promittentes, ab illo tanquam Duce et Protectore patrocinium et tutelam pro se ipsis et posteris petunt et assequuntur.

Contemporanei huic Gulielmo fuerunt Alexander Fraser ejus cognominis primus Dominus de Lovat.

Hugo Ross illius cognominis primus de Balnagown, Georgius Monro a Logy primus Monroiorum qui jus haereditarium de Fowles accepit.

Et Nicolaus Sutherlandus de Thorobo filius Kenethi 6 Sutherlandiæ Comitis, qui fuerat primus de Duffus Dominus.

De Lauchlano Domino McIntosh viii.

Lauchlanus Gulielmi filius in uxorem duxit Agnetam

In the time of this William lived Nicol Macolan, from whom sprung the family, sometime called Clan Nicol vic Olan, who profess themselves to be of the Clan Chattan.

Milmor Macbean, son of the aforesaid Bean Mac Milmor, and his four sons, Paul, Gillies, Milmor, and Ferquhard, after they had slain the steward of the Red Cummin and his two other servants, Paton and Kesson, took their way straight towards this William (then living at Connage) and, faithfully promising subjection to him, they asked and obtained from him, as their leader and protector, patronage and safeguard for themselves and their posterity.

Contemporary with this William were Alexander Fraser, first of that surname, Lord of Lovat; Hugh Ross, first of his surname of Balnagown; George Monro of Logie, first of the Monros who received the hereditary right of Fowlis; and Nicolas Sutherland of Thorobo, son of Kenneth, sixth Earl of Sutherland, who was the first lord of Duffus.

Of Lauchlan, the eighth Laird of Mackintosh.

Lauchlan, son of William, married Agnes Fraser, daughter of

Fraseriam filiam Domini de Lovat, quæ peperit Ferquhardum et Margaretam; Spurium habuit nomine Johannem. Hic Lauchlanus erat robustus et ex ophthalmus.

Æneas frater ejus spurius Makgillesii filiam duxit, ex quâ duos filios et totidem filias progenuit, viz. Æneam, Johannem, Mariam et Renildam.

Æneas Junior Moram Makintosh filiam Domini Glentelt in uxorem duxit, quae illi filium nomine Donaldum peperit, et duas filias, quarum senior, Domino Donaldo mak ean viell, et junior, Johanni Ross a Ballivat, nupta est.

Hic Æneas in conflictû apud Criny challiach interemptus Anno 1441.

Johannes Æneæ filius Secundo genitus erat pater Donaldi et avus Andreæ, a quo Makintoshii in Strathnaver descendere.

Maria Æneæ filia Matrimonio juncta est Roderico Maktearlich, ex quâ Hectorem et Margaretam mak rori progenuit. Hæc Margareta Gillieso Makphail nupta est, et ex eâ Johannem Reoch, Allanum Dominum, Paulum, Moristum, Helenam, Margaretam et Katherinam procreavit. Renilda Æneæ filia minor natû nupta erat Æneæ ovir Makronold, per

the Lord of Lovat, who begat Ferquhard and Margaret. He had a bastard son named John. This Lauchlan was robust and goggle-eyed.

Eneas, his bastard brother, married the daughter of MacGill, by whom he had two sons, and as many daughters, namely, Eneas, John, Mary, and Renilda.

Eneas, younger, married Mora Mackintosh, daughter of the laird of Glentilt, who bare to him a son named Donald, and two daughters, the elder of whom was married to Donald mac Ian viell, and the younger to John Ross of Ballivat.

This Eneas was killed in the fight at Criny Challiach, in the year 1441.

John, the second son of Eneas, was father of Donald, and grandfather of Andrew, from whom the Mackintoshes in Strathnaver are descended.

Mary, the daughter of Eneas, was united in marriage to Roderic Mactearlich, of whom he had Hector and Margaret mac Rori. This Margaret was married to Gillies Macphail, and of her he begat John, Reoch, Allan the Laird, Paul, Morist, Helen, Margaret, and Katherine. Renilda, younger daughter of Eneas, was married to Eneas ovir MacRonald, by whom he had children, namely, Eneas

quam is liberos habuit, viz. Æneam mor Æneam beg. Adamus Makwilliam alter spurius frater Lauchlani primo in Atholia commoratus est, et postea ad Garva mor in Badeanochiâ transmigravit, et ab illo Makintoshii a Glenshi, Strathardell, Glenylâ oriundi sunt.

[*page 217.*] SORALDUS MAKWILLIAM Adami frater erat pater Milcolumbi et avus Gulielmi qui Urlustiæ habitârunt.

OBS. CHRON.

ANNO 1370 Cameroni exules tunc reversi, et ad unum omnes convocati, amicis et asseclis sibi adjunctis, clam per montes Badenochiæ transgredientes, inferiorem Comitatûs partem simul ingredientes, regionis armenta abigerunt, quos extemplo præfatus Lauchlanus (tum in villâ Bendcharia degens) cum iis, quos in tam subitâ et celeri expeditione potuerat colligere, prosequitur, et cursû apprehendit prope vicum INVERNAHAWN, ubi acriter pugnatum est. Victoria primò Cameronis (qui majoris numeri fuerant) inclinavit. Nam una penè Cattanorum stirps nomine Clandai erat penitus deleta. Residui a pugnâ se recepere.

mor, Eneas beg. Adam MacWilliam, the other bastard brother of Lauchlan, dwelt first in Athol, and afterwards passed over to Garva mor in Badenoch; and from him the Mackintoshes of Glenshee, Strathardell, Glenisla, have sprung.

Sorald MacWilliam, brother of Adam, was father of Malcolm, and grandfather of William, who dwelt at Urluster.

CHRONOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

In the year 1370, the Cameron exiles having returned, assembled all at one place, and their friends and retainers having joined them, they secretly passed over through the hills of Badenoch, entered all at once the lower part of the earldom, and drove away the cattle of the country; whom the aforesaid Lauchlan (then living in the village of Benchar) immediately pursued, with those whom, in so sudden and hasty an expedition he was able to collect, and reached them in flight near the village of Invernahavon, where a fierce fight took place. Victory at first inclined to the Camerons, who were the greater number, for almost a whole sept of the Chattans, by name the Clan Dai, was utterly destroyed. The remainder withdrew from the conflict.

Dum hæc agebantur, altera Cattanorum Stirps (nomine Clanvurrich) quæ se pugnatoribus non junxerat, quoniam Clandai a Makintoshio dextro aciei cornu ei prælati fuerant, anxia quod se auxilio speravissent, statim Cameronos priore certamine vulneratos defatigatosque summo furore invadit, et in eos amicorum necem strenuè ulciscitur, prædamque recuperat. In hâc pugnâ Cameroniorum Ductor nomine Tearloch mor, i.e. magnus Makgilloni cum maximâ sociorum parte cecidit in loco nunc ab illo Corhearlich dicto.

Hujus Lauchlani tempore Catani et Clancai (seu, ut scribit Johannes Major) Clankavilli insigne dissidium summâ atrocitate exercebant. Ad has turbulentas familias reprimendas Morraviæ et Crawfordiæ Comites a Rege missi sunt, qui tribuum Duces seorsim allocuti, hanc conditionem iis proponunt, ut ex utrisque triginta gladiis tantummodo armati coram Rege in campo ad Septentrionale Urbis Perthæ latus decertent. Conditio utrisque placet, et dies certamini dictus a bellatoribus exactè observatur. Multo furore et sudore pugnatum est. Omnes Clancai interempti præter unum, qui Taum flumen natando elapsus est. Clanchattanorum vero

Whilst these things were being so acted, another sept of the Chattans (named the Clanvurrich) who had not joined with those who were fighting, because the Clandai were preferred by Mackintosh to the right wing of the line of battle, being solicitous that they might expect their aid, forthwith rushed with the utmost fury upon the Camerons, wounded in the former fight and weary, and strenuously avenged upon them the slaughter of their friends, and recovered the booty. In this battle fell the leader of the Camerons, by name Tearloch mor, that is great Makgillony, with the greater part of his confederates, in the place now named from that event Corhearlich.

In the time of this Lauchlan, the Chattans and Clancai, or (as John Major writes), Clankevills, were carrying on dissension with the greatest atrocity. In order to repress these turbulent tribes, the Earls of Moray and Crawford were sent by the king, who, having spoken to the leaders of the tribes separately, proposed to them this condition, that thirty of both sides, armed only with swords, should fight in presence of the king in the field on the north side of the town of Perth. The condition pleased both, and the day fixed for the battle was duly kept by the warriors. They fought with much fury and sweat. All the Clancai were killed but one, who escaped by swimming over the undecim supervixerunt, sed omnes graviter vulneribus lacerati, inter quos erat eorum Præfectus, viz. præfatus Shaus Makintosh (alias Makgillichrist mak ean).

Hoc autem obiter non est omittendum, quod, cùm Rex et Optimates prælium expectarent, unus a Catanis morbo correptus est, in cujus locum quidam nomine Henricus Wynd injussus ultro se profert, certamen aggreditur, et acerrimè pugnat, et erat unus ex undecim qui evaserunt.

[*page 218.*] Ab hoc Henrico Wynd illa familia Clanchattana (vulgò Slighk ghow Chruim nuncupata) orta est.

Post hunc conflictum Clanchattani omnes (ob eorum bonam fortunam sub ductû Shai Makintosh in illâ pugnâ) prædicto Lauchlano Makintosh eorum Genearchæ novo servitii et obsequii vinculo in perpetuum permansuro (addito juramento) se et posteros strictissimè ligavere.

Shaus etiam possessionem terrarum Rothemurchus a Lauchlano gratis accepit.

Hoc tempore vixit Gilpatrick mac ean vulgò kean du mak ean, a quo illa Clanchattanorum familia, Clancheandui vocata, originem traxit. Circa hoc etiam tempus vixit Kenethus

river Tay. Of the Clanchattans there survived eleven, but all were grievously lacerated with wounds, among whom was their chief, namely, the aforesaid Shaw Mackintosh (*alias* Macgillichrist mac Ian).

But this, by the way, is not to be omitted, that while the king and the nobles were waiting for the battle, one of the Chattans was seized with sickness, in place of whom a certain man, by name Henry Wynd, willingly offered himself unbidden, engaged in the conflict, fought fiercely, and was one of the eleven who survived. From this Henry Wynd, that Clanchattan family (commonly called Slighk ghow Chruim) took rise.

After this conflict, all the Clanchattans (because of their good fortune in that fight under the leadership of Shaw Mackintosh) most strictly bound themselves and their posterity (an oath being added) by a new bond of service and subjection to the aforesaid Lauchlan Mackintosh their chief, to endure for ever.

Shaw also received possession of the lands of Rothemurchus freely from Lauchlan.

In this time lived Gilpatrick Macean, commonly called Kean du Macean, from whom that family of Clanchattans, called Clancheandui, derives its origin. About this time also lived

Mak ewn Parsoni pater, a quo Clanphersoni denominati sunt.

Hic Kenethus a Lochabriâ in Badenochiam venit, et primò Tullocheræ habitavit.

Inquilinus et assecla prædicti Lauchlani Domini Makintosh. Sed ejus fratres Johannes, Murriachus et Gilliesus longe ante tempore illuc venerunt. Hic Lauchlanus Dominus Makintosh inter vivos agere desiit Anno Christi 1407.

Æneas et Donaldus faatres Lauchlani Nothi et Johannes ejus spurius filium, propter accidentalem cædem quorundam Generosorum (qui erant Alexandri Stuarti Marriæ Comitis consanguinei) subito intercepti, capitali supplicio Edinburgi affecti sunt.

Sub hoc idem tempus Clantarrell, uni Makintoshii asseclæ, et inter Clanchattanos numerati, Pictiæ florebant.

Contemporanei huic Lauchlano fuerant hi tres, viz. Johannes mor mak ean vic Innish oig, a quo Makdonaldi de Kintyr, Ila et Antrum descenderunt, Ronaldus mak ean vic Innish oig Makdonaldorum de Mudiart, Moror Glengarry et Knodiort progenitor et Igh (seu Hugo) mak Donald vic Morgan, a quo

Kenneth Macewn, father of Parson, from whom the Clanphersons are named.

This Kenneth came from Lochaber into Badenoch, and dwelt first at Tullocher.

He was a tenant and retainer of the aforesaid Lauchlan, laird of Mackintosh. But his brothers, John, Murrach, and Gillies, came thither long before that time. This Lauchlan, laird of Mackintosh, passed away from among the living in the year of Christ 1407.

Eneas and Donald, bastard brothers of Lauchlan, and John his bastard son, on account of the accidental slaughter of some gentlemen (who were kinsmen of Alexander Stuart, Earl of Mar) were suddenly intercepted, and suffered capital punishment at Edinburgh.

About this same time, the Clantarrell, retainers to one of the Mackintoshes, and reckoned among the Clanchattans, flourished at Petty.

Contemporaneous with this Lauchlan were these three, namely, John mor mac Ian vic Innish oig, from whom the Macdonalds of Kintyre, Islay, and Antrim have descended. Ronald Makean vic Innish oig, progenitor of the Macdonalds of Moidart, Morar, Glengarry, and Knoidart ; and Igh (or Hugh) Macdonald vic Morgan, from whom the family Maky is derived. This Igh and familia Maky derivatur. Hic Igh et Donaldus ejus filius Dingwalli ex mandato Nicolai Sutherlandiæ Comitis interempti sunt Anno 1395.

DE FERQUHARDO DOMINO MAKINTOSH 9no.

FERQUHARDUS Lauchlani filius uxorem sibi adjunxit Ægidiam Innesiam filiam Domini Innis de eodem, ex quâ tres habuit filios, Duncanum, Micolumbum et Ferquhardum, et filias plurimas. [*page 219.*] Sed, quoniam pater suâ vilitate et ignaviâ pessum ivit hæreditatem suam abdicando, ejus liberi inæqualibus sunt Matrimonio conjuncti. Una filiarum Isabella Duncano Makkynich vic Eun (vulgò Parson designato) Matrimonio tradita est, cui peperit Beanum Makpherson, a quo familia de Brin oriunda est.

DUNCANUS Ferquhardi Primogenitus cum filiâ Donaldi Makkynich vic Ewn Matrimonio contraxit, ex quâ Johannem et Ferquhardum procreavit. Cum aliâ fœminâ (cujus nomen est nobis ignotum) quator genuit filios, viz. Rodericum, Johannem Æneam et Donaldum gorm. De horum sex fratrum posteris aliàs narrabimus. Hoc obiter notandum, quod Æneas

Donald, his son, were killed at Dingwall, by command of Nicolas, Earl of Sutherland, in the year 1395.

OF FERQUHARD, NINTH LAIRD of MACKINTOSH.

Ferquhard, son of Lauchlan, took to wife Egidia Innes, daughter of the Laird Innes of that Ilk, by whom he had three sons, Duncan, Malcolm, and Ferquhard, and many daughters. But because the father, by his vileness and sloth, went down to decay by resigning his heritage, his children were married to persons below their rank. One of the daughters, Isabella, was given in marriage to Duncan Mackynich vic Ewen (commonly designed Parson) and bore to him Bean Macpherson, from whom the family of Brin took rise.

Duncan, first born of Ferquhard, contracted marriage with the daughter of Donald Mackynich vic Ewen, of whom he begat John and Ferquhard. With another woman (whose name is unknown to us), he begat four sons, namely, Roderic, John, Eneas, and Donald gorm. Concerning the posterity of these six brothers, we shall give account at another time. This, in passing, must be

Duncani filius Glengarriæ habitaverat, et sic ejus posteri in hunc usque diem.

2do Ferquhardus mak Terq^{r} vic Lauchlan habuit filium Æneam, et hic duos genuit filios Thomam et Hugonem. Hic Thomas (postquam Ferquhardus Dominus Makintosh captivus Edinburgum a Rege Jacobo Quarto allatus esset Anno 1495) ad Ferquhardum visendum ivit, ut fortuna illi ita favebat, ut cum fœminâ viduâ Matrimonio conjunctus est. Hic Thomas vulgò designabatur Thomas mak Innish, et post illud ejus iter Meridionale vocabatur Thomas Angus, et ab illo Cognomentum Angus nunc Bruntylandiæ degens initium sumpsit.

Hugo prædicti Thomæ frater Invernessæ estatem egit[1] (et sic ejus successio) et erat Hugonis Mak Angus nunc ibi nautæ progenitor. Milcolumbus Mak Ferq^{r} vic Lauchlan genuit Thomam, et Thomas Duncanum et Lauchlanum, Duncanus genuit Ferquhardum, et Lauchlanus genuit Thomam et Ferquhardum. Hic Thomas M'Lauchlan genuit Ferquhardum, et Ferquhardus genuit Hectorem et Ferquhardum oig. Hi Hector (vulgò Hector M'Ferquhar mack Commi) habuit sex

noted, that Eneas, son of Duncan, dwelt in Glengarry, and so do his posterity to this day.

Secondly, Ferquhard mac Ferquhar vic Lauchlan had a son, Eneas, and he begat two sons, Thomas and Hugh. This Thomas (after that Ferquhard, laird Mackintosh, had been brought captive to Edinburgh by King James the Fourth, in the year 1495) went to visit Ferquhard, and fortune so favoured him that he was joined in marriage with a widow woman. This Thomas was commonly designated Thomas mac Innish, but after that southern journey of his he was called Thomas Angus, and from him the surname Angus, now flourishing at Bruntisland, took beginning.

Hugh, brother of the aforesaid Thomas, spent the summer[1] at Inverness (and so his succession), and was the progenitor of Hugh mac Angus, now mariner there. Malcolm mac Ferquhar vic Lauchlan begat Thomas, and Thomas begat Duncan and Lauchlan. Duncan begat Ferquhard, and Lauchlan begat Thomas and Ferquhard. This Thomas M^{c}Lauchlan begat Ferquhard, and Ferquhard begat Hector and Ferquhard oig. This Hector (commonly called Hector M^{c}Ferquhar mac Commi) had six sons, namely, Donald, John, Master Alexander, minister at Petty, Master Ferquhar, Dean of the Isles, Master Lauchlan, filios, viz. Donaldum, Johannem, Magistrum Alexandrum Pettiensem Ecclesiastem, Magistrum Ferquhardum Insularum Decanum, Magistrum Lauchlanum Lochabriæ Ecclesiastem, et Magistrum Hectorem, qui sine liberis decessit. Hi quatuor postea Genealogiam suam et Prosapiam non exploratam habentes, quoniam inter Fraserios tribus ætatibus vixerunt, sub cognomine Fraser lauream donati sunt.

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[1] Query, '*ætatem* egit,' passed his life.

FERQUHARDUS MAKLAUCHLAN erat mediæ staturæ, exilis corporis, coloris fusci, melancholicæ indolis et reservatæ naturæ, et, ab illo, tota Stirps, quæ dicitur Slighk Ferquhar vic [*page* 220.] Lauchlan orta est. E vivis excessit Anno Salutis humanæ 1417.

AB Johanne Ferquhardi fratre, sed notho, Domus de Crathymor in Badenochiâ est oriunda, cujus posteri Slighk ean lea vic Lauchlan sunt appellati.

OBS. CHRON.

FERQUHARDUS vixit tempore Regiminis Roberti Stuarti Fifæ Comitis, vir quieti totus deditus, et brevi post Connubium sponte hæreditatem et primogenituram in favorem Milcolumbi patrui resignavit, possessionem Kylachi et Corrivori sibi et

minister of Lochaber, and Master Hector, who died without children. These four have not their genealogy and progeny hereafter discussed, because they lived for three generations among the Frasers, and they were given their degree under the surname of Fraser.

Ferquhard MacLauchlan was of middle height, slender of body, of a dark colour, of a melancholy, indolent, and reserved disposition. From him the whole sept, which is called Slighk Ferquhar vic Lauchlan is sprung. He departed this life in the year of salvation 1417.

From John, brother of Ferquhar, but illegitimate, there sprang the house of Crathymor in Badenoch, whose posterity are called Slighk Ian Lea vic Lauchlan.

CHRONOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Ferquhard lived in the time of the Regency of Robert Stuart, Earl of Fife; was a man wholly given to ease, and shortly after his marriage he voluntarily resigned his heritage and birthright in favour of Malcolm his paternal uncle, retaining possession of posteris retinens, quam ejus posteritas per spatium 200 Annorum coluit.

Contemporaneus huic Ferquhardo erat Normannus M^cLeod filius Roderici mor M^cLeod de Lewis primus ejus cognomenti Dominus de Assint.

De Malcolmo Domino Makintosh x^{mo}.

Milcolumbus Makintosh (Clanchattanorum Dux) filius Gulielmi et Ferquhardi patruus uxorem duxit Moram Makdonald (aliàs Makronald) filiam Ronaldi Domini de Mudiart, ex quâ genuit Duncanum, Lauchlanum, Allanum et Milcolumbum, et quinque filias, quarum primogenita Muriella, Johanni mor Grant de Freuchi, Secunda natû Janeta, Patricio Grant (aliàs mak ean roy) fratri Duncani Grant de Freuchy Militis Aurati, Tertia Margareta, Hectori mak Tearloch, illius familiæ Præfecto, Quarta Monica, Alexandro Fraser, Thomæ Domini Lovat nepoti per Secundum filium Gulielmi et Quinta, Soraldo Makleod, conjugata est.

Kylachi and Corrivori to himself and his posterity, which they kept for the space of two hundred years,

Contemporaneous with this Ferquhard was Norman M^cLeod, son of Roderic mor M^cLeod of Lewis, the first of that surname Laird of Assint.

Of Malcolm, the tenth Laird of Mackintosh.

Malcolm Mackintosh (chief of the Clanchattans) son of William, and uncle of Ferquhard, married Mora Macdonald (*alias* Macronald), daughter of Ronald, laird of Moidart, by whom he had Duncan, Lauchlan, Allan, and Malcolm, and five daughters, of whom the first born, Muriella, was married to John mor Grant of Freuchy; the second, Janet, to Patrick Grant (*alias* mac Ian Roy), brother of Sir Duncan Grant of Freuchy; the third, Margaret, to Hector mac Tearloch, chief of his family; the fourth, Monica, to Alexander Fraser, nephew of Thomas, Lord Lovat, by the second son of William; and the fifth to Sorald Macleod.

OBS. CHRON.

MILCOLUMBUS erat vir elati et magna molientis animi, mediocris staturæ, omnis extremitatis, inediæ, frigoris, laboris et inquietis patientissimus, in Bello fortunatus, et omni virtutum genere bene instructus. Iniquitate tantùm et errore temporis et loci in quo vixit non fuerat, ut debuit, literis imbutus. Ejus consanguinei et asseclæ (Clanchattana tribus) ob eorum fortia facta apud omnes vicinos tunc temporis in magno honore et æstimatione erant. In multis præliis ipse adfuerat, et eum victoria magnopere attendebat.

[*page 221.*] CONSENSU Ferquhardi et generali applausû et approbatione omnium amicorum Clanchattanorum Dux est declaratus Anno Salutis humanæ 1409.

ANNO 1411 se Donaldo Insulano adversus Regentem Robertum Stuartum Fifæ et Montetiæ Comitem (in Controversiâ de Rossiæ Comitatû) adjunxit, et erat altere præcipuis post Donaldum Ducibus in Bello Harlaensi, et ob ejus eodem die promeritum et servitium obtinuit jus hæreditarium terrarum

CHRONOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Malcolm was a man of a lofty and contriving mind, of moderate stature, very patient in enduring every kind of hardship, of hunger, cold, labour, and want of rest; fortunate in war, and well instructed in every kind of virtue. Only by reason of the turbulence and error of the time and place in which he lived, he was not so imbued with learning as he should have been. His kinsmen and retainers (the Clanchattan) were at that time in great honour and esteem among all their neighbours on account of their brave deeds. He himself had been present in many battles, and victory greatly favoured him.

By consent of Ferquhard, and with the general applause and approval of all his friends, he was, in the year 1409, declared chief of the Clanchattans.

In the year 1411 he joined himself to Donald of the Isles against the Regent Robert Stuart, Earl of Fife and Monteith (in the controversy concerning the Earldom of Ross), and was next after Donald among the principal leaders in the battle of Harlaw; and on account of his merit and service on that day he obtained the hereditary right of the lands of Glenroy and Glenspean, and

Glenroy et Glenspean et officii Senescallûs et Ballivatûs totius Dominii de Lochabriâ factus est hæreditarius Diocetes.

In hoc Bello de suis multos amisit, inter alios Jacobum Makintosh de Rothemurchus Dominum. Multi etiam de tribû Clanbean in hoc prælio desiderati sunt. Paulo post antiquum dissidium inter Catanos et Cumineos redintegratur. Nam jussû Alexandri Cumminei (qui terris Narniæ et Rait potiebatur) Micolumbi pedisequæ numero duodecim unà omnes prope Rait ob levissimam caussam strangulati sunt.

Quo audito, Milcolumbi bilis efferbuit. Post aliquot dies arcem Narniæ cum suorum decem tantummodo stratagemate ingreditur (ubi tunc Primores Cumminei familiæ) qui Moraviæ degebant (epulabantur) et ellatam sibi injuriam ita retribuit, ut, priusquam Cumminei arma capere potuerint, omnes a Milcolumbo et adjutoribus confodiuntur.

Post hoc factum confestim Cumminei, collectâ vi, Makintoshiorum terras invaserunt. Milcolumbus contrà hoc usus est stratagemate; Cum Cummineorum intentio illi innotuit, ducentos viros fortes, audaces et celeres selegit, cum quibus latitans in Sylvâ quæ versus ortum est a lacû Moyensi (per

of the office of Steward and Bailie of the whole lordship of Lochaber, and was made hereditary Steward.

In that battle he lost many of his friends, among others James Mackintosh laird of Rothemurchus. Many also of the family of Clanbean were lost in that battle. A little while afterwards the old feud between the Chattans and the Cummins was renewed. For, by the order of Alexander Cummin (who possessed the lands of Nairn and Rait), the attendants of Malcolm, to the number of twelve, were, for a very slight cause, all at once strangled near Rait.

On hearing of this, the wrath of Malcolm boiled over. Some days after, by stratagem, with only ten of his men, he entered the tower of Nairn (where the chief men of the Cummins who dwelt in Moray were then feasting) and so revenged the wrong done to him, that before the Cummins could take their arms they were all stabbed by Malcolm and his helpers.

After this deed, the Cummins having collected a force, forthwith invaded the lands of the Mackintoshes. Malcolm opposed this attack by using a stratagem. When the intention of the Cummins was made known to him, he selected two hundred strong men, bold and swift, with whom lurking in the wood which lies eastward from the loch of Moy (by which the Cummins were to

quam Cumminei ituri essent) jussit nonnullos de suis cum armentis in hostium conspectû ad montes fugere, ut nihil fraudis suspectum haberent. Interim, dum securè prope Sylvam Cumminei tendunt, Milcolumbus summâ irâ, furore et audaciâ, cum suis in inimicorum Primores ruit. Cumminei rapidè et ex improvisò adorti terga vertere cogebantur, fugientes et palantes, in quâ fugâ eorum multi fuerant prostrati; Nam fugati sunt circiter sex mille passus, ut lapidum acervi super occisos adhuc testantur.

Hoc evenit paulo antequam Jacobus Primus Rex ex Angliâ liberatus est. Anno 1428 Jacobus Rex, Invernessam, ad jus dicendum, latrociniaque comprimenda, venit, ubi quosdam Latronum Duces in custodias misit, quorum nonnulli, datis vadibus, liberi domos dimissi, alii in custodiis detenti, et quidam supplicio affecti sunt. Interea cum, per vicinos prædicti Milcolumbi Makintosh fidelitatem et potentiam disceret, arcem Invernessæ illi custodiendam tradidit, quo officio ejus progenitores per multos Annos potiti sunt. [*page 222.*]

Eo tempore Alexander Insulanus Rossiæ Comes (propter multa flagitiosè et crudeliter a se perpetrata) Invernessæ captus

pass) he ordered some of his men, with the cattle, to flee to the hills in the sight of the enemy, that they might have no occasion to suspect a snare. In the meantime, while the Cummins were coming on securely near the wood, Malcolm and his men rushed upon the leaders of the Cummins, with the utmost rage, fury, and boldness. The Cummins, being thus suddenly and unexpectedly attacked, were forced to turn their backs, fleeing and scattering, and in their flight a great many of them were cut down; for they were driven about six thousand paces, as a heap of stones over the slain bears witness to this day.

This happened shortly before King James the First was liberated from England. In the year 1428 King James came to Inverness to administer justice and to repress robbery, when he put certain of the robber chiefs in custody, some of whom, having given pledges, were allowed to go free to their homes, others were detained in ward, and some were executed. Meanwhile, having learned from the neighbours the fidelity and power of the aforesaid Malcolm Mackintosh, he delivered to him the custody of the castle of Inverness, which office his progenitors had possessed for many years.

At this time Alexander of the Isles, Earl of Ross (on account of many deeds wickedly and cruelly perpetrated by him), was seized est, et Pertham perductus. Sed brevi post per amicos Regem exorabitem expertus domum remittitur. Ubi primùm ad suos rediit, collectâ manû hominum rapto vivere assuetorum, Invernessam oppidum in prædam suis permisit, et deinde, expilatis œdibus ignem injecit, et arcem obsidione cinxit, sed frustra; Nam, ab hoc Milcolumbo arcis Præfecto viriliter defendebatur, adeo ut Alexander, cùm, in se expeditionem parari, rescisset, in Lochabriam properato se contulit. Hæc acta sunt Anno 1429.

Eodem etiam tempore Milcolumbus Clanchattan et Clanchameron quod Alexander ad suas partes seduxit, eum deserere et Regis partes sequi effecit.

Alexander hâc parte virium destitutus, suas copias dimittere, et in Æbudas profugere, coactus. In Festo Palmarum sequenti Anno 1430, inter istas tribus orto dissido, tantâ contentione animorum et virium pugnatum est, ut, multis Clanchattanorum trucidatis, Cameronii penè omnes extincti fuerint.

Die Resurrectionis Dominicæ proximè sequenti prædictus

at Inverness and led to Perth. But soon after, having by his friends made trial of the king's leniency, he was sent home, where, as soon as he returned, having gathered a force of men accustomed to live by robbery, he delivered up to them the town of Inverness as a prey; and then, having ransacked the houses, he set them on fire. He surrounded the castle by way of siege, but in vain, for it was manfully defended by this Malcolm, captain of the castle, so that Alexander, on learning that he (Malcolm) was preparing an expedition against him, betook himself in haste to Lochaber. These things were done in the year 1429.

At the same time also Malcolm succeeded in persuading the Clanchattan and the Clan Cameron whom Alexander had enticed to take part with him, to desert him, and to prefer the king's part.

Alexander, on being deprived of that portion of his men, dismissed his forces, and was compelled to take flight to the Hebrides. On Palm Sunday following, in the year 1430, a feud having arisen between these two clans, so fierce was the conflict of mind and force, that while many of the Clanchattans were slain, the Camerons were almost all destroyed.

On the day of the Resurrection of our Lord next following, the aforesaid Alexander, Earl of Ross, clad only with a cloak, threw

Alexander Rossiæ Comes tantùm amiculo tectus ad genua Regis (in Templo Sanctæ Crucis dum Sacra celebrantur) supplicem se dejecit, et, se, suamque salutem, ei credidit. Regina et Proceres, qui aderant, pro ejus vitâ plurimum Regem deprecati, in Tentallonis arcem Rex illum custodiendum misit, in quâ, ad mensem Octobris ejusdem Anni, detinetur, quo mense Jacobus Secundus Rex natus est, quô de republicum gaudium celebratur, et inter lætandum Alexander et alii Nobiles, qui Regem offenderant, condonati sunt. Interea temporis Donaldus Baldoch, Alexandri patruelis, velut injuriam propinquo illatam ulturus, novum excitavit tumultum, ad quem supprimendum, Alexander et Allanus Stuarti, Marriæ et Cathenesiæ Comites (quibus Milcolumbus Makintosh) ex mandato Regis (se adjunxit) coactâ Popularium manû, ad Inverlocheam profecti sunt, ubi Donaldi adventum præstolabantur (Nam ille quotidie, se venturum, et prælia cum iis conferturum, pollicebatur). Interea, Comitum exercitû annonæ [*page 223.*] inopiæ multum presso, quidam tribuum Ductores (inter quos Milcolumbus Makintoshius erat unus) adjacentes terras, viz. Ardnamurchin, Suinard et Glenelg, peragrare, eorumque

himself at the feet of the king as a suppliant (in the church of Holyrood, while divine service was being celebrated), and yielded up to him himself and his safety. The queen, and the nobles who were present, having besought the king earnestly for his life, the king committed him to be kept in the castle of Tantallon. There he was detained until the month of October the same year; in which month King James the Second was born, which event was joyfully celebrated by the public; and in the midst of the rejoicing, Alexander, and other nobles who had offended the king, were pardoned. In the meantime, Donald Balloch, his kinsman, as if he would revenge the injury done to his relative, excited a new tumult, to suppress which, Alexander, Earl of Mar, and Allan Stuart, Earl of Caithness (to whom Malcolm Mackintosh, by the king's command, joined himself), with a forced levy of people, departed to Inverlochy, where they waited the arrival of Donald (for he was daily promising that he would come and would engage with them in battle). In the meantime, the army of the earls being much pressed for want of provisions, some of the leaders of the clans (among whom Malcolm Mackintosh was one) were commanded to go through the adjacent lands, namely, Ardnamurchan, Suinard, and Glenelg, and to carry off their cattle.

armenta auferre, mandantur. Quibus absentibus, Donaldus, rem astû tractare instituens, de quartâ vigiliâ, suis sine tumultû expositis, Comites inopinantes et semis omnes aggressus, magnam stragem edidit. Periit illic Allanus Cathenesiæ Comes cum suis fere omnibus, et Alexander Marriæ Comes trepidâ fugâ cum paucis evasit. Post hæc Milcolumbus, domum reversus, ejus studium, et tota cura, erat, fortunam suam stabilire, et primò, possessionem fiduciariam Barroniæ de Moy, durante vitâ a Johanne Innesis Morraviensi Episcopo 6^to^ Februarii 1437 acquisivit.

5^to^ Octobris 1442, Dominium hæreditarium prædictarum terrarum Rait et Geddes ab Alexandro Gordonio, (postea Comite Huntlæo) ad quem tum illæ pertinuerant, accepit.

XI Februarii 1443, jus hæreditarium earum terrarum quibus in Lochabria potiebatur a præfato Alexandro Rossensi Comite accepit.

Deinde 13 Novembris Anno 1447, jus hæreditarium Senasculatûs et Ballivatûs totius Dominii de Lochabriâ ab eodem Alexandro adipiscitur.

Anno 1452 Milcolumbus senio confectus erat, et Johanni Rossensi Comiti (tunc Rebelli) affinis; Jacobus Secundus Rex

While they were absent, Donald, determining to handle the affair with craft, having marshalled his men without disturbance, about the fourth watch he attacked the earls suddenly and while they were half asleep, and made a great slaughter. There perished there Allan, Earl of Caithness, and almost all his men; while the Earl of Mar, with a few of his, made off by a cowardly flight. After these things, Malcolm having returned home, his whole desire and care was to establish his fortune, and first on 6th February 1437 he acquired from John Innes, Bishop of Moray, possession of the Barony of Moy, in trust during life.

On 5th October 1442, he got the hereditary lordship of the aforesaid lands of Rait and Geddes, from Alexander Gordon (afterwards Earl of Huntly) to whom they then belonged.

On 11th February 1443, he received from the aforesaid Alexander, Earl of Ross, the heritable right of those lands which he possessed in Lochaber. Then, on 13th November 1447 he obtained from the same Alexander the heritable right of the Stewardry and Bailiery of the whole lordship of Lochaber.

In the year 1452, Malcolm was slain in his old age, and by John Earl of Ross, his kinsman by marriage (then a rebel). King James custodiam arcis Invernessæ cuidam cognomine Crichtono dedit, qui per eundem Johannem Rossiæ Comitem Anno 1455 stratagemate inde expulsus est.

Anno 1454 subitum et in excogitatum dissidium (ob levissimam causam) oritur inter Milcolumbum Mackintosh vulgò—Gillicallum oig, Makgilichallum oig, nepotem prædicti Milcolumbi Domini Mackintosh, et Johannem Monro Tutorem de Fowlis, ex quo acerrimus conflictus sequitur, cujus origo hæc fuit.

Johannes Monro, Hugonis Monro de Fowlis filius secundo genitus, et, Johannis Monro sui nepotis ex fratre Georgio Monro de Fowlis Tutor, ad Meridionalem plagam iter tendit ad pupilli sui negotia expedienda domum revertens per Strathardell inter accolas et ipsum oritur dissentio, quâ Strathardelii Johannem indignè et contumeliosè prosequuntur et abutuntur. Ille vindictæ studens domum revertit, et consanguineos et amicos de injuriâ illi datâ informat, et eorum auxilium implorat. Illi volenter obsequium dant. Ducenti selecti sunt, qui sub ductû prædicti Johannis summâ celeritate progressi, et Strathardell ingressi, antiquam eorum adventus rumor illuc pervenerat, terras vastant, et armenta exportant. In reditû

the Second gave the custody of the castle of Inverness to one of the surname of Crichton, who was expelled thence by the same John, Earl of Ross, by stratagem, in the year 1455.

In the year 1454, a sudden and unpremeditated discord arose (on account of a very trivial cause) between Malcolm Mackintosh, commonly called Gillicallum oig, Macgillicallum oig, grandson of the aforesaid Malcolm laird of Mackintosh, and John Monro, tutor of Fowlis, on which a very bitter conflict followed, the origin of which was this:

John Monro, second son of Hugh Monro of Fowlis, and tutor of John Monro his nephew by his brother George Monro of Fowlis, took a journey to the south country in order to expedite the affairs of his pupil; and as he was returning home by Strathardel, a strife arose between the country people and him, in which the Strathardel men basely and shamefully pursued and abused him. He returned home bent on revenge, and informed his kinsmen and friends of the injury done to him, and implored their help. They willingly responded. Two hundred men were selected, who, under the leadership of the said John, advanced with the utmost celerity, and invaded Strathardel before the rumour of

apud fluvium Findornium illis obviam fortuitû factus est prædictus Milcolumbus oig, qui, explorata totâ re, consilio juvenum illum sequentium motus a Johanne partem prædæ petiit. Johannes 24 vaccas et taurum offert. Hoc ille fastidiosè [*page* 224.] et incautè respuit, et prædæ tertiam partem oult, et nihil minus, quod Johannes contemptim venuit, et nihil daturus progreditur. Milcolumbus fremens, hoc notum amicis statim facit, et subito accolas Stratharniæ, Pettiæ et Lairchardellæ Johannem insequi, et prædam impedire mandat, donec ipse cum Strathernensibus subsequerentur. Mandato obsequium datur, et Johannem trans fluvium Nessam sequuntur, et, ad locum vocatum Clachnaherri eum cursû apprehendunt. Johannes 40 de suis cum prædà dimisit, et reliquos pro se pugnare stimulat. Fit atrox conflictus. Pauci utriusque partis evadunt, et Johannes penè exanimatus, ut mortuus relinquitur. Sed Dominus Lovat de eventû certior factus, eum sanari curat. Johannes postea Backhlach, *i.e.* mutilatus, vocabatur, quia in eo conflictû manû mutilabatur, et ab illo familia Miltonia orta est. Milcolumbus, cujus temeritate hæc evenerunt, non adfuit pugnæ; Nam, ante ejus adventum,

their approach had come thither, wasted the lands, and carried off the cattle. On their return, when at the river Findhorn, it so happened that the aforesaid Malcolm oig met them, who having inquired into the whole matter, was moved by the advice of the young men who followed him to ask a part of the booty from Monro. John offered him twenty-four cows and a bull. This he disdainfully and rashly rejected, and demanded the third part of the booty and nothing less; which John contemptuously refused, and, marching on, would give him nothing. Malcolm, in a rage, made this known forthwith to his friends, and at once ordered the men of Stratherne, Petty, and Lairchardel to follow John, and impede the moving of the cattle until he with the Stratherne men should come up. In obedience to this command, they followed John across the river Ness, and overtook him in flight at the place called Clachnaharry. John sent forty of his men onwards with the booty, and stimulated the rest to fight for him. The conflict was fierce: few of either party escaped, and John, almost lifeless, was left for dead. But Lord Lovat, on being informed of the event, used means to restore him. John was afterwards called *Backhlach*, that is, mutilated, because in the fight his hand was cut off. From him the Milton family sprung. Malcolm, by pugna finita est. Idem Milcolumbus in uxorem duxit Janetam Monro ejusdem Johannis sororem.

ANNO 1457 Milcolumbus Dominus Makintosh in Insulâ de Moy vitam morte commutavit, et, in Templo Franciscanorum Invernessæ cum antecessoribus sepelitur. Huic Milcolumbo Tearloch, *i.e.* Carolus mak ewn vic volan (a quo tribus Clantearloch originem traxit) pro se et posteris se ipsum hæreditarium servum subscripsit. Hoc tempore etiam Rodericus aliter Reven mak milmor vik Isak, a quo Clanreven et Donaldus Makgilleandris, a quo Clanleandrish nominati sunt, a Mudiarto, cum Morâ Macdonald supra memoratâ Dominâ Makintosh, venerunt, cujus posteri se inter Clanchattanos numeraverunt, et, Makintoshio tanquam Duci se devoverunt. Sic etiam Gulielmus Makchlerich, a quo Clancherich designati sunt, hujus Milcolumbi fuerat domesticus, et pro se et posteris, illi obsequium et fidelitatem adjurati sunt.

CONTEMPORANEUS huic Milcolumbo erat Hugo Makdonald Alexandri Comitis Rossiæ filius Nothus, Makdonaldorum a Slait progenitor.

ITEM Robertus Grahamus primus ejus cognominis Fintriæ

whose rashness these things came about, was not present at the fight, for it was ended before his arrival. This same Malcolm married Janet Monro, sister of this John.

In the year 1457, Malcolm laird of Mackintosh departed this life in the island of Moy, and was buried with his ancestors in the church of the Franciscans at Inverness. To this Malcolm, Tearloch, that is Charles mac Ewen vic Volan (from whom the Clan Tearloch derived its origin) subscribed for himself and his posterity as hereditary servant. At this time also, Roderic, otherwise Reven mac Milmor vic Isak, from whom the Clan Reven, and Donald Macgilleandrish, from whom the Clan Andrish are named, came from Moidart, with Mora Macdonald, the aforementioned wife of Mackintosh, whose posterity have counted themselves among the Clanchattans, and devoted themselves to Mackintosh as their chief. So, in like manner, William Macchlerich, from whom the Clan Chlerich are designated, was a domestic of this Malcolm, and for himself and his posterity swore obedience and fidelity to him.

Contemporary with this Malcolm was Hugh Macdonald, bastard son of Alexander, Earl of Ross, progenitor of the Macdonalds of Sleat.

Also, coeval with this Malcolm, was Robert Graham, first of

Dominus, et, Gulielmi Domini de Graham filius ex Mariâ Stuartâ Roberti Tertii Regis filiâ, erat huic Milcolumbo coaevus.

DE DUNCANO DOMINO MAKINTOSHIORUM XI.

DUNCANUS Milcolumbi primogenitus Clanchattanorum Dux Matrimonio sibi junxit Floram Makdonald, Johannis Comitis Rossiæ natam, per quam multos habuit filios, qui omnes ante patrem vivis exempti sunt præter unum nomine Ferquhardum, qui patri successit. Habuit etiam Nothum nomine Milcolumbum, qui genuit Johannem vulgò designatum Sir John Malcolmson, qui habuit filium nomine Duncanum, Angusii et Hectoris genitorem.

HIC Angusius seu Æneas unam habuit filiam, quam Duncanus Makintosh de Aberardor jam grandævus duxit, et ex quâ genuit liberos adhuc inter vivos. [*page* 225.]

DUNCANUS Dominus Makintosh habuit etiam Notham nomine Margaretam per filiam Gulielmi M^c^Sorald vic Nicol, quæ nupta erat Johanni du mak ronald, et ille peperit tres filias,

his surname Lord of Fintray, and son of William Lord of Graham by Mary Stuart, daughter of King Robert the Third.

OF DUNCAN, ELEVENTH LAIRD of the MACKINTOSHES.

Duncan, the first-born of Malcolm, chief of the Clanchattans, took to himself in marriage Flora Macdonald, daughter of John, Earl of Ross, by whom he had many sons, who all died before their father, except one called Ferquhard, who succeeded him. He had also a bastard named Malcolm, who begat John, commonly called Sir John Malcolmson, who had a son named Duncan, father of Angus and Hector.

This Angus, or Eneas, had a daughter whom Duncan Mackintosh of Aberarder, already of great age, married, and by whom he had children, still alive.

Duncan, laird of Mackintosh, had also a natural daughter, Margaret, by a daughter of William M^c^Sorald vic Nicol, who was married to John du Macronald, and had three daughters, the quarum senior nupta erat Beano mak ean cheir, qui ex eâ genuit Duncanum, Ferquhardum, Johannem mor, Milcolumbum et Jacobum.

Lauchlanus Duncani frater primò duxit filiam Ducis tribûs Makgilliniv, qui Gaskmor in Badenochiâ possidebat, ex quâ nullam habuit progeniem.

Post hujus uxoris decessum ex Elizabethâ Calderâ filiâ Hugonis Calderi Parsoni de Kingusii filium procreavit nomine Milcolumbum, qui nunquam Matrimoniali copulâ devinctus est, neve ullam habuit progeniem nisi unum filium illegitimum Johannem, ex quo stirps illa non diu de hinc cognita per designationem Slighk ean vic gillichallum, et nunc Claneachen, initium sumpsit.

Johannes hic erat filius adulterinus, cujus matrem Milcolumbus rapuit. Nam, cum Johannes procreatus erat, mater ejus erat nupta agricolæ in Nudmor, qui vulgò cognominabatur Kendich Grogach, *i.e.* mercator crinitus.

Hic Johannes Milcolumbi filius (aliter Makcumsonus dictus) ex Euphemiâ Dunbar (Adreæ Monro a Miltoun viduâ) genuit Lauchlanum, qui primò duxit Barbaram Hay, quæ illi nullos perperit liberos, quam repudians, Cameronam Donaldi du mak ewn filiam viduam Fraserii a

eldest of whom was married to Bean mac Ian cheir, who had by her Duncan Ferquhard, John mor, Malcolm and James.

Lauchlan, brother of Duncan, married first a daughter of the chief of the Clan Macgillony, who possessed Gaskmor in Badenoch, by whom he had no offspring. After the death of this wife, by Elizabeth Calder, daughter of Hugh Calder, parson of Kingussie, he begat a son named Malcolm, who was never married, nor had he any offspring but one illegitimate son John, from whom that branch, not long since known by the designation Slighk Ian vic Gillicallum, and now Claneachan, took beginning.

This John was born in adultery, whose mother Malcolm ravished. For when John was born his mother was married to a farmer in Nudmor, who was commonly surnamed Kendich Grogach, that is, the hairy merchant.

This John, son of Malcolm (otherwise called Malcolmson), by Euphemia Dunbar (widow of Andrew Monro of Miltoun), begat Lauchlan, who married, first, Barbara Hay, who had no children to him: repudiating her, he forcibly carried off Cameron, daughter of Donald du mac Ewen, widow of Fraser of

rapuit, et cum eâ tanquam uxore habitavit, ex eâque progenuit Hectorem, qui duxit mulierem Rossensem cognomine Monro, ex quâ genuit Donaldum, qui, diem sine prole, obiit. Sed, ex fœminâ populari Ardmeanachâ Janeta Shirshar, tres spurios progenuit filios, viz. Alexandrum, Lauchlanum et Johannem. Ex aliâ Concubinâ habuit etiam alium Spurium, qui vocabatur Æneas, et, ab his quatuor Hectoris filiis omnes Claneachani descenderunt.

DEINDE hic Lauchlanus Duncani frater duxit Katherinam Grant, Duncani Grant Equitis Aurati filiam, quæ duos illi peperit, Gulielmum et Lauchlanum et quinque filias, quarum primogenita Mora, Domino Makgrigor, et post ejus decessum Baroni de Kincairn Matrimonio tradita est.

SECUNDA nomine Mariora, Eugenio Makallan, Cameroniorum Duci, tertia nomine Katherina, Allano Makronald Domino de Knodiort, Quarta nomine Johanna, Domino Aslun (Calder) et post ejus decessum, Lesly de Kininvy, et Quinta, Ferquhardo Makeachen de Kingortoch nupta erat.

ALANUS Duncani frater duxit Fraseriam [*page 226.*] filiam Domini de Lovat, viz. Hugonis Tertii ejus nominis Domini, ex quâ quinque genuit filios, Lauchlanum, Gulielmum

and lived with her as his wife; of whom he had Hector, who married a woman of Ross, surnamed Monro, by whom he had Donald, who died without issue. But by a common woman of Ardmeanach, Janet Shirshar, he begat three bastard sons, namely, Alexander, Lauchlan, and John. By another concubine also he had another son, who was called Eneas; and from these four sons of Hector, all the Claneachan have descended.

Afterwards this Lauchlan, brother of Duncan, married Katharine Grant, daughter of Sir Duncan Grant, who bare to him two sons, William and Lauchlan, and five daughters, of whom the eldest, Mora, was given in marriage to the laird of Macgregor, and, after his death, to the Baron of Kincairn.

The second, named Marjory, was married to Ewen Macallan, chief of the Camerons; the third, named Katharine, to Allan Macronald, laird of Knoidart; the fourth, named Johanna, to laird Aslun (Calder), and after his death, to Leslie of Kininvie; and the fifth to Ferquhard Maceachen of Kingortoch.

Alan, brother of Duncan, married Fraser, daughter of the lord of Lovat, namely Hugh the third lord of that name, by whom he had five sons, Lauchlan, William mor, John, Alexander,

mor, Johannem, Alexandrum et Hugonem. Tres etiam ex eâ habuit filias, Renildam, (Alexandro Mak Innish nuptam) Euphemiam, (Johanni Shaw aliàs Makalister cheir de Rothemurchus) et aliam Domino de Lud in Atholiâ. Post obitum primæ Allani sponsæ Matrimonio se adjunxit filiæ Domini a Pitsligo, ex quâ procreavit Gulielmum oig et Allanum Reoch. Ab his septem Allani filiis, illa Makintoshiorum familia, quæ Slighk Allan dicitur, est derivata.

Milcolumbus Duncani frater minimus genuit Milcolumbum oig et Dugallum.

Milcolumbus oig, ex prædictâ Janeta Monro, Hugonis Domini de Fowlis filiâ genuit Gulielmum et Ferquhardum.

Dugallus, Milcolumbi filius, tres genuit filios, viz. Dugallum Bayn, Hugonem Roy et Johannem du, et ex posteritate hujus Ferquhardi, nullus masculus extat præter nunc Pettiæ degentem.

Obs. Chron.

Duncanus suo tempore non multum fuit rebus turbidus, inquietus, nec, vivente patre, in ullo memorabili conflictû fuisse legitur nisi in illâ pugnâ apud Culloden, ubi, cum fratribus

and Hugh. He had also by her three daughters, Renilda, married to Alexander mac Innish; Euphemia to John Shaw, otherwise Macalister cheir of Rothemurchus; and the third to the laird of Lude in Athole. After the death of the first spouse of Alan, he joined himself in marriage to a daughter of the laird of Pitsligo, by whom he begat William oig and Allan Reoch. From these seven sons of Allan, that family of Mackintoshes which is called Slighk Allan is derived.

Malcolm, youngest brother of Duncan, begat Malcolm oig and Dougall.

Malcolm oig, by the aforesaid Janet Monro, daughter of Hugh, laird of Fowlis, begat William and Ferquhard.

Dougall, son of Malcolm, had three sons, namely, Dougall Bayn, Hugh Roy, and John du; and of the posterity of this Ferquhard there is no male now extant but , now living at Petty.

Chronological Observations.

Duncan, in his time, was not much troubled or disquieted with affairs, nor, while his father was alive, is he recorded to have been in any memorable battle, unless in that fight at Culloden, where,

Lauchlano et Alano, paucisque aliis, Gillespicum Macdonald, Alexandri Comitis Rossiæ Nothum prosecutus est, cum armenta Pettiæ arripuisset, in quâ pugnâ, Makdonaldorum multis cæsis, cœteri (licet numero plures) se in fugam conjiciunt. Nec incruenta fuit victoria; Nam una stirps Clanchattanorum, nempe Clantarrel, penè extincta fuerat. Hæc, paucis, ante Milcolumbi mortem, annis, evenerunt.

Hic Duncanus in vindictâ cædis Milcolumbi beg sui fratris et Æneæ Makinnish vic William sui consanguinei, ad Craigcharlhach Anno 1441 Lochabriam latè vastavit. Jus possessionis quod habuerat terrarum Rothemurchus, consanguineo suo Alexandro keir Makintosh (vulgò Alister keir mak hamish) disposuit.

Hic Alexander fuit filius Jacobi Makintosh, in Bello Harlaensi cæsi, et nepos Shai dentati Ducis 30 Clanchattanorum, qui Perthæ contra Clancavillos pugnavere Anno 1396.

Hic Alexander accepit jus Feudale terrarum Rothemurchus a Davide de Stuarto Moraviensi Episcopo 24 die Septembris Anno 1464, quod jus Allanus Makintosh (aliàs Sha) de Rothemurchus nepos prædicti Alexandri postea

with his brothers Lauchlan and Allan, and a few others, he pursued Gillespic Macdonald, bastard of Alexander, Earl of Ross, when he had lifted the cattle of Petty. In which fight many of the Macdonalds were slain, and the rest (albeit many in number) betook themselves to flight. Nor was the victory without blood, for one family of the Clanchattans, that is to say, the Clan Tarril, was almost extinguished. These things happened a few years before the death of Malcolm.

This Duncan, in revenge of the slaughter of Malcolm beg his brother, and of Eneas MacInnish vic William his cousin, at Craig Cailloch, in the year 1441, ravaged Lochaber widely. He disponed the right of possession which he had of the lands of Rothemurchus to his kinsman Alexander keir Mackintosh (commonly called Alister keir Machamish).

This Alexander was son of James Mackintosh, slain at the battle of Harlaw, and grandson of Shaw the toothed, leader of the thirty Clanchattans who fought at Perth in 1396 against the Clan Quhele.

This Alexander received the feudal right of the lands of Rothemurchus from David Stuart, Bishop of Moray, on 24th September 1464; which right Allan Mackintosh (*alias* Shaw) of Rothemurchus, grandson of the aforesaid Alexander, afterwards alienated to Adam

alienavit Adamo Gordono Castri Ruthvenensis Gubernatori Anno 1539, reservatâ solummodo vitali reditû Jacobi sui filii. *page 227.*] Hoc modo jus terrarum de Rothemurchus a Makintoshiis et Shais defluit postquam trecentis et tres Annos ab iis potitæ essent.

Is Duncanus jus hæreditarium terrarum Glengarry, Achdrom, Letterfinlay et utriusque Leanachan a Johanne Rossiæ Comite sibi acquisivit Anno 1466. Sed quomodo amiserit est nobis ignotum.

Anno 1467 Gulielmus Dominus Forbes et idem Duncanus Makintosh, mutuo fœdere, in perpetuum duraturo, se et posteros, jurejurando, inter ipsos aliosque eodem fœdere junctos, dato, obstrinxerunt, quod, ad hunc usque diem, inviolatum observatur. Hoc fœdus scripto mandatum est, Datum Forbes 9 die Augusti 1467. Obligatio est dura et severissima, et stylus insolitus, ideoque, proprio idiomate hic ad verbum transcribo.

This Indenture made at Forbes the Ninth Day of August, the Year of God One Thousand Four Hundred Three score and Seven Years.

Betwixt an Honourable Lord William Lord Forbes, Sir Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo, Alexander Forbes of Toquhan, Arthur of Forbes and John of Forbes of Brouchous on one Part and Honourable Men Duncan Makintosh Chief and

Gordon, governor of the castle of Ruthven, in the year 1539, reserving only the liferent of James his son. In this manner the right of the lands of Rothemurchus passed away from the Mackintoshes and the Shaws, after it had been possessed by them for three hundred and three years.

This Duncan acquired to himself the heritable right of the lands of Glengarry, Achdrom, Letterfinlay, and of both the Leanachans, from John, Earl of Ross, in the year 1466; but in what manner he lost it is unknown to us.

In the year 1467, William Lord Forbes, and the same Duncan Mackintosh, bound themselves and their posterity in a mutual covenant, that should endure for ever, by an oath sworn between them and others joined with them in the same covenant, which is observed inviolate to this day. This covenant was committed to writing, dated at Forbes the 9th day of August 1467. The obligation is hard and very severe, and the style unusual, and therefore I transcribe it here in its proper idiom, word for word: 'This Indenture,' etc.

Captain of Clanchattan, Hutcheon Ros Baron of Kilravock, Lauchlan and Allan Makintosh Brothers to the said Duncan on the other Part proports and bears Witness That it is fully appointed and accorded betwixt the said Parties in Manner and Form as after follows. That is to say, the foresaid Lord Forbes and his Party before written binds & obliges them (baith for themselves and all and sundry their Kin Men Party and Inheridance that will adhere to them to keep hairtie Friendship, Kinrent, Love and Tendernes, and to tak oppen upright Pairts in all and sundry their Causes and Quarrels with the foresaid Duncan Hutcheon, Lauchlan and Allan and till all their Kin Men Pairty and Inheridence, and, if any Manner of Man scaps or would scape for their Deeds, disherisone banishing or undoeing, the said Lord Forbes and his Pairty shall defend them at all their goodly Power baith be Slight and Might, and doe for them as for their own Person, Kin or Men, keiphand his Allegiance & Service to our Sovereign Lord our King. And in like Manner the foresaid Duncan and his Party before written binds and obliges them baith for themselves and all and sundrie their Kin Men Party and Inheridence that will inherite to them to keep hairty Friendship, Kinrent, Love and Tendernes, and to tak oppin upright Pairt in their Cause and Quarrel to the said William Lord Forbes, Alexr., Alexr., Arthur and John and all their Kin Men Pairty and Inheridence, and, if any Manner of Man scaps or would scape for their Deeds, disherison banishing or undoeing, the said Duncan, Hutcheon, Lauchlan and Allan and their Men Pairty and Inheridence shall defend them at all [*page 228.*] their goodly Powers baith be Might and Slight defend them and do for them as for their own Persons Men or Kin keepand their Allegiance ever to our Sovereign Lord the King and the said Duncan and Hutcheon keepand their Allegiance to the Earl of Ross, and Mair attour ilk ane of the said Parties are obliged to others That they shall never ane of them na of ther Men for any Manner of Meid na or Reward to come na gang to make Hership, Slaughter or Disturblance on the tother in Time to come, and That all & sundrie thir accord and Pointment shall be leill and truely keept without Fraud or Guile to the langest livand of them Twa and their Bairnes

gotten of them and all that comes of them, and this Bond perpetually to endure for evermore, & to the Security of this either of the Pairties has made till other their great bodily aithes, the haly Evengell tuched, and whosoever brakes in any of thir Conditions shall be hauldin unfamous, mensworn & to renounce their Faith of Christ, and never to be heared in Proof na Witness na Ly in Kirk nor Christin Burial.

In Witnes hereof the said Pairties to their Indentures interchangeablie had affixed their Seales for the langer livand of either Pairties.

Duncanus accepit confirmationem Juris Senasculatûs Ballivatus Dominii de Lochaber et terrarum quas in illa regione possidebat a Jacobo 3 Rege Annis 1475 et 1476.

Post hæc, præsidio, quod Johannes, Comes Rossiæ, in arce Invernessensi posuit, semoto, prædictus Crightonius, arcis possessionem sibi resumpsit. Sed, quia hoc sine Regis mandato egit, Ferquhardus Makintosh, præfati Duncani filius, arcem machinamento quodam (quod Sus vocatur) suffodit, et, magnâ parietis parte diruta, Crightonium aufugere cogit Anno 1491.

Et tunc Duncanus arcem reparavit, et tenuit usque ad Annum 1495, in quo Comes Huntleus, eandem cum officio vice Comitatus de Invernes a Rege accepit, et, Anno sequenti, Duncanus Annum agens 86 Invernessæ vitam morte commutavit, ubi cum antecessoribus in humatus est. Lauchlanus

Duncan received from King James the Third, in the years 1475 and 1476, confirmation of the right of stewartry of the bailiery of the lordship of Lochaber, and of the lands which he possessed in that country.

After these things, the guard which John, Earl of Ross, had placed in the castle of Inverness, having been removed, the aforesaid Crichton resumed to himself possession of the castle. But because he did this without the king's mandate, Ferquhard Mackintosh, son of the aforesaid Duncan, undermined the castle by a certain machine (which is called a sow), and a great part of the wall having been thrown down, he forced Crichton to take flight, in the year 1491.

And then Duncan repaired the castle, and held it till the year 1495, when the Earl of Huntly received it from the king, along with the office of Sheriff of Inverness. In the following year Duncan died at Inverness in his eighty-sixth year, and was buried there with his forefathers. Lauchlan, brother of Duncan, lived

Duncani frater plerumque Gelloviæ in Badenochiâ ut surrogatus Dux populi Badeonochensis commoratus est. Postea ob hanc caussam Lauchlanus Badeonochensis vocabatur. Erat staturæ mediocris, corporis robusti et subcandidi coloris. In procursatione ad Clarichallioch Anno 1441 contra Cameronos nonnullus digitos amisit. Ibi etiam ejus frater minimus Milcolumbus beg et consanguineus Æneas MakInnish vic William interempti fuerunt. Quamobrem Duncanus et Allanus Lauchlani fratres (ut supra memoratum) extemplo peragrantes Abirtarf, Lochabriam degrassantur. Hic Lauchlanus, jus hæreditarium Gelloviæ, a Georgio Secundo Huntleo Comite, acquisivit Oct. 2 Anno 1481.

Allanus Duncani frater, Balcherrinachiæ in Stratharrikâ plerumque habitabat, et inter vivos agere desiit 20 Februarii 1476.

Milcolumbus Duncani fratrum natû minimus, in conflictû Cranychalliach (ut supra meminimus) necatus est Anno 1441.

Circa hoc tempus vixit Æneas pater Milmorii (a quo illa Clanchattanorum familia vocata Slighk Milmor vic Innish) Paulus gow avus Andreæ M'Phail (a quo Clanphail), et Finlaius keir (a quo Clan Finlay cheir) denominationem sumpserunt. [*page 229.*]

for the most part at Gelloway in Badenoch, as he was chosen chief of the Badenoch people. On this account he was afterwards called Lauchlan of Badenoch. He was of middle height, robust of body, and of somewhat fair complexion. He lost some of his fingers in a raid against the Camerons at Craig Callioch, in the year 1441. There also his youngest brother, Malcolm beg, and his cousin, Eneas MacInnish vic William, were killed. On account of which, Duncan and Allan, brothers of Lauchlan, as is above mentioned, forthwith invaded Lochaber, ravaging Abertarf. This Lauchlan, on October 2nd, 1481, acquired from George second Earl of Huntly, the heritable right of Gelloway.

Allan, brother of Duncan, dwelt chiefly at Balcherrinachy in Stratherrick, and died on 20th February 1476.

Malcolm, the youngest of the brothers of Duncan, was slain (as we have mentioned above) in the battle at Craig Callioch in the year 1441.

About this time lived Eneas, father of Milmor, from whom that family of the Clanchattans called Slighk Milmor vic Innish have taken their name; Paul Gow, grandfather of Andrew M^{c}Phail, from whom the clan Phail; and Finlay keir, from whom the clan Finlay cheir are designated.

DE FERQUHARDO DOMINO MAKINTOSH XII^{mo}.

FERQUHARDUS habuit uxorem Ægidiam Fraseriam, Domini de Lovat filiam, quæ illi unum tantum peperit filium nomine Donaldum (qui dolore calculi obiit infans) et quatuor filias, quarum una nupta erat Domino de Guthri, altera Domino de Glenkindi (Strauchan), Tertia Alexandro mak allan Clanronaldorum Duci, et Quarta Shao Domino de Rothemurchus. Tempore Captivitatis Dunbarriæ per generosam quandam habuit Hectorem et Gulielmum. Hector duxit Filiam[1] Johannis Grant de Frewchii, ex quâ unum habuit filium Ferquhardum, qui infans duorum Annorum expiravit.

OBS. CHRONOLOGICA.

FERQUHARDUS vir strenuus et perornatus, procerus, sed macilentus, prædia sua Lochabriæ et alibi summâ pace tenuit.

ANNO 1491 arcem Invernessæ (ut supra dictum) subruit,

CONCERNING FERQUHARD, the TWELFTH LAIRD of MACKINTOSH.

Ferquhard had for his wife Egidia Fraser, daughter of the Lord of Lovat, who bare to him only one son, named Donald, who died an infant, of the disease of the stone, and four daughters, of whom one was married to the laird of Guthrie, another to the laird of Glenkindy (Strauchan), the third to Alexander mac Allan, chief of the Clanronald, and the fourth to Shaw, laird of Rothemurchus. In the time of his captivity at Dunbar he had by a certain gentlewoman, Hector and William. Hector married a daughter of John Grant of Freuchy, by whom he had one son, Ferquhard, who died an infant of two years.

CHRONOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Ferquhard was a man strenuous and eloquent, tall but slender. He held his estates in Lochaber and elsewhere in the utmost peace.

In the year 1491 he threw down the castle of Inverness, as

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[1] 'Filiam,' an interlined later addition.

& sequenti Anno ab Eugenio mak allan Camroniorum Duce ligamen obsequii & servitii pro se et suis contra omnes mortales scriptis mandatum 19 Februarii 1492 accepit.

Anno 1495 ille et Kennethus Mackenzie a Kintail, propter propinquorum et asseclarum nefanda facinora, a Jacobo 4 Scotorum Rege Invernessæ capti sunt, et deinde in arce Edinburgensi duobis Annis detenti, unde, per funem a summitate arcis parietis evasere. Sed brevi post in Sylvâ Torwood a Domino Buchanano intercepti sunt, ubi Kenethus Mackenzie inter capiendum occisus est, et Ferquhardus captus et Edinburgum delatus, unde, ad arcem Dunbar brevi transfertur, ubi, sedecim Annis, captivus detinetur usque ad Regis necem in Bello Floudouno Anno 1513, quo tempore Ferquhardus cum aliis incarceratis liberati sunt.

Statim post Ferquhardi incarcerationem Dunbarriæ Alexander Dominus Gordoun, postea Tertius Huntlei Comes, officium vice-Comitatûs de Invernes cum præfecturâ arcis ejusdem unâ cum fundo Connagiæ a Rege accepit Anno 1495, et sic custodia arcis Invernessæ bis a Familiâ Makintoshianâ dempta est.

before said; and in the following year he received from Ewen mac Allan, chief of the Camerons, a bond of submission and service for himself and his people, against all men, put in writing on 19th of February 1492.

In the year 1495, he and Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail, on account of the wicked deeds of their neighbours and retainers, were seized at Inverness by King James the Fourth, and then detained for two years in the castle of Edinburgh, from whence they escaped by a rope from the top of the castle wall. But in a short time after they were intercepted in the wood of Torwood, by the laird of Buchanan, where Kenneth Mackenzie, while being seized, was slain, and Ferquhard taken and brought back to Edinburgh, whence he was transferred to the castle of Dunbar, where he was detained a prisoner for sixteen years, until the death of the king at the battle of Flodden in the year 1513, when Ferquhard, with the others imprisoned, were liberated.

Immediately after the imprisonment of Ferquhard at Dunbar, Alexander, Lord Gordon, afterwards third Earl of Huntly, received from the king the office of sheriff of Inverness, with the governorship of the castle thereof, together with the land of Connage, in the year 1495, and so the custody of the castle of Inverness passed away the second time from the family of Mackintosh.

Comes Huntileus possessionem Connagiæ 16 Annis usque ad Annum nativitatis Jacobi 5 R. quo tempore Pettia dono a [*page 230.*] Rege data est Gulielmo Ogilvio Equiti Aurato, Ogilvii de Banfo fratri, quoniam ejus uxor Anna Rail erat prima quæ, Regi nativitatem Principis notificavit.

Hic Gulielmus Ogilvius arcem Delzieldam Pettiæ fundavit et coluit ad tempus quo Clanchattani sub ducatu præfati Milcolumbi[1] mor Makintosh (aliàs makgillichallum) et Ferquhardi ejus filii (auditâ Domini Makintoshii libertate a Castello Dunbar) arcem Delzieldam oppugnaverunt, et igne cremarunt, ubi Gulielmi Ogilvii filium et 18 alios interemerunt. Post hoc factum Dugallus, Johannem Ogilvium Gulielmi fratrem cum sponsâ et progenie e Connagiâ fugavit, ubi Dugallus deinde per spatium 5 Annorum commoratus est donec ipse & ejus filii Ferquhardus et Donaldus roy in arce Invernessæ trucidati fuerant.

Hector Ferquhardus Nothus, vir fortis et intrepidus, post necem Lauchlani oig (Lauchlani Badionocensis filii) electus est Clanchattanorum Præfectui, et hâc Præfecturâ potitus est spatio 5 Annorum.

Gulielmus alter Ferquhardi Nothus, Forresiæ mandato

The Earl of Huntly had possession of Connage for sixteen years, until the year of the birth of King James the Fifth, when Petty was given by the king to Sir William Ogilvie, brother of Ogilvie of Banff, because his wife, Anna Rail, was the first to make known to the king the birth of the prince.

This William Ogilvie built the Delzield castle at Petty, and dwelt there until the Clanchattans, under the leadership of the aforesaid Malcolm[1] mor Mackintosh (*alias* Macgillicallum) and Ferquhard his son (on hearing of the liberation of the laird of Mackintosh from the castle of Dunbar) assaulted the Delzield castle, and burned it, when the son of William Ogilvie, and eighteen others, perished. After this deed, Dougall chased John Ogilvie, brother of William, with his wife and children, away from Connage, where Dougall afterwards dwelt for five years, until he and his sons Ferquhard and Donald Roy were killed in the castle of Inverness

Hector, bastard son of Ferquhard, a man brave and intrepid, was after the slaughter of Lauchlan oig, son of Lauchlan of Badenoch, elected chief of the Clanchattans, and enjoyed this position for the space of five years.

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[1] Error for 'Dugalli.'

Jacobi Comitis Morraviæ capite mulctatus est. Quippe erat Ductor eorum qui Parochiam Dykiam depopulati sunt Anno 1531.

Hic Ferquhardus Dominus Makintosh, sine progenie legitimâ ex suo corpore procreatâ Deo Naturæque concessit Invernessæ 8 Octobris 1514, quo defuncto, Regimen tribûs Clanchattanorum, ad Gulielmum primogenitum Lauchlani Badenochensis pervenit.

De Gulielmo Domino Makintosh xiii.

Gulielmus Lauchlani Badionachensis filius et Ferquhardi patruelis Matrimoniali copulâ conjunctus est Isobellæ Makneven Baroniæ de Dunachtown hæretricæ Anno 1497, ex quâ nullam suscepit progeniem.

Post Isobellæ obitum, ex Pauli Makwirrich filiâ duos natos totidemque natas progenuit. Nati Æneas et Donaldus Glas. Æneas erat pater Johannis quondam Delliphur possessoris, qui unam tantùm habuit filiam, quam Hugo Fraser, aliàs mak ean vic Alister, duxit, ex quâ procreatus est Alexander Fraser de Erchet. Donaldus Glass erat vir admodum strenuus et gnavus, ex quo familia de Stron est orta.

William, another bastard of Ferquhard's, was put to death at Forres, by order of James, Earl of Moray, because he was the leader of those who in 1531 laid waste the parish of Dyke.

This Ferquhard, laird of Mackintosh, without lawful issue of his body, died at Inverness on the 8th of October 1514. On his death, the chiefship of the Clanchattans devolved upon William, eldest son of Lauchlan of Badenoch.

Concerning William, the thirteenth Laird of Mackintosh.

William, son of Lauchlan of Badenoch, and cousin of Ferquhard, married Isobella Macnevan, heiress of the barony of Dunachton in the year 1497, by whom he had no issue.

After the death of Isobella, by a daughter of Paul Macvurrich he had two sons and as many daughters. The sons were Eneas and Donald Glas. Eneas was father of John, sometime owner of Dellifur, who had only one daughter, whom Hugh Fraser, *alias* Makean vic Alister, married, of whom was born Alexander Fraser of Erchitt. Donald Glas was a man of great vigour and activity, from whom sprang the family of Strone.

OBSERVATIO CHRON.

GULIELMUS, Ferquhardo patrueli ut proximus hæres masculus suffectus est, vir robusti corporis, speciosæ formæ, arguti ingenii, et liberalis supra fortunam indolis, et in illo tanta erat morum suavitas, ut, omnes, tàm alienos quàm cognatos, sibi devinxit. Præterea, durante patruelis captivitate, non solùm omnia ejus negotia, sed etiam, totam tribum Clanchattanam summâ laude et æquitate gubernavit. [*page 231.*]

ANNO 1496 Cameronii de Lochabir, Appin et Ronoch cum quibusdam a Glencovuâ, et eâdem nocte invadunt Brebadonochiam et Strathnairn, et clancullum jumentum agmina exportant. Gulielmus subitam in Ronoch et Appin expeditionem facit, ubi, multis Clanchameroniorum trucidatis, eorum agros depopulavit.

EODEMQUE supplicio Glenco affixit, quoniam Cameronios in prædictis prædationibus auxiliati sunt. Lochabria adhuc est intacta Gulielmus studet vindictæ. Patruelem Dugallum Makgillichallum animosum ac imperterritum virum consulit, qui hâc conditione pollicitus est totam Lochabriam subjugare, et Cameroniorum animos brevi diminuere. Petiit solummodo

CHRONOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

William was chosen as next heir male to his cousin Ferquhard, a man of robust body, of handsome form, with a shrewd mind, and inclined to be liberal above his fortune; while in him there was so much sweetness of manner that he won every one to himself, as well strangers as kinsmen. Besides, during the captivity of his cousin, not only did he manage his affairs, but also ruled the whole Clanchattan with the highest credit and equity.

In the year 1496, the Camerons of Lochaber, Appin and Rannoch, with some from Glencoe (came), and on the same night invaded Brae Badenoch and Strathnairn, and stealthily carried off herds of cattle. William made a sudden raid on Rannoch and Appin, where after killing many of the clan Camerons, he wasted their lands.

He inflicted the same punishment on Glencoe, because they assisted the Camerons in these robberies. Lochaber as yet was intact; but William, studying revenge, consulted with his cousin Dougall Macgillicallum, a man courageous and undaunted, who promised to subdue all Lochaber and soon to break the spirits of the Camerons, on this condition: he asked only for thirty brave, swift, and strong youths, whom he

30 intrepidos, alacres, fortesque juvenes, quos e Clanchattanâ tribû ipse excerperet cum possessione terrarum Borlum et Culbairds pro spatio unius Anni ad adolescentes sustinendos. Quo concesso, non dubitavit quin istos profugos et vagabundos supprimeret. Hoc dato, extemplo Dugallus cum filio Ferquhardo rem aggrediuntur. Sic se res habuit. Tempore nocturno, vento ab Oriente flante, in Abirtarfiam, et ita subito, in pagum aliquem sibi propositum transvolant, et, istius armentis et incolis deletis, statim regrediuntur forsitan 6 aut 7 dies postea agros proximos ita depopularent. Hoc eousque faciebant donec intestinum dissidium inter ipsos Clanchattanos illud diremit.

Hic Gulielmus Makintosh, de familiis Granteâ et Mackenziâ multum meruit. Primo Johannes Grant de Frewchy nepos Duncani Grant Equitis Aurati, a Tutore Jacobo Grant a Ballindalloch hæreditate ejectus, ad hunc Gulielmum ejus nutricium et patruelem conditionem et statum conquestus est, et auxilium implorat. Gulielmus concedit, et adolescentuli misertus ducentos e Clanchattanâ tribû excerpit, et, a Bancharià Badionocensi sub ducatû præ nominati Dugalli Mak-

himself should select from the Clanchattan tribe; with the possession of the lands of Borlum and Culbairds for the space of one year, for the sustenance of the young men; which, being granted, he had no doubt but that he should suppress those fugitives and vagabonds. This having been agreed to, Dougall, along with his son Ferquhard, forthwith entered upon the business. It was carried out in this manner: in the night-time, the wind blowing from the east, they would quickly pass over to Abertarf, and so coming suddenly on some village determined upon by them, and having destroyed the cattle and the inhabitants of the place, they would immediately return, perhaps six or seven days after, and so waste their lands. This they were doing so far until intestine dissension among the Clanchattans themselves brought it to an end.

This William Mackintosh deserved well of the families of Grant and Mackenzie. In the first place, John Grant of Freuchy, grandson of Sir Duncan Grant, having been ejected from his heritage by his tutor, James Grant of Ballindalloch, complained to this William concerning his tutor and cousin his condition and estate, and implored help. William yielded, and having pity on that young man, he selected two hundred of the Clanchattan tribe, and sent them from Banchar in Badenoch under the leadership

gillichallum sui patruelis cum Domino Grant (tum 16 Annos agente) ad paternam hæreditatem redipiscendam misit. Primâ nocte, Kincarniæ Strathspeienses sistunt (quasi, venandum in Glen mor sequenti die illuc venissent), quâ nocte Johannes mor Grant Glenmorist uni antecessor a Domino Grant, per filiam Baronis de Kincairn procreatus est. Sequenti nocte ad Mullachard ex improvisò venerunt, ubi Tutorem cum sociis apprehendunt, et ewm et Grantorum primarios jurejurando astringunt quod, Johanni, tanquam suo justo et legitimò Genearchæ et Duci, in futurum obsequentes forent, et hoc modo Dominum Grant in quietâ rerum suarum possessione relinquunt.

Circa hoc tempus Kenethus Makenzie a Kintail (vulgò Kynach vlair) qui, Alexandrum Makgillespick (alias Makdonald) a Lochailish ad vicum Park prosternit (ex filiâ Donaldi Insulani, quam duxerat, unum tantum procreavit filium nomine [*page* 232.] Kenethum (vulgò Kynach avig vocatum). Hic est ille qui, a Domino Buchanano in Torwood occisus est, ut supra dictum. Kenethus pater uxorem suam Donaldi filiam repudiat, et, Domini Lovat filiam e domo paternâ vi rapit, et ex eâ quatuor genuit filios quorum maximus natû Johannes vocabatur.

of the aforenamed Dougall Macgillicallum, his cousin, with the laird of Grant (then sixteen years of age), to recover his paternal heritage. The first night, they stayed at Kincarny in Strathspey, as if they had come thither to hunt in Glenmor on the following day; on which night, John mor Grant, ancestor of Glenmoriston, was begotten by the laird of Grant, on a daughter of the baron of Kincairn. On the night following they came unexpectedly to Mullachard, where they apprehended the tutor with his associates, and bound him and the chief men of the Grants by an oath, that they would in future be obedient to John, as their just and lawful head and chief; and in this manner they left the laird of Grant in the quiet possession of his own.

About this time Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail (commonly [called] Kynach vlair) who overthrew Alexander Macgillespick (*alias* Macdonald) of Lochalsh, at the town of Park, begot by a daughter of Donald of the Isles, whom he had married, an only son named Kenneth (commonly called Kynach avig). He it was who was slain at Torwood by the Laird of Buchanan, as was said before. Kenneth, the father, repudiated his wife, the daughter of Donald, and carried off by force from her parental home a daughter of Lord Lovat, and by her had four sons, the eldest of whom was named John.

Kenetho arvig (oig) sine legitimâ prole extincto, et patre mortuo, Hector Roy makenzie filius Alexandri (agnomine Inrick) et Johannes patruus existimans Johannem suum nepotem Nothum et se ipsum Kenethi vlair legitimum haeredem, Johannem exterminat. Hic adhuc nisi adolescens prædictum Gulielmum Makintosh (suum ex Matre cognatum) petîit, illi rem totam demonstrat, et, ab eo consilium et auxilium efflagitat Gulielmus annuit, et, adolescentem apud se tenuit quod Annos viriles attigerit, et tunc cum eo octoginta viros audaces et magnanimos a Borlum sub ductû Dugalli Makgillichallum et Ferquhardi filii, misit, qui nocturno itinere progressi, rapidè et ex improvisò domum Killenensem, ubi tunc Hector habitaverat, ingrediuntur, et eum captivum fecerunt, et, convocatis Mackenziorum primoribus, omnes unà jusjurandum interponant de fideli, erga Johannem Makenzie, tanquam Mackenziorum Genearcham et Principem, obsequio, et, in eo statû, Dugallus et socii Johannem inter suos relinquunt.

Hic Gulielmus Makintosh, post obitum sponsæ Isobellæ Maknevan, possessionem Baroniæ de Dunachtown retinuit.

Postea Elizabetha Maknevan, Isabellæ soror minor natû, et,

Kenneth arvig (oig), having been cut off without lawful issue, and the father being dead, Hector Roy Mackenzie, son of Alexander (surnamed Inrick), and John his father's brother, esteeming John his nephew a bastard, and himself the lawful heir of Kenneth vlair, drove John away. He being as yet only a youth, sought out the aforesaid William, declared to him the whole matter, and earnestly craved his advice and aid. William assented, and kept the young man with him until he had reached the years of manhood; and then he sent with him eighty bold and courageous men from Borlum, under the leadership of Dougall Macgillicallum, and Ferquhard his son; who, having advanced rapidly by a night march, came unexpectedly to the house of Killen where Hector then dwelt, and made him prisoner; and, having called together the chief men of the Mackenzies, they all together gave their oath of faithful service towards John Mackenzie, as the Head and Chief of the Mackenzies; and in that state, Dougall and his company left John among his own people.

This William Mackintosh, after the death of his wife, Isobella Macnevan, retained possession of the Barony of Dunachton.

Afterwards, Elizabeth Macnevan, younger sister of Isabella, prædictarum terrarum cohæres, jus suum resignavit in favorem Alexandri Comitis Huntlei, qui Gulielmo deinde earundem proprietatem pecuniâ vendidit. Et hoc modo jus hæreditarium Baroniæ de Dunachtown, in Makintoshiorum possessionem illapsum est. Hoc evenit Anno 1502.

Anno 1513, Ferquhardo Domino Makintoshio e carcere liberato, hic Gulielmus, in testimonium diligentiæ et curæ tempore suæ administrationis 1800 Clanchattanorum, in campo Inverind coram Ferquhardo delectum fecit, quos statim ei tradidit. Quo facto, se regimine exuit, quod, 18 Annos antea, tanquam vicarius, summâ laude tenuit.

Anno sequenti Ferquhardus e vivis excessit, et idem Gulielmus, ut proximus hæres masculus, illi successit. Sed Johannes roy Makintosh (aliàs mak Lauchlan vic allan) Gulielmi consanguineus ægrè ferens quod Gulielmus totâ hæreditate potiretur, studet per fas et nefas aliquam posssessionem ab illo extorquere, aut multis molestiis illum vexare. Quamobrem, Fraseriis consanguineis ex aviâ in opem perditionem indicat, cum quibus, ad Dundaviot, Gulielmus Makintosh ex constituto convenit. Johannes agros de Miklegeddes petit.

and co-heiress of the aforesaid lands resigned her right in favour of Alexander, Earl of Huntly, who thereafter sold the property of the same to William for money: and in this manner the heritable right of the Barony of Dunachton passed into the possession of the Mackintoshes. This happened in the year 1502.

In the year 1513, Ferquhard laird of Mackintosh having been liberated from prison, this William, as a testimony of his diligence and care in the time of his administration, in the field of Inverind in the presence of Ferquhard, made choice of 1800 of the Clanchattans, whom he forthwith gave to him. This having been done, he divested himself of the government, which for eighteen years before he held, as deputy, with the highest praise.

In the following year Ferquhard died, and the same William, as his next heir male, succeeded to him. But John Roy Mackintosh (*alias* MacLauchlan vic Allan), kinsman of William, grieving much that William should possess the whole heritage, set himself rightly or wrongly to extort some possession from him, or to vex him with many troubles. Wherefore, he won over the Frasers, his kinsmen by his grandmother, to his interest, with whom, at Dundaviot, William Mackintosh met by appointment. John demanded the lands of Meikle Geddes: William refused. John

Gulielmus renuit. Fremit Johannes, et minatur Geddes incendere, si sibi non detur. Quo cognito, Gulielmus excandescuit, et jubet omnes amicos tunc præsentes Johannem respuere, et verò etiam mandat ingravissimæ pœnæ damnatione, ne quis cum tecto recipiat, aut, ullâ re ad vitam necessariâ juvet, et ita conventus dissolvitur.

Paulo post Gulielmus, sine ullâ suspicione Invernessæ commoratur, quod quam primum Johanni innotescit, cum suis complicibus nocturno itinere ille oppidum ingreditur, et, Gulielmum, sine asseclis aut servis, lecto securè affixum et dormientem, inhumaniter confodit 22 die Maii Anno Domini 1515, aetatis Anno 48. [*page* 233.]

Ilicò, post barbaram hanc Gulielmi cædem, per cussores fugiunt. Lauchlanus Makintosh cæsi frater, rumore ad se volante, imperat Dugallo Makgillichallum filioque Ferquhardo, cum cohorte viginti fortium militum homicidas insequi, quorum vestigia facilè comperta sunt. Nam omnes qua quaversum illos odio habebant.

Dugallus, cum suo manipulo, eos in Cathanesiam prosequitur, inde ad Strathnaverniam, inde verò ad Assint, inde ad Lochailsh, a Lochailsh ad Abirtarf, inde ad Strathspeyam,

raged, and threatened to burn Geddes, if it was not given to him. On hearing this William grew very angry, and ordered all his friends then present to reject John; and indeed he even charged them under the heaviest penalty not to receive him under their roof, or help him with anything necessary to life: and so the meeting dissolved.

Shortly after this William resided at Inverness without any suspicion. As soon as this was known to John, he with his accomplices came to the town by night, and inhumanly stabbed him as he lay in bed sleeping securely, without retainers or servants, on 22nd May 1515, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

Immediately after this barbarous murder of William the assassins fled. Lauchlan Mackintosh, brother of the victim, when the news reached him, ordered Dougall Macgillicallum, and his son Ferquhard, with a band of twenty brave soldiers, to pursue the murderers, whose footsteps were easily found, for all the people on every side held them in detestation.

Dougall, with his handful, pursued them into Caithness, thence to Strathnaver, thence to Assint, thence to Lochalsh; from Lochalsh he followed them to Abertarf, thence to Strathspey, through

per Strathspeam ad Strathdi, et inde ad Glenesk, insectantur, ubi percussores itinere defatigati, et ex improviso intercepti, omnes ad unum capti sunt (numero tredecim) et decollati, quorum capita Lauchlano sunt allata, et stipitibus ejus jussû affixa ad terrorem talia molientibus incutiendum. Hæc evenerunt Anno 1516.

Hic Gulielmus, in præfatâ expeditione ab illo in Rennoch factâ, Bardum Makintier lætho adduxit, a quo Makintirii in Badenochiâ nunc Clanchattani vocati descenderunt.

DE LAUCHLANO DOMINO MACKINTOSH XIIII.

LAUCHLANUS MAKINTOSH, Lauchlani Badionocensis filius, Gulielmo fratri suffectus, uxorem sibi adjunxit Joannam Gordoniam filiam unicam et hæredem Domini Lochinvarriæ sororem uterinam Jacobi Stuarti Moraviæ Comitis filii illegitimi Jacobi Quarti Regis, quam, ex Janetâ Kennedy, Comitis Cassilissæ filiâ susceperat.

Strathspey to Strathdee, and thence to Glenesk, where the assassins, wearied with the chase, and suddenly intercepted, were all to a man taken, being thirteen in number, and beheaded. Their heads were brought to Lauchlan, and by his order were fixed upon spikes, to strike terror upon those who should dare to do such deeds. These things happened in the year 1516.

This William, in the aforesaid expedition made by him into Rannoch, brought away Bard MacIntyre, from whom the MacIntyres in Badenoch, now called Clanchattans, are descended.

OF LAUCHLAN, THE FOURTEENTH LAIRD OF MACKINTOSH.

Lauchlan Mackintosh, son of Lauchlan of Badenoch, having succeeded his brother William, took to himself as his wife Jean Gordon, only daughter and heiress of the Laird of Lochinvar, sister uterine of James Stuart, Earl of Moray, illegitimate son of King James the Fourth, whom he begat by Janet Kennedy, daughter of the Earl of Cassillis.

Lauchlanus, ex hâc Joannâ genuit Gulielmum successorem, et Margaretam, quæ nupta erat Gualtero Innesio a Calrossi.

Huic etiam duo spurii filii nati sunt ante connubium, viz. Johannes, cujus mater erat filia Dallassii a Cantray, et, a Johanne, Makintoshii, qui quondam litle Dunachtown possidebant, venere. Alter Spurius Gulielmus vocabatur, Makintoshiorum, qui Kinrara et Pittowry possidebant, progenitor, cujus mater erat filia mor Maktearlich. Tres etiam filias Spurias habuit, viz. Agnetam, Ronaldo Makdonald glash nuptam, Katherinam, Johanni Grant de Elachi, et Marioram, quæ nupta erat Dugallo Makpherson, qui Essich coluit. Johanna Gordonia post mariti obitum matrimonio tradita est Jacobo Ogilvio de Cardell Domino de Finletour fratri Margaretæ Ogilviæ postea Dominæ Makintosh.

Obs. Chron.

Hic Lauchlanus erat improcerus (et ideo sæpe Lauchlanus beg, i.e. pusillus denominatus), sed admodum robustus. Romanum nasum et Aquilinos oculos habuit, cæsariemque [*page 234.*]

Lauchlan, by this Jean, begat William his successor, and Margaret, who was married to Walter Innes of Calrossie.

There were born to him before marriage two bastard sons, namely, John, whose mother was a daughter of Dallas of Cantray; and from this John came the Mackintoshes who sometime possessed little Dunachton. The other bastard was called William, progenitor of the Mackintoshes who possessed Kinrara and Pittowry, whose mother was a daughter of mor Mactearlich. He had also three bastard daughters, namely, Agnes, married to Ronald MacDonald glash; Katherine, to John Grant of Elchie; and Marjory, who was married to Dougall Macpherson, who lived in Essich.

Jean Gordon, after the death of her husband, was given in marriage to James Ogilvie of Cardell, laird of Finlatour, brother of Margaret Ogilvie, afterwards Lady Mackintosh.

Chronological Observations.

This Lauchlan was low of stature (and so often called Lauchlan beg, that is little), but very robust, had a Roman nose and eagle eyes, and hair of a colour inclining to yellow.

flavescentis coloris. Apud vicinos omnes, ob corporis animique virtutem, sed, speciatim, propter ejus frugalitatem, erat multum honoratus, et licet multis pressus difficultatibus, durantibus octo Annis, in quibus Clanchattanis præerat, Baroniam tamen de Drumchardin et Beufoord eo tempore sibi conquisivit. Erat (ut narrat Lesleus de rebus gestis Scotorum) vir agrorum locuples, prudentiâ tàm singulari præstans, ut suos omnes præ cæteris, inter officii lineas præclarè quidem continuerit. Connubium inter ipsum et Johannam Gordoniam consilio et persuasione prædicti Comitis Moraviæ finitum est, ut suam in Septentrione factionem augeret, et, quo hanc suam intensionem facilius assequeretur, donum Wardæ et Maritagii Lauchlani cepit.

Lauchlanus suppetias Johanni Maky filio aoidh roy adversus Nigellum Nawrach et ejus filios elargitus est Anno 1517, et, ejus opitulatione potissimum, possessio et jus terrarum de Strathnaver, ad prolem aoidh roy Maky pervenit.

Anno 1520 prædictus Dugallus Makintosh (aliàs Makgillichallum) Lauchlani patruelis, vir elati animi, reminiscens acta, quæ suo tempore fecerat, dixisse fertur, se Domini Makintoshii

Among all his neighbours he was much honoured on acount of his strength of body and of mind, but especially for his frugality; and although during the eight years in which he ruled over the Clanchattans he was oppressed with many difficulties, yet in that time he acquired to himself the Barony of Drumchardin and Beufoord. He was (as Leslie narrates, *De Rebus Gestis Scotorum,*) a man rich in lands, acting with such singular prudence that he very successfully kept all his people, more than others, within the bounds of duty. The marriage between him and Jean Gordon was accomplished by the advice and persuasion of the aforesaid Earl of Moray, that he might increase his faction in the North; and that he might the more easily follow out this his intention, he received the gift of the ward and marriage of Lauchlan.

In the year 1517 Lauchlan gave liberal assistance to John Maky, son of Aoidh roy, against Neil Nawrach and his sons; and chiefly by his aid the possession and right of the lands of Strathnaver came to the children of Aoidh roy Maky.

In the year 1520 the aforesaid Dougall Mackintosh (*alias* Macgillicallum), cousin german of Lauchlan, a man of a haughty disposition, remembering the deeds which in his time he had

nepotem esse non minùs quàm Lauchlanus oig (ita enim Makintoshius vulgò vocabatur) et majora in honorem familiæ fecisse quàm Lauchlanus Badionochensis et ejus filii, et tribûs Ducatum ante quemlibet alium meruisse, et, brevi post hæc dicta, possessionem arcis Invernessensis sibi assumpsit, et, in omni, tanquam Clanchattanorum Dux se gerere conatur. Sed in ipso in cæpto prostratus est. Nam Anno 1521, arce Invernessæ stratagemate captâ, Dugallus et filii, Ferquhardus et Donaldus Roy (ob eorum insolentiam) gladio perierunt, et deinde Dominus Makintosh, arcem Invernessensem et Connagiam, antiquas suorum antecessorum possessiones, ingreditur.

Sub id tempus orta est controversia inter Dominum Makintosh et Johannem Campbellum Calderium Equitem Auratum, qui duxit Muriellam Calderiam Calderiæ hæredem de terris Miklgeddes et Rait. Inter quos (post multa atrocia facta) fit reconciliatio hâc conditione, ut, agris istis controversis, Makintoshius, dum in vivis esset, potiretur, quæ reconciliatio Sacramento sancita scriptis mandata est apud Bandchar in Badenochiâ 20 Aug. 1521 adhuc inter Makintoshii chartas extans.

done, is reported to have said that he was grandson of the laird of Mackintosh not less than Lauchlan oig (for so Lauchlan was commonly called); and that he had done more for the honour of the family than Lauchlan of Badenoch and his son, and was deserving of the chiefship of the clan before any other.

Soon after making these assertions he took possession of the Castle of Inverness, and endeavoured in every way to carry himself as chief of the Clanchattans. But his enterprise was nipped in the bud; for in 1521 the Castle of Inverness, having been taken by stratagem, Dougall and his sons, Ferquhard and Donald Roy, perished by the sword for their insolence; and then the laird of Mackintosh entered into the Castle of Inverness and Connage, the ancient possessions of his ancestors.

About this time there arose a controversy between the laird of Mackintosh and John Campbell of Calder, knight, who married Muriel Calder, heiress of Calder, concerning the lands of Meikle-Geddes and Rait. After many atrocious deeds, reconciliation was made between them, on this condition, that Mackintosh should possess these disputed lands while he lived; which agreement was ratified by oath, and committed to writing at Bendchar in Badenoch on August 20th, 1521, still extant among the charters of Mackintosh.

Hic Lauchlanus Dominus Makintosh Anno 1522, agrorum Connagiæ possessionem per aliquot Annos, prædicto Johanni Malcolmsono (aliàs Makgillichallum) nepoti suo illegitimo ex fratre Milcolumbo, gratis dedit, ad hunc finem, ut, Euphemiam Dunbarram, Andreæ Monro, a Miltown viduam, Matrimonio illi obtineret, et hoc modo, Johannem a pristinis grassationibus mansuefacere putavit. Aliter tamen evenit, ut, a Lesleo de rebus gestis Scotorum ample narratur.

[*page 235*]. Lauchlanus, omnes suos, intra officii lineas continere conatur. Sed hoc, multorum animos, qui, tàm arctâ officii lege constringi, agrè tulerant, ab eo multum alienavit. Inter alios, quorum barbariem Lauchlanus abhorrebat, iste Johannes Malcolmsonus, in pristinâ suâ pravitate et nequitiâ indesinenter permansit, quod Lauchlanum multopere afflixit. Eum accersit, et leniter increpare statuit. Interea adfuerat quidam nomine Milmor mak dai, Domini Lauchlani frater collactaneus ejusque primarius assecla, qui cujusdam viduæ Brivianæ amore captus, accidit quod Dugallus Makqueen alius Lauchlani cognatus eam rapuit, quod evenisse, inscio Lauchlano et sine ejus consensû non verisimile putavit, ideoque vindictam meditatur. Odium

This Lauchlan, laird of Mackintosh, in the year 1522, freely gave possession of the lands of Connage for some years to the aforesaid John Malcolmson (*alias* Macgillicallum) his illegitimate nephew, by his brother Malcolm; for this purpose, that he might obtain for him in marriage Euphemia Dunbar, widow of Andrew Monro of Miltown; and in this way he thought to tame John of his wonted maraudings. It happened otherwise, however, as is fully narrated by Leslie, *De Rebus Gestis Scotorum.*

Lauchlan endeavoured to keep all his people within the bounds of duty; but this greatly alienated from him the minds of many who felt it grievous to be so constrained by the strict law of duty. Among those whose barbarity Lauchlan abhorred, this John Malcolmson continued incessantly in his accustomed depravity and lawlessness, which very greatly distressed Lauchlan. He sent for him, and resolved to reprove him gently. Meanwhile there was present one named Milmor mac Dai, foster brother of Lauchlan, and his principal henchman, who, having become enamoured of a certain widow at Brin, it happened that Dougall Macqueen, another kinsman of Lauchlan, carried her off; which Milmor judged could not likely have been done unknown to Lauchlan, and without his consent; and therefore he meditated revenge. Concealing his hatred, he seized this opportunity.

celat, et hanc ansam arripit. Johannem Malcolmsonum, quem, alta molire et dominari ambire sciebat, clanculum præfatur, dicens Makintoshium, de illo ignominiosè locutum esse, et Satyricè, illum Makcheandich grogich denominâsse, illum odio habere, et insuper quod, illum, a possessione Connagiæ ejicere, intenderit. Hoc non priùs dictum quàm creditum. Johannes simultatem et sævitiam in tenebrionis corde (contra suum Dominum) radicatam percipiens, hunc perfidum et flagitiosum nebulonem sibi associat, et ambo in unum conjuncti, suum in noxium Ducem trucidare conspirant, et, ni cunctatio conatum detegeret, horrendum hoc facinus sequenti die perpetrare instituunt. Makintoshius tunc Loindvulgiæ in Badenochiâ pernoctabat, ubi rem aggredi non audebant. Cùm proximo die in reditû venaturum (in loco Breravock vocato) sciebant, et ibi illum interficere conclusum est.

Summo mane 25 die Martii Anno 1524 Makintoshius, ad fatalem sedem venatoriam iter aggreditur. Sed Johannes Malcolmsonus, Milmor, et ejus frater Gulielmus cum tribus aliis sceleris sociis intervallum faciunt, et, quum primum Makintoshium solitarium in sede venatoriâ viderent, cum invadunt, et ex insidiis perfidè confodiunt 34 ætatis Anno.

He conferred secretly with John Malcolmson, whom he knew to be ready for high attempts, and ambitious to bear rule, telling him that Mackintosh had spoken of him contemptuously, and had, by way of satire, named him MacKynich Grogich, regarded him with hatred, and that, moreover, he intended to eject him from the possession of Connage. This was no sooner said than believed. John, perceiving malice and cruelty rooted in the heart of the knave against his chief, associated to himself this perfidious and wicked scoundrel; and having both become of one mind, they conspired to murder their blameless chief; and lest delay should reveal the plot, they determined to perpetrate this horrid villainy on the following day. Mackintosh was then spending the night at Loindvulgie in Badenoch, where they dared not make the attempt; but as they knew that on his return the next day he would hunt in the place called Breravock, it was concluded to kill him there.

Early on the morning of the 25th day of March 1524 Mackintosh took his way to the fatal hunting seat. But John Malcolmson, Milmor, and his brother William, with other three wicked accomplices, made a halt until they saw Mackintosh alone in the hunting seat, when by an ambush they set upon him and treacherously stabbed him, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

In hujus parricidiæ vindictam Donaldus Makintosh (aliàs glas), Makintoshii ex fratre Gulielmo nepos, et Donaldus Makintosh (aliàs mak william vic allan ejus consanguineus ope Domini mak Gregor, qui, trucidati sororem duxerat, post tempus trimestre, Johannem Malcolmsonam, prope ANAKELT, apprehendunt, et, in insulâ Rothemurchusiâ catenis vinctum ponunt, ubi detinetur donec Comes Morraviensis Scotiæ Regens (et trucidati Levir) in Septentrionem venit, in cujus præsentiâ obtruncatus est 1 Maii Anno 1531. Verùm reliqui Makintoshiorum tàm infestis animis percussorem persecuti sunt, ut, illum, aliosque sui sceleris socios, extremo supplicio paulo post merito mulctaverint. Lesleus Lib. 9 de Gestis Scotorum. Itidem Milmorus, cum fratre residuisque sceleris sociis, capti sunt, et meritas pœnas luunt, et eorum manus conto affixæ sunt ubi suum Dominum trucidaverunt.

[*page* 236.] QUOD verò Makintoshii filius (ut scribit Lesleus) propter tenellam ætatem, ad subditos paulo ferociores, metû pœnâque continendos, ineptior videretur, ejus consanguineum, cui nomen Hectori Makintoshio communi consentione delegerunt Ducem quoad tenellus, ejus consanguineus, per ætatis maturitatem,

In revenge of this parricide, Donald Mackintosh (*alias* Glas), nephew of Mackintosh by his brother William, and Donald Mackintosh (*alias* MacWilliam vic Allan), his kinsman, with the help of the laird of MacGregor, who had married the sister of the murdered man, about three months after, apprehended John Malcolmson, near Anakelt, and put him bound in chains on the island of Rothemurchus, where he should be detained until the Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland (and brother-in-law of the slain man) came to the north, in whose presence he was beheaded on 1st May 1531. But the rest of the Mackintoshes so fiercely pursued the murderer, that they soon after punished him and the other associates of his wickedness by death as they deserved. Leslie, book 9, *De Gestis Scotorum.* In like manner, Milmor, with his brother and the residue of their companions in crime, were taken, and suffered merited punishments, and their hands were stuck upon a pole where they had murdered their chief.

Because, as Leslie writes, the son of Mackintosh seemed unfit, by reason of his tender age, to govern by fear and punishment subjects somewhat unruly, his kinsman, Hector Mackintosh, was by common consent elected chief, until the youth, his kinsman, should by maturity of age be able to hold the government of his clan. So Leslie.

tribûs suæ clavum tenere posset. Ita Lesleus. Hic Hector (nunc Clanchattanorum Dux) electus erat (ut supra dictum est) filius Spurius prædicti Ferquhardi Domini Makintosh, ex generosâ quâdam (cujus nomen est nobis ignotum) genitus, tempore captivitatis patris Dunbarriæ, clavum per 5 Annos singulari verò prudentiâ tenuit, et erat ab omnibus vicinis multum dilectus.

Cum illo, Domini de Calder, Fowls, Slait et Kilravock, amicali vinculo, jurejurando obsignato, consociati sunt, quo vinculo in tres Barones astringuntur, ut, communes cum Makintoshio animos inimicosque habeant, non ejus injussû fœdus aut bellum faciant, auxiliave poscentibus mittant. Literæ exaratæ, Invernessæ Aprilis ultimo Anno 1527. Testes Johannes Williamson, Donaldus Williamson ejus frater, et Donaldus Notarius Publicus. Cum Caleno etiam, Argatheliæ Comite, amicitiæ vinculo eodem Anno idem Hector obstrictus est. Hoc quoque vinculum inter Makintoshii chartas adhuc extat.

Dum Hector Tutoris officium viriliter et probè exerceret, Comes Morraviensis (ut scribit Lesleus) cùm Makintoshii vidisset (si puer temeritati populi paulo immanioris commit-

This Hector, now chosen leader of the Clanchattans, as is said above, was bastard son of the aforesaid Ferquhard, laird of Mackintosh, begotten of a gentlewoman (whose name is unknown to us) in the time of his father's captivity at Dunbar. He held the government for five years with singular prudence, and was much esteemed by all the neighbours.

With him the lairds of Calder, Foulis, Sleat, and Kilravock joined together in a bond of amity, confirmed by oath, whereby the three barons became bound to have common friends and enemies with Mackintosh; that they should not, without his consent, make league or war, or send help to such as asked for it. These old letters are dated at Inverness the last day of April 1527. The witnesses were John Williamson, Donald Williamson his brother, and Donald, notary public. The same Hector became bound also with Colin, Earl of Argyll, in a bond of amity in the same year. This bond also is still extant among the charters of Mackintosh.

While Hector was exercising the office of tutor manfully and with probity, the Earl of Moray (as Leslie writes), when he saw with how great difficulties young Mackintosh would be pressed on

tatur) quantis undique angustiis premeretur, piè pro studio in nepotem (fuit enim ex ejus sorore susceptus) curavit, ut aliò inde, ad Ogilvios suæ matris propinquos traductus, et morum elegantiâ limaretur, aliisque ad pietatem præceptionibus prudenter imbueretur.

Hector, infantem sibi insidiosè surreptum vehementer excanduit. Nam, cùm plurimum inde de suâ fide ac auctoritate imminutum esse diceret, omnem tentavit viam, quâ, puero, in suam denuo potestatem asserto, et fides sibi et authoritas sarciretur. Verùm omnes arbitrati sunt, eum, de puero, in suam potestatem asserendo, tàm solicitè anxium fuisse, ut, illo extincto, sibi suæque proli, viam, ad Regimen tribûs perpetuum, communiret, quæ sententia, quod, Morraviensi penitus insculpta erat, puerum omni curâ ac diligentiâ conservabat, ne in Hectoris manum ullâ ratione veniret, quo Nomine, cùm Hector infrenderet, ac, suam, in Moraviensem iram, quocunque modo expuere vellet, fratrem suum Gulielmum, aliosque suos cognatos, incitavit, ut, junctis sibi copiis, vastitate prædisque, Comitis Morraviensis agros ac terras

every side, if the boy were in a little while entrusted to the temerity of a wild people, out of regard for his nephew (for he was born of his sister), piously provided that he should be removed from thence to another place, and so he was taken over to his mother's kindred, the Ogilvies, that he might be trained in refinement of manners, and imbued wisely with other pious instructions.

Hector's anger burned vehemently when the child was thus craftily taken away from him. For, while he declared how greatly he was thereby bereft of his credit and authority, he tried every means by which, if the boy were of new asserted to be in his power, his credit and authority might be reaffirmed. But all were of opinion that his great solicitude to have the child declared in his power, was in order to strengthen the succession of himself and his family to the perpetual rule of the clan when the boy was gone. Which opinion was so deeply impressed upon Moray that he guarded the boy with all care and diligence lest he should by any means fall into the power of Hector. On which account the latter gnashed his teeth with rage, and determined to pour out his wrath against Moray in whatever way he could.

He therefore stirred up his brother William, and his other kinsman, in order that by joining their forces to him they might harry the fields and lands of the Earl of Moray by devastation and pillage, which they did with such fury that, having plundered the

vexaret, quod tanto cum furore fecerunt, ut Dykensi municipio direpto, castroque Darunaio obsesso, plurima infinitæ crudelitatis signa, cædes, incendia, prædationes, in viris, fœminis ac fautoribus promiscuè delendis, ediderunt.

Cum Comes Morraviensis, illos, in suis agris affligendis aliisque sceleribus edendis immaniter exultantes vidisset, a Rege ejusque Concilio impetravit, ut Prorex in illo bello constitutus, illorum furorem ac audaciam in Republicâ vastandâ armis coerceret. Ita Lesleus. [*page* 237.]

Brevi post Comes (magnâ cum comitante catervâ) Invernessam venit (ad jus dicendum, ut divulgabatur), inde verò Strathnarniam petit, tanquam ad, Domini Makintoshii negotia peragenda (nam erat ejus Tutor nominatus). Interem plebem Pettiensem, Strathernensem et Strathairnensem ad Tordarrach citat, ubi, 18 eorum, qui in prædatione Dykensi adfuerant, super trabem domus, in quâ Curia tenta erat, suspensi sunt. Hoc intra domum factum est, ni illi, qui foras morabantur, executionem impedirent.

Lesleus scribit (sed falsâ informatione) quod ducenti illic laqueo strangulati sunt. Horum, inquit Lesleus, tanta fuit in Ducem fides, ut, cùm, singulis ad crucem perductis vita

town of Dyke and besieged the castle of Darnaway, they gave many proofs of their unbounded cruelty by slaughters, burnings, and robberies, promiscuously destroying the men and women who were favourers of the earl.

When the Earl of Moray beheld them wildly exulting in ravaging his lands and in their other villainies, he obtained from the king and his council the appointment of lieutenant in that war, so that he might by force of arms punish their fury and audacity in wasting the commonweal. So Leslie.

Soon afterwards, the earl, accompanied with a great force, came to Inverness (to minister justice as it was given out); thence he made for Strathnairn, as it were to manage the affairs of the laird of Mackintosh, for he was appointed tutor. Meanwhile he summoned the people of Petty, Stratherne, and Strathnairn to Tordarach, where eighteen of these who were at the plundering of Dyke were hung upon a beam of the house in which the court was held. This was done within the house, lest those who were loitering at the doors should have hindered the execution.

Leslie writes (but upon erroneous information) that two hundred were there strangled with the rope. Of these, says Leslie, such was their loyalty to their leader, that when they were led forth

proponeretur, si, in quem Hector locum se abdiderat aperirent, omnes constantissimo responderent, se id nescire. At, si id quidem scissent, nullo potuissent pœnæ aut timoris genere induci, ut, proditâ fide, illud aperirent. Ita Lesleus. Sed paulo post quidam nomine Dugallus bayne M^cFarquher vic coul, qui, Euphemiam Dunbar viduam præfati Johannis Malcolmsoni duxerat, Gulielmum Hectoris prodidit, cui Forressæ gula laqueo fracta est. Hector, cum, se, omnium subsidio jam exclusum, animadverterat; Alexandri Dunbarri Decani Morraviensis operâ fideli usus, occultè confugit ad Regem supplex, Nam, Regis maluit misericordiam dubius implorare quàm Morraviensis vindictam certus experire. Rex, illum, delictorum veniam suppliciter orantem in gratiam recepit, ac, quod, animo, judicio, viribus plurimùm valebat, eum intimis sensibus postea complexus est. Ita Lesleus.

POSTEA Anno 1532, 25 Januarii, Fani Andreæ, mors, illi ex improviso, a quodam Jacobo Spenso Sacerdote est illata, ob quod Spensus, exin a Sacerdotii dignitate motus, cædis pœnam capite persolvit.

A QUIBUSDAM narratur hunc Hectorem, a Jacobo 5 Rege

one by one to the cross, life was offered to them if they would disclose the place in which Hector had hid himself, they all, with the utmost constancy, declared they did not know; but that if they did know, they would not by any sort of punishment or fear be induced by betraying their trust to make it known. So Leslie. But a little while thereafter, one named Dugall Bayn M'Farquher vic Coul, who had married Euphemia Dunbar, widow of the aforesaid John Malcolmson, betrayed William, brother of Hector, who was hanged at Forres. Hector, when he considered that he was now excluded from the succour of every one, making use of the loyal help of Alexander Dunbar, Dean of Moray, betook himself as a suppliant to the king; for he preferred to crave mercy of the king doubtfully, than certainly to undergo the vengeance of Moray. On his humbly praying for the pardon of his crimes the king received him into favour, and as he was a man of great spirit, judgment, and courage, he was by and by employed in more intimate matters. Thus Leslie.

Afterwards at St. Andrews, on 25th January 1532, he met his death suddenly at the hands of one James Spens, a priest; on which account Spens, being afterwards degraded from the dignity of the priesthood, paid the penalty of murder with his life.

By some it is stated that this Hector was, by King James the legitimum declaratum fuisse, et quod, si diutius viveret, pro hæreditate paternâ et Clanchattanorum Præfecturâ, contenderet.

DE GULIELMO DOMINO MAKINTOSH XV.

GULIELMUS, praedicti Lauchlani filius, uxorem duxit Margaretam Ogilviam, Domini de Finletour filiam, ex quâ genuit Gulielmum (qui infans cecidit), Lauchlanum, qui patri successit, et Margaretam, quæ erat, primò, Domina de Grant, 2do Domina de Abirgeldi, deinde, Domina de Pitsligo, et, postremò, Domina de Duffus.

OBS. CHRON.

[*page 238.*]

HIC Gulielmus habuit staturam desiderabilem, corpus bene compactum, aquilinos oculos, capillos speciosos, et ingenium promptum et solertissimum. Annum agebat Tertium cùm pater deletus est, et tunc, studio Comitis Morraviæ sui avunculi, ad Dominum de Finlatour mittitur, ubi, circiter 7 Annos

Fifth, declared legitimate; and that, if he had lived longer, he would have contended for the paternal inheritance and the chiefship of the Clanchattans.

OF WILLLIAM, the FIFTEENTH LAIRD of MACKINTOSH.

William, son of the aforesaid Lauchlan, took to wife Margaret Ogilvie, daughter of the laird of Finlatour, by whom he had William (who died an infant), Lauchlan, who succeeded his father, and Margaret, who was first Lady of Grant; secondly, Lady of Abergeldie, then Lady of Pitsligo, and lastly, Lady of Duffus.

CHRONOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

This William was of a desirable stature, had a body well knit, eagle eyes, beautiful hair, and a ready and very shrewd mind. He was three years of age at his father's death; and then, by the care of the Earl of Moray, his uncle, he was sent to the laird of Finlatour, with whom he resided for about seven years. He was thereafter sent to the Earl of Cassillis, who was so careful in

mansit, deinde ad Comitem Cassilissæ transmittitur, qui, eum curavit ita educandum, ut, brevi tempore, morum ac vitæ probitate (ut ait Lesleus) in ipsis teneris ætatis unguiculis ita conformabatur, ut, cùm, ad Rempublicam se contulisset, omnes Duces eorum, quibus in ultimâ Scotiâ Hiburnus Sermo erat vernaculus, illum, tanquam virtutis solidam quandam effigiem, ad Reipublicæ probè constituendæ egregium Artificem, suspexerint. Buchananus scribit eum fuisse virum malarum Artium ignarum, et qui, comitate et modestiâ, omnique humanitatis genere, cum iis certabat qui, magnâ, parentum et Magistrorum curâ, ad virtutem copiendam erudiuntur. Lib. 16, 17.

BARONIÆ Lochinvarræ per matrem is erat legitimus hæres, et haereditate potiretur si mater, a consanguineo suo (cui jus suum ante connubium, insciente futuro marito, privatim disposuisset) non esset circumscripta. Attamen, quoniam legitimus fuerat hæres, Gulielmus, suo insigni Gordoniorum insigni (quod erat caput abscissum) adjunxit.

ANNO 1540, sua negotia administrare, et Clanchattanorum Regimen gerere incepit, et, a Subditis totis animis amplexus est, (nam Duce diu caruerunt). Sed, vicinis viz. Granteis, Fraseriis et Cummineis multum displicuit Catanam tribum

educating him, that in a short time (as Leslie says) he was so brought up, even from his childhood, in goodness of manners and of life, that when he entered upon public life all the chiefs of those in the remote parts of Scotland, to whom the Irish language was vernacular, admired him as a perfect example of virtue, an artificer well skilled for promoting the public good. Buchanan writes that he was a man ignorant of evil devices, and who, in politeness, modesty, and every kind of accomplishment, vied with those who were instructed with the greatest care by their parents and teachers, to the exercise of virtue. Books 16, 17.

Through his mother he was lawful heir to the Barony of Lochinvar, and should have possessed the inheritance, if his mother had not been circumvented by her kinsman, to whom, unknown to her future husband, the right had been privately disponed before her marriage. Nevertheless, as he was the lawful heir, William added the crest of the Gordons (which was a head cut off) to his arms.

In the year 1540, he began to administer his own affairs and to exercise the rule of the Clanchattans, and was embraced by his subjects with all their heart (for they had long been in want of a leader). But to the neighbours, namely, the Grants, the Frasers, and the Cummings, it was very displeasing that the Clanchattans

Ducem habere, Nam dicebant, Si Catana tribus Ducem haberet, quod totam Scotiæ Septentrionem inquietarent.

12 Maii 1543 Cartam Locationis quoad vitam terrarum de Benchar, Clun, Shiplim et Essich, a Georgio ejus nominis Secundo et Quarto Comite de Huntlei accepit, eodemque Anno, hujusmodi jus agrorum de Petty, Breachly et Strathern a Reginâ Regente accepit. Nam ejus priores easdem terras ita tenebant.

Anno 1544, Comitem Huntleum comitatus est in illâ expeditione factâ a Domino de Lovat adversus Clanronaldorum Ducem, et post regressum a Lochabriâ exploratum habens Clanronaldos Domino de Lovat et suis insidiari, se cum suis (tanquam suppetias offert, quod Dominus de Lovat abnuit asserens, quod ipse, ad Clanronaldum domandum sufficeret. Huntleus, totius rei gnarus, Dominum Lovat applaudit, et Makintoshium secum versus Badenochiam fert. Dominus de Lovat cum suis rectà domum vadunt, et, ad Lochlochi prope Laggan achdrom, Clanronaldi obviam se Fraseriis dederunt. Acriter pugnatur 25 Julii 1544. Victoria ad Clanronaldos inclinavit. Nam Dominus Lovat et maximus natû filius cum omnibus suis illic penè extincti sunt, et, adversariorum pauci evasere.

had a chief; for they said, If the Clanchattans had a chief they would disturb the whole north of Scotland.

On 12th May 1543 he received from George, second of the name and fourth Earl of Huntly, a Charter of Letting, for his lifetime, of the lands of Benchar, Clune, Shiplin and Essich; and in the same year he received in like manner, from the queen regent, the right of the lands of Petty Breachly and Strathern. For his forebears were wont so to hold the same lands.

In the year 1544, he accompanied the Earl of Huntly in the expedition made by the Lord of Lovat against the chief of the Clanronalds; and after returning from Lochaber, having discovered that the Clanronalds were lying in wait for Lovat and his men, he offered himself and his people by way of support, which Lovat refused, asserting that he himself was able to subdue Clanronald. Huntly, being informed of the whole matter, praised Lord Lovat and brought Mackintosh with him towards Badenoch.

Lovat and his men were marching straight home when, at Lochlochy, near Laggan achdrom, the Clanronalds threw themselves in the way of the Frasers. The battle was bitterly fought on 25th July 1544. Victory inclined to the Clanronalds, for Lord Lovat and his eldest son, with almost all their men, were there slain, and of their adversaries few escaped.

Profuit Clanronaldis eo die quod quidam nomine Beanus Clerach Centurio (et Domini Lovat servus) jussus Clanronaldos a tergo persequi, in ipso acici limine violatâ fide, cum centum selectis militibus aufugerat.

Notandum est quod 12 agricolæ Pettienses, qui, post reditum a Lochabriâ per Abirtarfiam, iter domum facientes, a Clanronaldis (ignoranter, ut Clanronaldi asserebant) interempti sunt, ob quod brevi pœnas dabunt. [*page 239.*]

Huntleus, penultimo Octobris 1544, Makintoshium sub se Satrapam in Septentrione constituit. 20 Octobris 1545 novum jus Baroniæ de Moy, a Patricio Hepburnio Morraviæ Episcopo, accepit. Nam Chartæ antiquæ temporis iniquitate periêrunt. 25 Maii 1546, in vindictam cladis Pettiensibus Abirtarfiæ illatæ Anno 1544 (ut supra memoratum est) Makintoshius, non solùm, vastitate et prædis agros Glengarry vexavit, sed etiam, agricolas cum resistentes interfecit.

Anno 1547 Makintoshius, ut Huntlei vicarius, Eugenium Macallan Cameroniorum Ducem et Ronaldum Makdonald Glas, Rebelles, ob nefanda facinora, declaratos, apprehendi curavit, quos Huntleo tradidit. Nam ejus mandato capti

It was an advantage to the Clanronalds on that day that one named Bean Clerach, a captain and servant of Lord Lovat, having been ordered to attack the Clanronalds from behind, violated his trust in the very beginning of the fight and fled with one hundred chosen troops.

It is to be noted that twelve countrymen of Petty, after the return from Lochaber, while making their way home through Abertarf, were slain by the Clanronalds (ignorantly as they asserted), for which they were punished soon after.

On 30th October 1544 Huntly appointed Mackintosh lieutenant in the north under himself. On 20th October 1545 he received from Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Moray, a new right to the Barony of Moy, for the old charters were wasted by the injury of time.

On 25th May 1546, in revenge of the slaughter committed on the men of Petty in 1544 (as above narrated), Mackintosh not only harried the lands of Glengarry by wasting and plunder, but also slew the country people who resisted him.

In the year 1547 Mackintosh, as lieutenant of Huntly, apprehended Ewen Macallan, chief of the Camerons, and Ronald Macdonald Glas, declared rebels on account of their nefarious misdeeds, and delivered them to Huntly, as it was by his order fuerant. Hi postea Bogagithiæ truncati sunt, et Eugenii caput Elginiæ Prætorio affixum.

Anno 1548 Makintoshius, Lauchlanum filium Johannis Malcolmsoni (qui illius patrem trucidavit) in gratiam recepit, et possessionem agrorum Connagiæ pro quibusdam Annis illi concessit, et Lauchlanus, ut, fidem in violatam suo consanguineo, ut Duci et Genearchæ observaret, non solum, se, vinculo juramento obsignato, de fideli erga Makintoshium obsequio et servitio illi obstrinxit, sed etiam Georgius Monro de Davochgarti, Jacobus Dunbar de Tarbat et Robertus Dunbar de Durris, ejus cognati et consanguinei, maximam sortis partem, pro ejus fidelitate, oppignoraverunt. Sed hoc non profuit. Nam Lauchlanus, cordis simultatem pro tempore dissimulans, omni sinistro modo, suum innoxium Ducem tollere statuit, ut ex eventû apparebit. Anno 1549 Huntleus, cum, hujus Makintoshii potentiam suspectam haberet, nec, ingenio recto, ad scelerum ministeria, abuti posse videretur (ut ait Buchananus) nec non, ab omnibus vicinis et montanis cum multum honoratum cerneret, ejus virtutis splendorem invidere cœpit, et ideo, sibi illum vinculis obligare desiderat, quibus, a Causâ

they were taken. They were afterwards beheaded at Bog o' Geicht and the head of Ewen Cameron was fixed upon the Tolbooth of Elgin.

In the year 1548 Mackintosh received into favour Lauchlan, son of John Malcolmson (who murdered his father), and granted to him possession of the lands of Connage for some years. And Lauchlan, in order that he might keep inviolate his allegiance to his kinsman as his chief and the head of the family, not only bound himself by bond, ratified by oath, to give faithful obedience and service to Mackintosh, but also George Monro of Davochgarty, James Dunbar of Tarbat, and Robert Dunbar of Durris, his cousins and kinsmen, pledged the greater part of their fortune for his fidelity. But this proved of no avail: for Lauchlan, dissembling for a time the malice of the heart, determined by every sinister means to make away with his innocent chief, as will appear from the event.

In the year 1549, Huntly, as he regarded with suspicion the power of Mackintosh, and (as Buchanan says) was unable to make use of him, with his upright mind, to subserve his evil purposes; as he perceived him also to be honoured by all his neighbours, and by the Highlanders, he began to envy the splendour of

Huntlei per fas et nefas, stare teneretur. Sed Gulielmus, se in ejus clientelam dedere planè recusavit. Quamobrem Huntleus indignabundus, cum e Præfecturâ et Jurisdictione ejecit, et, in ejus locum Johannes Hamiltonus est substitutus. Paulo post Lauchlanus, Johannis Malcolmsoni filius, qui, hujus Makintoshii patri manus antea violentas inferebat (ut ait Lesleus) arreptâ hujus occasionis ansâ, Makintoshium perfidè Huntleo calumniatur asserens se audivisse illum dicentem indignitatem illi illatam (cum Huntlei vitæ dispendio) ulturum, Insignis Calumnia; Nam hic Makintoshius erat (ut scribit Buchananus) vir probus et malarum Artium ignarus, et qui, comitate et modestiâ, omnique humanitatis genere cum iis certabat, qui, magnâ, parentum et Magistrorum curâ ad virtutem capiendam erudiuntur. Attamen Huntleus, inito consilio cum iis, qui Makintoshii patri manus antea violentas intulerant, viz. cum eo Lauchlano, Johannis Malcolmsoni filio et ejus sociis, nunc quoque, Makintoshium morte violentâ tollere intendens, ex improviso captum in carcerem Strathbogiæ conjicit.

[*page 240.*] Sub id tempus Huntleus unus eorum, qui, Reginam Regentem

his virtue, and therefore wished to bind him to himself by such bonds as to make him stand for his (Huntly's) cause whether good or bad. But William absolutely refused to commit himself to his power. Wherefore Huntly, being very angry, deprived him of the lieutenancy and jurisdiction, and John Hamilton was put into his place.

A little while afterwards, Lauchlan, son of John Malcolmson, who (as Leslie says) had before laid violent hands on the father of this Mackintosh, laying hold of this occasion, perfidiously calumniated him to Huntly, asserting that he had heard him say he would revenge the indignity done to him at the cost of Huntly's life: a notorious calumny! For (as Buchanan writes) this Mackintosh was an honest man, unacquainted with evil devices; and who in courtesy, sobriety of mind, and every point of good breeding, vied with those who were most carefully educated by their parents and teachers to the exercise of virtue. But yet, Huntly, having consulted with those who formerly laid violent hands on the father of Mackintosh, that is to say, with this Lauchlan, son of John Malcolmson, and his associates, now purposing to remove Mackintosh also by a violent death, seized him unawares, and cast him into prison at Strathbogie.

It happened at this time that Huntly was one of those who in Galliam comitaturus esset, arbitratus non satis tutum Makintoshium post se liberum relinquere, quamvis, nullam dignam expetendi supplicii caussam reperiebat, tamen sub prætextû Legis de vivis ducit, ubi, in Prætorio Abredonensi 2 Aug. 1550 curiolâ habitâ, de proditione adversus Huntleum (tunc Reginæ vicarium in Septentrione) accusatur. Juridici nominati fuerant Gulielmus Seton de Meldrum, Gulielmus Udny de eodem, Alexander Crawford de Fedderet, Johannes Forbes de Towy, Alexander Lesly de eoden, Gulielmus Cheyn de Strathloch, Gilbertus Gray de Shives, Thomas Chalmer de Cuits, Thomas Meldrum de Iden, Alexander Chalmer de Belnacraig, Patricius Cheyn de Essilmont, Miles Alexander Con de Aucri, et Johannes Seton de Disblair, omnes Clientes Huntlei. Testes adducti erant Donaldus M^cWilliam vic dai dui servus quondam Johannis Malcolmsoni præfati (ad Rothiemurchus decollati propter cædem Lauchlani Domini Makintoshii) Rei patris (et alter testis præfatus Lauchlanus, Johannis Malcolmsoni filius, qui, ut ait Lesleus) faces, ad Gulielmum Makintoshium tollendum, et prætulisse et subjecisse putabatur.

Makintoshius objecit quod Huntleus non debet Accusator et Judex esse in eâdem et suâ Caussâ, 2do quod testes Rei

were to accompany the queen regent to France. Concluding that it was not quite safe to leave Mackintosh at freedom, though he found no just occasion for punishing him, yet he sought to deprive him of life under colour of law, when in a court held in the Tolbooth of Aberdeen, on 2nd August 1550, he was accused of treachery against Huntly (who was then the queen's lieutenant in the north). Those nominated on the assize were William Seton of Meldrum, William Udny of that Ilk, Alexander Crawford of Fedderet, John Forbes of Towy, Alexander Leslie of that Ilk, William Cheyn of Strathloch, Gilbert Gray of Shives, Thomas Chalmer of Cults, Thomas Meldrum of Iden, Alexander Chalmer of Belnacraig, Patrick Cheyn of Essilmont, knight, Alexander Con of Auchry, and John Seton of Disblair, all retainers of Huntly. The witnesses brought forward were Donald M^cWilliam vic Dai dui, servant of the late John Malcolmson aforesaid, beheaded at Rothemurchus for the murder of Lauchlan laird of Mackintosh, father of the accused: and the other witness, the aforesaid Lauchlan, who, as Leslie says, was supposed to have suggested and laid the plot for destroying William Mackintosh.

Mackintosh objected that Huntly ought not to be accuser and judge in the same cause, and that his own: 2nd, That the capitales hostes essent, et, 3tio quod Inquisitores omnes Accusatores clientes erant, quibus exceptionibus a Judice rejectis, Præfectus Abredoniæ, repetitis exceptionibus, ad Commitia appellat, et, contra sententiam in eâ Caussa futuram protestatus, curiam deserit. Sed hoc nihil profuit. Ad Inquisitionem itur. Illi, qui, de Reo inquisituri essent, ab Huntleo credere inducti, quod in re nihil ille aliud præter honorem appetebat, et, si Reum in ejus potestate ponerent, quod e custodiâ cum bonâ gratiâ in columis abire permitteretur, sententiam hâc fiduciâ creduli promulgant, et, Reum, ad Judicis clementiam referunt. Quo facto, Judex Reum in monticulo (vulgò Woman Hill, i.e. monte mulierum) eodem die circiter horam secundam pomeridianam obtruncandum, et, bona ejus, in Publicum redigenda, pronunciat.

Hac sententiâ publicatâ, Præfectus Abredonensis, collectis Civibus, homicidium impedit. Huntleus fremens Makintoshium, in Strathbogiam captivum reducit, et, quoniam eum jure non poterat vitâ privare, consideratâ prædictâ protestatione, ideo, odio dissimulato, cum uxore agit suâ, ut, se absente, de homine innoxio supplicium sumat (ratus facinoris in vidiam in eam

witnesses were his (the defender's) chief adversaries: and 3rd, That the assizers were all clients of the accuser. These exceptions having been repelled by the judge, the Provost of Aberdeen, repeating the exceptions, appealed to Parliament; and having protested against the sentence about to be given in that cause, he left the court. But this availed nothing; the matter was put to trial, and the jury, being induced by Huntly to believe that he sought nothing but honour in the affair, and that if they would put the accused in his power, he should permit him, with a good grace, to go free without any harm. They, trusting in this assurance, gave forth their sentence, referring the accused to the clemency of the judge. Whereupon, the judge gave sentence that he should be beheaded on the hill (commonly called the Woman Hill) on the same day, about the second hour after noon; and that his goods be escheated.

This sentence having been published, the Provost of Aberdeen, assembling the citizens, hindered the execution. Huntly being enraged, led Mackintosh captive again to Strathbogie: and finding that he could not by law take away his life, considering the aforesaid protestation, therefore, dissembling his hatred, he arranged with his wife that in his absence, she should inflict the punishment upon the guiltless man (thinking that the blame of the wicked transferri posse). Nec virilis animi mulier (ut ait Buchananus) rem cunctanter suscepit. Nam 23 Augusti Anno 1550, eum, securi (absente marito) percutiendum curavit 29 aetatis Anno.

29 Augusti Catana tribus, Makintoshii corpus, ad Invernessam transtulerunt, ubi, cum antecessoribus in humatus est.

Notandum est quod 21 Augusti 1550 Lauchlanus, Johannis Malcolmsoni filius (propter falsum testimonium, adversus Makintoshium Abredoniæ gestum) non solum, possessionem agrorum Connagiæ, durante vitâ, ab Huntleo accepit (nam Huntleus, post mortem Jacobi Stuarti Regis fratris Morraviæ Comes creatus est, verùm etiam, terrarum Pettiæ, Breachliæ et Stratherniæ Diæcetes et proventuum Collectarius factus, et, quò meliùs, contra malevolos muniretur, ultimo die Augusti Anno prædicto, Roberto Monro de Fowlis in officio Subvicecomitatûs Invernessæ, adjunctus est. Pergamenæ super his datæ, inter [*page 241.*] Domini Makintoshii Chartas adhuc extant. His finitis, Lauchlanus domum extemplo revertit, et castrum Pettiense ingreditur. Brevi post Officium vice Comitatûs exercet, et, prætimore, armatam catervam, circa se continuò habuit, et, de cognatis multos sibi amicitiâ adhærere coegit. Hæc tamen non prosunt.

deed would be laid on her); nor (as Buchanan says) was this strong-minded woman slow to take the business in hand, for on the 23rd of August 1550 (her husband being absent), she caused him to be beheaded, in the 29th year of his age.

On the 29th of August, the Clan Chattan carried the body of Mackintosh to Inverness, where he was buried with his ancestors.

It is to be noted that on 21st of August 1550, Lauchlan, son of John Malcolmson (for his false witnessing against Mackintosh at Aberdeen), got from Huntly, not only possession of the lands of Connage for his lifetime (for Huntly, after the death of James Stuart, the king's brother, was created Earl of Moray), but also was appointed chamberlain and collector of the rents of the lands of Petty, Brachlie, and Stratherne. And that he might be the better fortified against those who wished him ill, he was, on the last day of August, the year aforesaid, joined with Robert Monro of Fowlis in the office of sheriff-depute of Inverness. The parchments granted on these appointments are still extant among the charters of the Laird of Mackintosh. These things being accomplished, Lauchlan returned home forthwith, and entered the Castle of Petty. He exercised the office of sheriff for a short time; and for fear, he had an armed band around him continually, and forced many of his kinsmen to adhere to him. These means,

Nam Catanei, tantum suæ familiæ notam impune inultam non ferentes (ut ait Lesleus) illas injurias, occultè, sed acriter, sumâque animorum contentione, prosequebantur. Dolo ergo Petteum Castellum ingressi, Lauchlanum filium Johannis Malcolmsoni supra memorati apprehendunt, ac, universis ejus clientibus exilio damnatis, illum, tanquam Ducis sui proditorem confestim et meritò trucidant ultimo Septembris 1551.

Makintoshii cædes, Gilberti Cassilissæ Comitis (cæsi magni avunculi) et aliorum animi, Makintoshio impensè favebant, animis ac voluntatibus in Huntleum graviter commotis, magnos tumultus (ut ait Lesleus) concitasset, nisi, Reginæ prudentiâ, latens animorum odium aliquando compesceretur.

Anno 1557 Cassilissæ Comes tunc Scotiæ Thesaurarius, Huntlei Comitem ejusque filium (Dominum de Gordoun) et Johannem Hamiltorum, Comitis vicarium cum residuis arbitris, qui, Makintoshium damnârant, coram Parliamento Edinburgi, pro Makintoshii cædi et proscriptionis sententiæ reductione citat. Huntleus verò, facinoris vindictam, in uxorem transferre posse ratus, judicio sistit, et criminis conscius et reus judicatur, ideoque carcere retentus est. Sed de pœnâ sententiis est variatum, aliis in Gallia, eum ad aliquot Annos relegantibus,

however, were unavailing, for the Clan Chattan (as Leslie says) could not endure that such injuries perpetrated on their family should pass unpunished, and were secretly, but eagerly, and with the utmost vehemence, prosecuting revenge. Accordingly, having by stratagem gained entrance to the Castle of Petty, they seized Lauchlan, son of John Malcolmson, above mentioned, and having condemned his followers to exile, they slew him as confessedly the betrayer of their chief, on the last day of September 1551.

The murder of Mackintosh grievously moved the minds of Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, grand-uncle of the victim, and of others who were very friendly to him, against Huntly, and should (as Leslie says) have stirred up great tumults, but for the prudence of the queen whereby the latent enmity was somewhat allayed.

In the year 1557, the Earl of Cassillis, then Treasurer of Scotland, summoned Huntly and his son Lord Gordon, and John Hamilton the earl's deputy, with the rest of the judges who condemned Mackintosh, before the Parliament at Edinburgh, for the slaughter of Mackintosh, and for reduction of the sentence of forfeiture. But Huntly, thinking that he might be able to transfer the blame of the crime upon his wife, compeared; and having been privy to the crime was found guilty, and therefore

aliis capite mulctandum censentibus. Eò tandem decursum est, ut, pro cæde Parti satisfaceret, ac in custodiâ retineretur done, jure, quod, in Morraviam sibi vendicabat, cederet, Orcadum, Hethlandicarum Insularum et Marriæ vectigalibus, omni, denique, patrimonio Regio, quod, in illâ plagâ situm est, item Præfecturis juridicis aliquot Provinciam, unde, illi, magnæ commoditates erant, abstineret, omnesque fructus ut endos fruendosque Publicanis et Coactoribus, quibus Regenti visum esset, liberè permitteret. Quidam scribunt quod, præter hæc, ad 5 Annos relegari decernitur, sed quod, pro summâ 5 mille librarum, a Reginâ in patriâ movari permissus est. Paulo post Cassilissæ Comes, qui solus, Makintoshii negotia agebat, supremam vitæ diem obîit, quo mortuo, Makintoshius tunc Minor pro tempore silet.

De Lauchlano Domino Makintosh XVI.

Lauchlanus prænominati Gulielmi filius, uxorem duxit

kept in prison. But in regard to the punishment to be inflicted there was a difference of opinion, some were for banishing him so many years to France; others were for beheading him. At length it came to this that he should for the murder satisfy the party; that he should be retained in custody until he surrendered the right which he claimed to himself in Moray, and to the customs of Orkney, of the Shetland Islands, and of Mar; and, in fine, that he should abstain from the whole of the royal patrimony which was situated in that country, and from his jurisdictions in that province, from which great advantages had accrued to him; and that he should freely permit all the profits to be used and enjoyed by the taxmen and collectors, as to the regent might seem good. Some write that besides these, he was adjudged to five years of exile, but that for the sum of five thousand pounds he was permitted by the queen to remain in the country. A little while afterwards, the Earl of Cassillis, who alone managed the affairs of Mackintosh, died, whereupon Mackintosh, being then a minor, was for a time quiet.

Of Lauchlan, the sixteenth Laird of Mackintosh.

Lauchlan, son of the aforenamed William, married Agnes Mac-

Agnetam Mackenzie filiam Kenethi Mackenzie a Kintail (agnomine Kynach naquirk), ex quâ 7 habuit filios, Angusium (seu Æneam), Gulielmum, Milcolumbum, Johannem, Duncanum, Allanum et Lauchlanum; et 6 filias, Janetam Dominam Makleod, Katherinam Dominam Glengarry seniorem, Margaretam Dominam Glengarry juniorem, (postea de Finzean), Marioram, 1° Dominam Macdonald (postea Dominam Fowlis), Isabellam Dominam Glenurchi, et Elisabethan, quæ Matrimonio, Davidi Ross de Holm tradita est. [*page 242.*]

OBS. CHRON.

HIC Lauchlanus septimum agebat Annum cùm occideretur pater. Erat vir staturæ eminentis supra popularem, magni roboris, bonæ corporis constitutionis et æqualis mixturæ valoris et prudentiæ. Aliter tàm potentissimis Adversariis se opponere non poterat.

CÆSO patre, quia multos infans habuit inimicos, ad Dominum Maky, viz. aiodh mak Donald vic ky clanculum transmittitur (qui huic Makintoshio per matrem erat propinquus, et familiæ Makintoshiæ maximus fautor). Sed in itinere puer, a prædicto

kenzie, daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail (surnamed Kynach naquirk), by whom he had seven sons, Angus (or Eneas), William, Malcolm, John, Duncan, Allan, and Lauchlan: and six daughters, Janet, Lady MacLeod; Katherine, Lady Glengarry, elder; Margaret, Lady Glengarry, younger (afterwards of Finzean); Marjory, first Lady Macdonald, afterwards Lady Foulis; Isabella, Lady Glenurchay; and Elizabeth, who was given in marriage to David Ross of Holm.

CHRONOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

This Lauchlan was seven years old when his father was killed. He was tall of stature, above the common, of great strength, of a good constitution, and having an equal mixture of valour and prudence; otherwise he could not have resisted adversaries so powerful as he had.

When his father was slain, the child, having many enemies, was privately carried over to the laird of Mackay, namely, Aiodh mac Donald vic Ky (who was of kin to this Mackintosh by his mother, and was a chief favourite of the Mackintosh family).

Kenetho Makenzi interceptus, per quosdam Annos apud illum perhumaniter est educatus. Ejus fortuna, durante pupillari ætate, a Donaldo Makintosh Williamson Tutore regebatur. Anno 1560, factâ resignatione in manus Reginæ terrarum suarum in Lochabriâ, novum jus earundem & officii Senescalatûs et Ballivatûs totius Dominii de Lochabriâ, et ab eâ sibi comparat, et tunc, in Aulâ Regiâ duos Annos permansit quoad Regina in Invernessam venit Anno 1562.

Hoc tempore Huntleus erat Romanæ factionis in Scotiâ, et Jacobus Morraviæ Comes Reginæ frater Nothus Orthodoxorum Caput, quæ factiones sibi invicem oppositæ sunt. Huntleus armis et opibus potens, ejusdemque fidei cum Reginâ, elatus, Reginam, suo filio secundo genito Johanni Gordono a Finletour nubere, et, si recusaret, cogere conatur,

et ab hoc Comites Morraviæ et Mortoniæ, dum in Septentrione cum Reginâ essent, tollere studet, non solum, quod ejus intensionem in hâc re retardârunt, sed etiam, quod reformatæ Religiones summi erant propugnatores. Regina Invernessam venit mense Septembri 1562, et, in arce (suâ, propriâ domo) pernoctare velit. Sed Alexander Gordoun (e

The boy was, however, intercepted on the way by the aforesaid Kenneth Mackenzie, with whom he was courteously brought up for some years. During his pupilarity his estate was managed by the tutor, Donald Mackintosh, William's son.

In 1560, resignation having been made by him, in the hands of the queen, of his lands in Lochaber, he obtained from her a new right to himself of the same, and of the office of stewartry and bailiery of the whole lordship of Lochaber; and then he remained at Court for two years, until the queen came to Inverness in 1562.

At this time Huntly was the head of the Popish faction in Scotland, and James, Earl of Moray, bastard brother of the queen, was head of the orthodox party; which factions were in opposition to each other. Huntly, powerful in arms and resources, and being of the same faith with the queen, aspired to marry her to his second son, John Gordon of Finlater, and if she refused, he would attempt to force her to it; and to that end he purposed to cut off the Earls of Moray and Morton while they were in the north with the queen, not only because they hindered his intention in that affair, but also because they were the chief promoters of the reformed religion. The queen came to Inverness in the month of September 1562, and wished to pass the night in the castle, which was her own house, but Alexander Gordon (of the

familiâ Bochromâ) Huntlei servus, Januas clausit (nam Huntleus erat arcis Praefectus). Interea traditur Johannem Gordonum a Finletour Huntlei filium præmemoratum cum 1000 armatis in campis esse, et Badenochenses non procul abesse, qui in ejus auxilium venerunt. Regina periculum perpendens, quòd in oppido immunito diversaretur, timet. Ea nocte ingeminatus excubitus ad oppidi portas constituitur.

Makintoshius tunc adfuit, qui Huntleo minimè favebat, et cujus amici et clientes erant oppido proximi, a Reginâ sevocatus, illum orat, ut, propinquos, ad eam tuendam properatò colliget.

Ille in urbe pernox incunctanter, Donaldo Makintosh suo Tutori, reliquisque cognatis, Reginæ statum indicat.

Sequenti die Clanchattana tribus militari ordine oppidum ingressa, Reginam, dum reliqui vicini adessent, protegit. Makintoshius, cum audivisset Badenochenses ad Nairnam flumen adventâsse, ad Huntleum auxiliarentur, illis obviam factus, ad Reginam omnes adducit. Hoc vero audito, Johannes Gordonus, ab oppido 9 milliaria distans fremit, et, citra Speyam revertens, patri se adjunxit, Sequenti die Fraserii et [*page 243.*]

Bochrom family, a servant of Huntly, who was governor of the castle) closed the gates. In the meantime it was reported that John Gordon of Finlater, the aforementioned son of Huntly, was in the field with a thousand armed men; and that the Badenoch men, who were coming to help him, were not far off. The queen, considering the danger, was afraid to sojourn in the town, which was unfortified. That night the guard was doubled at the gates of the town.

Mackintosh, who was by no means favourable to Huntly, was then present, and his friends and retainers were next to the town. He was called aside by the queen, who besought him to gather together his kinsmen speedily for her defence. He remained in the town the whole night, and indicated to Donald Mackintosh, his tutor, and the rest of his kinsmen, the position in which the queen was placed.

On the next day, the Clanchattans, having entered the town in military order, protected the queen until the rest of the neighbours should arrive. When Mackintosh heard that the Badenoch men had come to the river Nairn in order to support Huntly, he met them in the way, and brought them all to the queen. On hearing of this, John Gordon, who was then about nine miles from the town, raged, and returning to the other side of the Spey, he joined with his father. On the follow-

Monroi, Reginæ copiis adunantur, et, illâ nocte, excubias ponunt. Regina ita adjuta, arcem Invernessensem obsedit, quæ quoniam, ad oppugnationem sustinendam non satis munita, deditur, et Alexander Gordonus arcis Præfectus suspenditur. Sed ejus commilitones incolumes dimittuntur, et Regina Aberdoniam rediît.

28 Octobris Bellum Corrichianum pugnatum est, ubi, ex Huntleanis circiter 120 interempti, et 100 capti, ex alterâ acie nemo.

Inter captivos erat ipse Huntleus et duo filii, Johannes et Adamus.

Pater grandævus et corpulentus, inter capientium manus in armis suffocatur.

Captivi Aberdoniam ducti, quorum quinque haud minimæ notæ suspensi fuerant. 30 die mensis Octobris, et 2 Novembris. Johannes Gordonus a Finletour et Georgius Gordoun a Cuelearachy capite truncantur.

Anno 1568, 7 Junii, mediatione Johannis Leslei Rossensis Episcopi, Georgii Gordun a Shives militis Roberti Innes de Invermarky Georgii Barkley de eodem, Magistri Georgii Gordoun de Beldorney, et Johannis Ross a Ballivat, Comes Huntley filius præmemorati Comitis, qui Corrichiæ obiît, et

ing day the Frasers and the Monros were joined to the queen's forces, and were her guards that night. Thus aided, the queen laid siege to the Castle of Inverness, which, as it was not sufficiently fortified to bear the assault, was surrendered, and Alexander Gordon, captain of the castle, was hanged; but his companions in arms were dismissed unharmed, and the queen returned to Aberdeen.

On the 28th of October the battle of Corrichie was fought, where of Huntly's men one hundred and twenty were slain, and a hundred taken prisoners; of the other side no one was hurt. Among the captives was Huntly himself, and his two sons, John and Adam. The father, being aged and corpulent, was suffocated in his armour in the hands of his captors.

The prisoners having been brought to Aberdeen, five of the more distinguished of them were hanged on the 30th day of October; and on 2nd November, John Gordon of Finlater, and George Gordon of Coclarachy, were beheaded.

In the year 1568, on the 7th of June, by the mediation of John Leslie, Bishop of Ross, George Gordon of Shives, knight, Robert Innes of Invermarky, George Barclay of that Ilk, Mr. George Gordon of Beldornie, and John Ross of Ballivat, the Earl of

Makintoshius, se invicem amplexi sunt, et dissidium removetur. Eo tempore Mackintoshius accepit jus haereditarium agrorum de Bonchar, clun, Shiplin, kincraig, Essich, Tordarrach, Dundelchak, et Bunchrubin, a Comite Huntleo. Insuper accepit jus de novo Baroniæ de Dunachtown, etc., et Huntleus et Makintoshius, se et posteros, stricto amicitiæ vinculo, sacramento confirmato, obstrinxerunt, quod adhuc extat inter Makintoshii Chartas. Hæc unio in contaminata observabatur quoad vixit ille Huntleus. Sed paulo post ejus successor, eandem fregit.

Anno 1569 Makintoshius, Donaldo M'Ewin, aliàs Cameron, et Johanni ejus fratri, terras Glenluij et Locharkagg, propter eorum servitium et obsequium, locavit pro summâ 80 Mercarum annuatim, ut, in pacto continetur.

Anno 1570 dissidium inter Makenzios et Monroos ortum est, quod, Makintoshium utriusque familiæ Genearchis affinitate devinctum, nonnihil inquietavit (nam Robertus Monro a Fowlis, Monroorum Princeps, Margaretam Ogilviam, Makintoshii matrem, in uxorem habuit, et Colini Mackenzie a Kintail, Makenziorum Genearchæ, soror Agneta, Makintoshio erat Matrimonio conjuncta). Attamen, has tribus, Makintoshius,

Huntly, son of the aforementioned earl who died at Corrichie, and Mackintosh, embraced one another, and the dissension was removed. At that time Mackintosh received from the Earl of Huntly the hereditary right of the lands of Benchar, Clune, Shiplin, Kincraig, Essich, Tordarroch, Dundelchak, and Bunchrubin. Moreover, he received of new the right of the barony of Dunachton, etc. Huntly and Mackintosh also bound themselves and their posterity in a strict bond of unity, confirmed by oath, which is still extant among the Mackintosh charters. This union was observed inviolate while this Huntly lived; but his successor broke it soon after.

In the year 1569, Mackintosh leased to Donald M^{c}Ewan, *alias* Cameron, and John his brother, the lands of Glenlui and Locharkaig, for their service and submission, for the sum of eighty merks yearly, as is contained in the agreement.

In the year 1570 there arose contention between the Mackenzies and the Monros, which not a little troubled Mackintosh, who was by affinity allied to the chiefs of both the families; for Robert Monro of Fowlis, chief of the Monros, had married Margaret Ogilvie, the mother of Mackintosh, and Agnes, sister of Colin Mackenzie of Kintail, chief of the Mackenzies, was married nulla persuasione reconciliare poterat. Dissidii caussa hæc erat.

Arx Chanoneensis, ad Lesleum de Balquhain, ex dono Johannis Leslei Rossensis Episcopi, jure pertinebat. Nihilominus Morraviæ Comes (tunc Regens), arcem, Andreæ Monro Miltoniano (homini admodum arroganti) custodiendam, dedit, [*page 244.*] ac, Balquhainium aliter remunerare pollicetur. Brevi post, Regente interempto, Andreas Monro, ex permissû, Leviniæ et Marriæ Comitum (qui Regentes successerunt) arcis possessionem retinet. Makenzio tribus, Andreæ æmula, arcis jus, a Balquhainio emit, et, arcem obsidione cingit. Fit cædes hinc inde, et, quoniam Makintoshius, discordes, ad concordiam nullâ aliter ratione adducere poterat, ad Craigvodiam prope Chanoniæ arcem cum sex centum suorum venit, ubi, ab obsessoris et obsessoribus conspiceretur, et vovit se cum suis, opem illæ parti laturum quad, ad pacem et concordiam magis inclinatam perspiceret, et ita, alteram partem tractabilem et mansuetam rediturum. Hocmodo utraque tribus ad concordiam coacta, Makintoshium, tanquam utræque parti benevolum, Judicem Compromissarium elegit, qui incunctanter, arcis et

to Mackintosh. But for all that, Mackintosh could not by any persuasion reconcile these families.

The cause of the dissension was this. The castle of Chanonry belonged by right to Leslie of Balquhan, by the gift of John Leslie, Bishop of Ross. Nevertheless, the Earl of Moray (then regent), gave the custody of the castle to Andrew Monro of Milton, a very arrogant man, and promised to recompense Balquhan in some other way. Shortly after, the regent having been slain, Andrew Monro, by permission of the Earls of Lennox and of Mar (who succeeded as regents), retained possession of the castle. The Mackenzies, emulous of Andrew, bought the right of the castle from Balquhan, and laid siege to it. On this there followed some slaughter, and as Mackintosh was unable to bring the contending parties to concord by any other means, he came with six hundred of his men to Craigwood, near the castle of Chanonry, where he could be seen both by the besiegers and the besieged, and vowed that he, with his men, would help that party which he should perceive most inclined to peace and concord, so that the other party would be rendered tractable and tame. Both the clans being in this manner forced to concord, they chose Mackintosh, as bearing good will to both parties, to be judge arbiter; and he, without delay, adjudged possession of the castle,

agrorum, ad eandem pertinentium possessionem Makenziis, et, ea Monroorum prædia, quæ, tempore dissentionis, vi, a Makenziis possidebantur, Monrois adjudicavit, et hoc modo illud dissidium, Mackintoshii operâ, cujus, apud utrosque plurimum valebat auctoritas, extinctum erat.

Anno 1572 et die 12 mensis Junii Ronaldus filius Ronaldi Makdonald glaish a Gargochiâ, hæreditariam obligationem obsequii et servitutis pro se, posteris, propinquis et clientibus, jurejurando dato, contra omnes mortales (Atholiæ Comite tantummodo dempto), Makintoshio et posteris dedit. Hoc ligamentum datum est apud Insulam Moyensem coram his testibus, Gacobo Makintosh a Gask, Johanne Forbes a Tolly, Guilelmo Cuthbert, et Johanne Ker, Invernessæ Civibus, Nigello Makconil vic niel dicti Ronaldi servo, Donaldo Du mak hamish vic Alister Badenochensi, et Johanne Gibson Notario Publico.

Eodem Anno, et die 7 mensis Septembris, Hector, Johannis Malcolmsoni supra dicti nepos, Dugallum Makpherson a Essich (in vindictam cædis Lauchlani, ejusdem Hectoris patris, in Castello Pettiensi, Anno 1551, ut supra memoratum), ex improvisò prope dignam vallem trucidavit. Quamobrem idem Hector, ex Domini Makintoshii mandato, hoc eodem Anno in

and of the lands pertaining thereto, to the Mackenzies; and the estates of the Monros, which in time of the strife were forcibly possessed by the Mackenzies, he restored to the Monros; and in this manner, by the aid of Mackintosh, whose authority availed very much with both the parties, that discord was allayed.

In the year 1572, on the 12th day of June, Ronald, son of Ronald Macdonald glaish of Gargochy, gave to Mackintosh and his posterity a heritable obligation of manrent and service for himself, his posterity, kindred and dependents against all mortals (excepting only the Earl of Atholl), an oath being interposed. This bond is dated at the island of Moy, before these witnesses, James Mackintosh of Gask, John Forbes of Tolly, William Cuthbert and John Ker, citizens of Inverness, Niel Makconil vic Niel, servant of the said Ronald, Donald Du mac Hamish vic Alister of Badenoch, and John Gibson, notary public.

The same year, on the 7th day of September, Hector, grandson of the above-mentioned John Malcolmson, unexpectedly murdered Dougal Macpherson of Essich, near Dingwall; in revenge for the slaughter of Lauchlan, father of this Hector, in the castle of Petty, in the year 1551, as before mentioned. Wherefore, the same Hector was by the command of the laird of Mackintosh, taken

villâ Dunisostray captus et decollatus. Caput ejus supra Praetorium oppidi Invernessæ publicè ad contumeliam, aliosque exemplo terrendos, statumini affixum est. Eodem etiam supplicio eodemque sceleris socii afficiebantur.

Anno 1573, et 14 die Martii, controversia inter Makintoshium et Georgium Monro a Davochgarti de possessione Connagiæ, ex mediatione et arbitrio Colini Makenzii a Kintail, Walteri Urquhart a Cromarti, Roberti Monro a Fowlis et Hugonis Ross a Kilravock, semota est, et Connagiæ possessio Makintoshio adjudicata. Controversiæ caussa hæc erat, viz., Statim post cædem Lauchlani, Johannis Malcolmsoni filii Anno 1551 præfatus Georgius (Lauchlani frater uterinus) possessionem Connagiæ, a Barbarâ Hay (Lauchlani Relictâ) pro pecuniarum summâ accepit (nam illa, earundem terrarum vitalem reditum a Comite Huntlei habebat). Deinde idem Georgius Monro (Makintoshio tunc puero), earum fiduciarum locationem pro quibusdam Annis a Regente accepit. Nam, a Catanâ tribû tota Connagia depopulata est Anno 1568. Makintoshius, vacuam illarum terrarum possessionem (tanquam sibi hæreditariam) assumpsit. Hæc enim prædia, a 14 illius [*page* 245.]

and beheaded the same year, in the town of Dunisostray. His head was ordered to be set above the Tolbooth of Inverness, for disgrace, and as an example to terrify others. At the same time the associates of his wickedness were subjected to the same punishment.

A controversy having arisen between Mackintosh and George Monro of Davochgartie concerning the possession of Connage, it was, on the 14th of March 1573, removed by the mediation and award of Colin Mackenzie of Kintail, Walter Urquhart of Cromarty, Robert Monro of Fowlis, and Hugh Rose of Kilravock, the possession of Connage being adjudged to Mackintosh. The cause of the controversy was this: Immediately after the slaughter of Lauchlan, son of John Malcolmson, in the year 1551, the aforesaid George (brother-uterine of Lauchlan), received possession of Connage, for a sum of money, from Barbara Hay, relict of Lauchlan (for she had the liferent of these lands from the Earl of Huntly). Thereafter the same George Monro (Mackintosh being then a child) got a trust-lease of the lands from the Regent, for certain years: for the whole of Connage was laid waste by the Clanchattan in the year 1568. Mackintosh assumed the vacant possession of these lands as his own heritage: for these estates were possessed by fourteen chiefs of his family before that year;

familiæ Genearchis, ante illum Annum, possidebantur, et Georgius Monro, in fratris sui cædis vindictam (Makintoshio tunc puero), Connagiæ possessionem modo prædicto tantùm acquisivit, et hujus controversiæ hæc erat fons et origo.

Anno 1579, et die 27 Januarii, fœdus inter Atholiæ Comitem et Makintoshium prius ictum renovatur, et, scriptis, jurejurando dato, mandatur apud Pertham coram testibus, Johanne Montis Rosarum Comite, Duncano Grant de Frewchy hærede, Jacobo Meanzies de eodem, et Georgio Drummond a Blair. Anno 1580, ad Lochabrianorum arrogantiam domandam, Insulam in lacû vulgò Lochlochi erigendam Makintoshius curavit, quæ Ellan-darrach, i.e. lacus querneus, dicebatur. Nam super querneas trabes extruebatur, et, dum hoc ageretur, Makintoshius, bis mille & quingentos armatos secum in Lochabriâ habebat, a vigesimo nono die Maii usque ad vigesimum primum diem Augusti, in hâc Insulâ præsidium collocavit, quo durante, omnes Lochabriani, suis superioribus admodum subditos et morigeros sese gesserunt. Sed, quamprimum Insula erat diruta, Lochabriani in solitam rebellionem et nequitiam recurrunt.

while George Monro, in revenge for his brother's death (Mackintosh being then a child), acquired possession of Connage in the manner aforesaid only. This was the spring and origin of this controversy.

In the year 1579, on the 27th day of January, the covenant formerly executed between the Earl of Atholl and Mackintosh was renewed; and, being sworn, was committed to writing, at Perth, before these witnesses, John, Earl of Montrose, Duncan Grant, heir of Freuchy, James Menzies of that Ilk, and George Drummond of Blair.

In the year 1580, in order that he might subdue the insolence of the Lochaber men, Mackintosh caused an island in the loch commonly called Loch Lochy, to be constructed, which was called Alan-darrach, that is, the oaken island: for it was built upon oaken beams; and while he was engaged on this, he had 2500 men along with him in Lochaber, from the 29th day of May to the 21st day of August. In that island he placed a garrison, and while it was there, all the people of Lochaber were very submissive and obedient to their superiors: but as soon as the island was broken down they relapsed into their wonted rebellion and mischief.

Anno 1586 Makintoshius, hæreditarium jus Baroniæ de Lairgs sibi acquisivit.

Anno 1587 Comes Huntleus, coram quibusdam Primoribus exprobravit Makintoshium non audere officium Ballivatûs et Senescalatûs in Lochabriâ exercere. Makintoshius respondet, quamdiu patriis legibus et Regiâ authoritate patrocinatus esset, se, nullam oppositionem timere; Dixit etiam, quod in animo habuit illo uti officio in mense Augusto tunc proximo, et quod, ni vi majori impediretur, intensionem prosecuturum esset, et, ad hoc promissum implemendum, cum copiis sub finem Julii in Lochabriam progreditur, et in tribus Curiis (quarum prima in Achachar, secunda in Makommor, et tertia in Keppoch) sontes et vitiosos mulctat, et latrones sine impedimento punit. Hoc, ex Instrumentis inter Mackintoshii Chartas luculenter patet.

Annis 1587 et 1588, Sutherlandiæ, contra Cathanesiæ Comitem, Makintoshius strenuè et amanter opitulatus est. Semper enim tàm copiis quam consilio Sutherlando adfuit, et tandem, Makyum cum suis (licèt Cathanesii generum), ad Sutherlandiæ Comitis partes attraxit. Quo facto, illa contro-

In the year 1586, Mackintosh acquired the heritable right of the Barony of Lairgs.

In the year 1587, the Earl of Huntly, in presence of the chiefs, upbraided Mackintosh, asserting that he dared not exercise the office of Bailiery and Stewartry in Lochaber. To this Mackintosh answered that as long as he had the defence of the laws of the country and the royal authority he did not fear any opposition. He said also, that he was of a mind to use that office in the month of August then next; and that unless he was hindered by greater force, he would carry out that intention. In order to fulfil this promise, he went with his forces in the end of July into Lochaber, and in three courts (of which the first was in Achachar, the second in Makommer, and the third in Keppoch), he fined the offenders and evil doers, and punished thieves without impediment. This clearly appears from an Instrument among the charters of Mackintosh.

In the years 1587 and 1588, Mackintosh strenuously and amicably assisted the Earl of Sutherland against the Earl of Caithness: for he was ever present with Sutherland to help him, as well with men as with counsel; and at length he brought over Mackay (though he was the son-in-law of Caithness) with his men to the side of the Earl of Sutherland, whereupon the controversy came to an end.

versia finita est. Anno 1588 Januarii 15 Gulielmus Macleod a Dunvegan stricto amicitiæ vinculo, se et suos hæredes, contra omnes mortales (Regiâ Majestate solummodo exceptâ) astrinxit. Hoc vinculum apud Cullodin datum est.

[*page 246.*] Eodem Anno, et Die 25th Feb. Alexander Makronald a Garrochiâ, obsequium et servitium, non solum pro se et hæredibus, sed etiam pro omnibus suis propinquis et Clientibus, stricto vinculo, contra omnes mortales (Regiâ Majestate et Huntleo Comite solummodo exceptis) Makintoshio et hæredibus obligavit. Hoc datum est Calidoniæ coram testibus, Thomâ Stewart a Gartintulli Equite, Johanne Stewart Makandro ab Inverchyriachan, Johanne Stewart Jamieson a Tillipueris, Gulielmo Makean duy a Corribroch, et Thomâ God Notario Publico. Anno 1589 mense Feb. Æneas, Domini Makintoshii filius, Comitis Martialis agros, tàm in Merniâ, quàm in Buchaniâ, Comitis Huntlei jussû, omni cladis genere vastavit, et ingentem indidem prædam abegit. Hujus vastationis caussa hæc erat. Comes Martialis, Huntleo infensus (inter alia temeraria et sesquipedalia verba, Perthæ, coram Huntleo et aliis Optimatibus, edita) dixit, se, nec opibus nec viribus Huntleo secundum. Huntleus, hanc ostentationem ægrè ferens, re-

On 15th January 1588, William MacLeod of Dunvegan bound himself and his heirs, in a strict Bond of Amity (with Mackintosh) against all mortals (his majesty only excepted). This bond is dated at Culloden.

In the same year, on the 25th of February, Alexander MacRonald of Garrochy became bound in a strait bond of manrent and service, not only for himself and his heirs, but also for all his kindred and dependants, to Mackintosh and his heirs, against all mortals, excepting only the king and the Earl of Huntly. This is dated at Dunkeld, before witnesses, namely, Thomas Stewart of Grantully, Knight, John Stewart Macandrew of Inverchyriachan, John Stewart, James's son, of Tillipurie, William Mackean duy of Corribroch, and Thomas Gow, notary public.

In the month of February 1589, Angus, son of the laird of Mackintosh, by order of the Earl of Huntly, harried the lands of the Earl Marischal as well in the Mearns as in Buchan, with every kind of violence, and brought away from thence a large booty. The occasion of this devastation was this. The Earl Marischal having offended Huntly (among other things by rash and vaunting words uttered at Perth, before Huntly and other nobles) said that he was second to Huntly neither in wealth nor in power. Huntly

spondet, Non est quod te mihi viribus compares; Est enim mihi Vassalus, qui te, suis viribus, ex Merniæ finibus exterminare valet, et, ut, hanc jactantiam probaret, quamprimum domum rediît, Makintoshio rem totam narrat, et illi mandat, ut, depopulatione, aut alio contemptibili modo, Martialem dehonestet, quod incunctanter Makintoshius suscepit, et instanter, prædictum suum filium (manû 600 virorum validorum) cinctum, in Merniam misit, ut supra dictum, qui totius Merniæ prædam, at Strathbogiæ portas, sine certamine perduxit, quam postea inter suos divisit. Hæc expeditio, etsi nimis levi de caussâ fuisset suscepta, Huntleus tamen ejusque fautores et Clientes multum gaudebant. Martialis vanitatem ita fuisse refutatam. Brevi post Huntleus indignabundus quod, suos proventus in Badenochiâ amplificare non poterat, Castellum Ruthvenense reparare statuit, et, quo, hoc ejus institutum, majori cum expeditione exequeretur, Makintoshium per literas rogat, ut ejus agricolæ et asseclae, in lapidibus, lignis, cementis, et aliis necessariis asportandis, Architectis et Ministris adsint. Makintoshius, tali ministerio nullo modo astrictus, et, præsidium in eo loco sibi et suis noxium futurum præscius, suppetias

taking this boast, not without pain, replied: 'That your compare yourself to me in power is nothing; there is, forsooth, a vassal of mine who with his forces is able to exterminate you from the bounds of the Mearns.' And, in order to prove this boast, as soon as he returned home he told the whole matter to Mackintosh, and ordered him, by spoliation, or in some other humiliating way, to disgrace Marischal. Without delay Mackintosh undertook the business; and forthwith arming his son aforesaid, he sent him, with a band of 600 strong men, into the Mearns, as was said above, who, without a fight, brought the booty of the whole Mearns to the gates of Strathbogie, and afterwards divided it among his men. Although this expedition was undertaken on a very trivial occasion, yet Huntly and his favourers and clients were very much pleased,—the vanity of Marischal having been so confuted. Soon afterwards Huntly, being angry that he could not increase his revenues in Badenoch, determined to repair the castle of Ruthven; and that he might carry out this purpose of his with greater expedition he wrote to Mackintosh asking that his tenants and friends should assist the architects and servants by carrying stones, timber, lime, and other necessaries. Mackintosh being nowise bound to afford such service, and foreseeing that it would be against the interest of himself and his people that a garrison should be in that place, utterly refused to carry the

ferre pernegat. Quo cognito, Huntleus fremit, et se, propugnaculum in Badenochiâ struendum curaturum, ad omnes Catanos Badeonochenses domandum sufficiens jactitat. Badeonochenses, Huntlei intensionem cernentes, ejus conatum retardare statuunt, et, primò, apertè opus impediunt, deinde, Architectos in necessariis suppeditandis conterrnunt, et ita opus pro tempore deseritur. Interea Makintoshius, contractis copiis, Lochabriam, ad prædones domandos, ingreditur. Huntleus eâdem tempestate per emissarios mandat, ne, Makintoshii Curiis, Cameronia aut Clanronaldina tribus obtemperet. Attamen nonnulli, Curiis adfuerant, et, absentibus mulctatis, [*page 247.*] Makintoshius, circiter decimum sextum diem mensis Julii, Anno 1590, domum rediît. Autumno sequenti, grave dissidium, inter Huntlei et Morraviæ Comites exarsit, cujus caussa et origo hæc erat; Johannes Granteus, Grantei a Ballindalloch Tutor, ægrè ferens quòd Johannes Gordonius Birmorensis (Thomæ Gordoni a Cluny Militis frater), Grantei a Ballindallach Relictam duxerat, et, inter Granteos habitaret, de re exili, cum illo, altercatur, et, inter delitigandum, Gordoni servum interemit. Quamobrem, in jus vocatus, cum non affuisset, ille cum criminis sociis hostes

supplies. On learning this, Huntly raged, and boasted that he would construct a fortress in Badenoch sufficient to overawe all the Chattans of that country.

The Badenoch people, perceiving Huntly's design, determined to hinder his attempt; and first, they openly impeded the work; then they frightened the builders as to supplying the necessary materials; and so the work was, for the time, left off. Meanwhile, Mackintosh, having drawn together his forces, went into Lochaber to subdue the robbers. At the same time Huntly, by his emissaries, forbade the Clan Cameron and Clanronald to obey the orders of Mackintosh. Yet, for all that, some attended the courts, and the absentees having been fined, Mackintosh returned home about the 16th of July 1590.

In the following autumn there arose a grievous feud between the Earls of Huntly and Moray, the cause and origin of which was this: John Grant, tutor to Grant of Ballindalloch, was much displeased because John Gordon of Birsmore (brother of Thomas Gordon of Cluny, knight,) had married the widow of Grant of Ballindalloch, and was dwelling among the Grants. For this small affair he quarrelled with him, and in the brawl slew a servant of Gordon's. On being summoned to trial he did not compear,

publici denunciantur, et bona in fiscum redacta sunt. Huntleus, sui consanguinei partes tutatus (ut vice Comes Banfensis) Rebelles prosequitur, et, arcem Ballindallachensem, 21 Novembris, Anno 1590, obsidione cingit. Deditio brevi facta est. Sed Granteus, se subduxit, et, sub, Comitis Morraviæ clientelâ se protegit, cujus patrocinium, Comes, lubenti animo suscepit. Quo quamprimum cognito, bellum hinc inde indicitur. Morraviæ Comitis partes, Atholiæ Comes; Clanchattanorum, Grantorum et Dunbarrorum Genearchæ cum Domino de Calder tueri statuunt. Sed horum præcipui (præterquam Makintoshius, Clanchattanorum Dux), Morraviæ Comitis partes intempestivè deseruerunt. Nam Dominus de Grant, tametsi ejus privata Caussa tunc agebatur, et, has inimicitias excitavit, et quod Dominus de Calder erat is, qui, Morraviæ et Atholiæ Comites, et Makintoshium, ad, Grantei Caussam suffulciendam stimulavit et induxit, hi tamen fueri primi tergiversatores; Nam, ante exitum Anni 1592, sese per-clam Huntleo reconciliârunt. Makintoshius verò, Comitis Morraviæ partibus ita obnixè adhæsit, ut Huntleus, totas vires et potentiam in Makintoshium, et Makintoshius, suas in illum, usque ad finem belli, crudeli clade et depopulatione gnaviter extendit.

and therefore he and his accomplices in the crime were denounced rebels, and their goods confiscated. Huntly (as sheriff of Banff) having taken the part of his kinsman, laid siege to the castle of Ballindalloch on 21st November 1590. It was soon surrendered, but Grant withdrew and sheltered himself under the guardianship of the Earl of Moray, who willingly undertook his protection. As soon as this was known, war was declared. The Earl of Atholl, the chiefs of the Clanchattans, the Grants and the Dunbars, with the laird of Calder, determined to take part with the Earl of Moray. But of these, the principal persons (excepting Mackintosh, leader of the Clanchattans) unseasonably deserted the Earl of Moray's interest. For the laird of Grant, although he was then acting in his own cause, and had stirred up these enmities; and though the laird of Calder was he who had stimulated and induced the Earls of Moray and Atholl, and Mackintosh, to uphold the cause of Grant, yet these were the first to turn their backs. For before the end of the year 1592, they secretly reconciled themselves with Huntly. But Mackintosh firmly adhered to Moray, so that Huntly vigorously employed his whole force and power against Mackintosh, and the latter did the same against him in cruel slaughter and devastation to the end of the war.

12 Novembris mensis die Anno 1590 Domini Makintosh et Grant, firmo et hæreditario fœdere adversus omnes Comites, qui, eos injustè infestarent (sub pœnâ 8000 Marcarum) sese astringunt. Hoc fœdus scriptum et signatum est Forresiæ Die, Mense et Anno prædicto. Paulo post Comites Atholiæ et Morraviæ et Domini Makintosh, Grant et Calder unà cum Morraviensi vice Comite, Forresiæ (ut, de bello consultarent) coeunt. Huntleus, ad conventionem dissolvendam ita clanculum et celeriter properat, quod Comites et eorum socii propemodum ex improvisò intercepti essent. Nam Huntleus, vix centum passus ab urbe distabat, cum rumor adventûs, ad eorum aures pervenerat, qui multum perterriti, summâ, quâ poterant, celeritate, ad Darnuam perfugiunt. Huntleusférociter insequitur. Darnua, ante ejus adventum, munitur. Sed Comes Atholius, Makintoshius, Granteus, Calderus et Morraviæ vice Comes, ad amicos et clientes convocandos, properant, [*page 248.*] quo citiùs, si obsideretur Darnua, suæ parti suppetias ferrent. Huntleus cum suis arci appropinquat. Sed Johannes Gordonus Birfonerensis, hastâ armatus, propius aggreditur, tantâ insultatione et arrogantiâ milites præsidiarios exprobrans, quod, globulo plummeo ab arce transfixus, examinatus concidit.

On 12th November 1590, the lairds of Mackintosh and Grant became bound in a firm and hereditary covenant (under a penalty of 8000 merks) against all earls who should unjustly trouble them. This covenant was written and signed at Forres on the day aforesaid. Shortly afterwards the Earls of Atholl and Moray, and the lairds Mackintosh, Grant, and Calder, together with the Sheriff of Moray, met at Forres, to consult about war. Huntly hastened to dissolve this convention so secretly and swiftly that the earls and their associates were almost intercepted unawares; for Huntly was scarcely a hundred paces distant from the town when the rumour of his coming reached their ears. They, greatly terrified, fled with all possible haste to Darnaway. Huntly fiercely followed them. Darnaway was fortified before his arrival. But the Earl of Atholl, Mackintosh, Grant, Calder, and the Sheriff of Moray hastened to assemble their friends and dependants, that they might the sooner bring assistance to their own party in case Darnaway was besieged. Huntly with his men drew near to the castle; but John Gordon of Birsmore, armed with a spear, went nearer, reproaching the garrison with such insolence and bravado, that he was shot through with a bullet from the castle, and fell

Huntleus, cùm, nullam spem arcis potiundæ, haberet, domum revertitur 24 die Novembris 1590. Anno 1591, quibusdam hostilitatis arcis alter utrinque perpetratis, Comes Morraviæ et Vice Comes ejusdem, ab Huntleo ex improviso et inclementer trucidati sunt, quod, multis cædibus, vastationibus, rapinis et incendiis, inter Huntleum et Makintoshium, sequenti quadriennio, occasionem præbuit. Nam Makintoshius, ex Morravianâ factione solus cum amicis et clientibus, istius necis ultionem, ad finem usque belli prosecutus est. Hæc cædes patrata est 7 Iduum Feb. A.D. 1591.

Hoc tempore Huntleus, Lochabrienses, ad Makintoshios et Grantos infestandos instimulat. Makronaldini Lochabrienses e Strathspeiâ et Cameroni, ab eâ parte Badenochiæ, quæ erat iis proxima, prædas eripiunt, et hi Duncanum Makintoshium a Crathy cum nonnullis aliis Badenochensibus ex insidiis interficiunt.

Intra paucos dies Makintoshius, collectâ amicorum manû, Cameroniorum agros pervagatus, ingentem indidem prædam abegit, et Patricius Grantus, Domini de Grant filius, ut, injuriam, suis amicis illatam, ulcisceretur, Brelochabriam cum

dead. Huntly, having no hope of possessing the castle, returned home on 24th November 1590.

In the year 1591, after some hostilities on both sides, the Earl of Moray and the sheriff thereof, were suddenly and cruelly murdered by Huntly; which event gave occasion for many slaughters, devastations, ravages, and burnings between Huntly and Mackintosh during the next four years. For Mackintosh was the only one of the Moray faction, who, with his friends and clients, earnestly sought to revenge that murder, even to the end of the war. The murder was perpetrated on the 7th Ides of February 1591.

At this time Huntly stirred up the people of Lochaber to vex the Mackintoshes and the Grants. The MacRonalds of Lochaber harried and plundered Strathspey, and the Camerons did the same in that part of Badenoch which was next to them, and treacherously slew Duncan Mackintosh of Crathie, with some others of the Badenoch people. Within a few days Mackintosh, having gathered a band of his friends, overran the lands of the Camerons, and drove away therefrom a huge booty; and Patrick Grant, son of the laird of Grant, that he might avenge the mischief done to his friends, invaded Brae Lochaber with his

copiis ingressus, eam ferociter depopulatur, et, cum magnâ praedâ, domum rediît. Interim Alexander Makronaldus a Gargochiâ (qui, non ita pridem, suum servitium, stricto vinculo et jurejurando, Makintoshio contra omnes) Atholiæ Comite solummodo dempto (obligavit) se Huntleo adjunxit, Castrique Invernessensis custodiam suscepit. Sed diu ibi non manserat, cum, anonæ indigentiâ, præsidium deserere est impulsus. Ipse verò cum præcipuis amicorum, ad Huntleum, ut de summâ rerum consultet, clanculum secedere conatur, sed veritus, ni omnes aditus terrestres, a Maktoshio obessi et circundati forent, cymbis, ad pagum Findorum se et socios transvehi statuit. Hoc cùm abditè Makintoshio innotesceret, Lauchlanus et Alexander (Æneæ Makintoshii a Termet filii) cum 12 strenuis sociis, duâbus cymbis vectis, ad eos obviandos, missi sunt, qui in cymbas, in quibus Makronaldini noctû violificabantur, bonis avibus incurrunt. Sed cymba, quâ, eorum Princeps vehebatur, in proximam terram aufugerat. Altera verò, in quâ Makronaldus ab Insh et socii fuerant, in medios hostes illapsa est. Diu pugnatum. Tandem Makronaldini, nonnullis eorum cæsis, aliis lethaliter vulneratis, deditionem

forces, and after wildly harrying it returned home with great spoil.

Meanwhile, Alexander MacRonald of Gargochy (who not so long before had become bound by a strict bond, by swearing to render service to Mackintosh against all men, the Earl of Atholl only excepted) joined himself to Huntly, and undertook the custody of the castle of Inverness; but he had not been long there when from lack of provisions he was compelled to desert the garrison. He attempted to withdraw secretly with his principal friends to Huntly, in order to consult about all matters; but fearing that all the land routes were blocked and guarded by Mackintosh, he resolved to convey himself and his associates by boats over to the Findhorn district. When this came privately to the notice of Mackintosh, he sent Lachlan and Alexander (sons of Angus Mackintosh of Termet), with twelve strong men in two boats, to meet them, who by good luck in the night-time encountered the boats in which the MacRonalds were sailing. The boat in which their chief was made off to the nearest land; but the other boat, in which were MacRonald of Insch and his companions, glided into the midst of the enemy. They fought a long time; but at last, as some of them were slain, and the rest mortally wounded the MacRonalds surrendered; two of their leaders, namely,

subeunt, quorum Domini, viz., Gothedrus du, ejusque filius proximo die in arbore suspensi strangulantur. Quippe, a Makintoshio nutriti, illique jurejurando vincti, fide violatâ, sine ullâ caussâ se, Huntlei partibus adjunxerant. Brevi post Cameroni pecora, quæ, a Stratherniâ abegissent, in campo Morillensi interimerunt. Nam, ea tuta, in Lochabriam se introducere posse (si Catani eos insequerentur) non prospiciebant.

Mense Feb. 1592 Æneas, Domini Makintoshii primogenitus, cum selectâ suorum manû, terras Glenbuket et Aberzeldi, omni calamitatis genere fœdavit, eodemque mense Catanorum copiæ, sub eodem Duce magnam prædam, e terris Glenlivat et Strathdoun propulerunt. Mense Octobri sequenti Huntleus, [*page* 249.] Badenochiam ingressus, Badenochenses ita inter se distraxit, ut, Makphersonorum nonulli, Makintoshium (suum quanquam Ducem et Genearcham) deseruerant, et Huntleo, tanquam Domino et superiori, adhæserant.

Badenochensibus ita inter se divisis, Huntleani, præsertim Cameroni (quos Huntleus tunc in suppetias citaverat) quasdam Makintoshiorum domus cremârint, et, nonnullo pecora abegerunt, et, quoniam Huntleana factio in Badenochia erat Makin-

Gothred Dhu, and his son, were hanged the next day on a tree; because that they, having been fostered with Mackintosh, and bound to him by oath, had without cause violated their fealty, by going over to Huntly's side. A short time afterwards, the Camerons, in the Haugh of Morill, slew the cattle which they had taken away from Stratherne, for they did not see how they could bring them safe into Lochaber, if the Chattans pursued them.

In the month of February 1592, Angus, the first-born of the laird of Mackintosh, with a select band of his people, destroyed the lands of Glenbucket and Abergeldy, with every kind of mischief: and in the same month the forces of the Chattans, under the same leader, drove away a great booty from the lands of Glenlivat and Strathdoun. In the month of October following Huntly, having invaded Badenoch, and so divided the people there that some of the Macphersons deserted Mackintosh (although he was their leader and head of their clan), and adhered to Huntly as their lord and master.

The Badenoch people being thus divided among themselves, the Huntlean faction, especially the Camerons (whom Huntly had then called to his assistance), burned some houses of the Mackintoshes, and took away some cattle. And because his

toshianâ multo imbecillior, Huntleus, Castrum Ruvinense reparare et munire, in eosque præsidium collocare statuit. Sed Makintoshius, huic æquo ac priori conamini obstitit. Nam Catanorum quidam (sub Domini Makintoshii primogeniti ductû) totam calcem, quæ, Huntlei jussû a Rothemurchusiâ ad Castrum Ruvenense asportabatur, portitoribus contusis (erant enim hi ex Badenochensibus desciscentibus), in aquam Speiam conjecerunt. Huntleus (ejus conamine ita subverso) magnopere infensus domum rediît. Cameroni verò illi astiterunt donec, Strathdouniam præteriîsset. Sed per montes Marrianos (veriti ne Catanatribus, iis insidias tenderet) regressi sunt. Makintoshius, ut, damna, ab Huntleanis et Cameronis in Badenochia tunc accepta, ulcisceretur, Æneam Makintoshium (vulgò Williamsonium, virum strenuum, cum Catanorum selectâ manû,) ad Gordoniorum agros spoliandos misit, qui 10 Novembris 1592, terras Strathdee et Glenmuick aggressi, quicquid, ferro flammâque fœdavi poterat, corrumpunt ac diruunt. In hâc expeditione Henricus Gordoun a knock, Alexander Gordoun a Toldu, Thomas Gordoun a Blarcharrish cum Barone de Breachly cumque aliis nonnullis generosis unà cum 120 plebeiis, occisi fuerant.

faction in Badenoch was much weaker than that of Mackintosh, Huntly determined to repair and fortify the castle of Ruthven, and to plant a garrison among them. But Mackintosh withstood this just as he had done the former attempt. For certain of the Chattans (under the command of his eldest son) threw the whole of the lime, which was by Huntly's order being brought from Rothemurchus to Ruthven Castle, into the river Spey, after they had beaten the carriers, who were of the revolting Badenoch men. Huntly, seeing his project thus frustrated, went home greatly offended. The Camerons, indeed, stuck to him till he had passed Strathdoun; but fearing lest the Clan Chattan should lie in wait for them, they went back by the Braes of Mar.

In revenge for the losses then inflicted on Badenoch by the Huntly faction and the Camerons, Mackintosh sent Angus Mackintosh (commonly called Williamson) a strenuous man, with a select company of the Chattans, to spoil the lands of the Gordons. They accordingly, on 10th November 1592, invaded the lands of Strathdee and Glenmuick, and spoiled and destroyed whatever they could with fire and sword. In this expedition Henry Gordon of Knock, Alexander Gordon of Toldu, Thomas Gordon of Blaircarrish, with the baron of Breachly, and some other gentlemen, together with one hundred and twenty of the common people, were slain.

Hisce ita perpetratis, Makintoshius, totos Huntlei proventus, tam in Badenochiâ, quam in Invernessensi possedit, et, tanquam suos (durante Bello) detinuit.

Postea, Lochabriam (collectâ quam poterat magnâ manû) ingressus, totâ illâ plagâ, ferro et flammâ depopulatâ, cum ingenti hominum clade pecorumque prædâ, domum sine certamine se contulit, post cujus reditum multæ viles incursiones in Gordonorum agros factæ sunt.

Eodem tempore praedictus Æneas, Domini Makintoshii primogenitus, istam Makphersonorum manum, quæ, hosti se adjunxerat, prosternere totis viribus contendit, quorum principalium nonnullos apprehensos, suo patri castigandos tradidit. Sed is semper clementiâ plenus, eos, jurejurando dato de fideli servitio, sibi, tanquam Genearchæ, præstando, dimisit. Hi tamen, fide violatâ, hosti denuo se adjunxerunt, et magis infensè quàm ante adversus Makintoshium se gesserunt. Æneas ideo multum ultioni deditus, sed hâc in re a patre impeditus, Regno deserto, Hierosolymam proficisci statuit, et, proximo vere, iter ingressus est.

Hic notandum quod, tempore illius controversiæ inter

These things having thus been accomplished, Mackintosh detained as his own (during the war) the whole rents of the lands belonging to Huntly, as well in Badenoch as in Inverness. Afterwards, having gathered as large a force as he could, he went into Lochaber, and having wasted that country with fire and sword, with a great slaughter of men, he betook himself homewards with a large prey of cattle, without a fight. After his return many small incursions were made upon the lands of the Gordons.

At the same time, the aforesaid Angus, eldest son of Mackintosh, strove with all his power to overthrow the company of the Macphersons who had joined with the enemy; and having seized some of the chief men thereof, he delivered them to his father to be punished. But he, always full of mercy, dismissed them, on their swearing to yield faithful service to him as their chief. They nevertheless soon violated their oath, and joined the enemy again, and behaved themselves more offensively against Mackintosh than before. Angus, therefore, was strongly bent on revenge, but having been hindered in that by his father, he left the kingdom, having resolved to depart to Jerusalem; and, indeed, on the next day he set out on his journey.

It should be noted that, in the time of this controversy between

Huntleum et Makintoshium, tota tribus (quondam Clanwurrichia, nunc Macphersona, dicta) Makintoshio suo Genearchæ adhæserant præterquam pauci (ex eâ familiâ vulgò Slighk kynich vic Ewin), qui, Huntleo, tanquam suo Domino superiori, adjunxerant. Immò verò et hi, finito Bello, sub Makintoshii clientelam se receperunt, & stricto obsequii vinculo ac jurejurando obstrinxerunt. [*page 250.*]

Anno 1593 Huntleus cum magnis, tàm equitum, quàm peditum copiis, Baroniam de Petty, omni calamitatis genere devastat. Hoc eodem die quo Petty crematur, Makintoshius, ut, Damna accepta ulcisceretur, pari crudelitate Gordonorum agros pervagari conatus, Gulielmum suum filium, ad terras, Cabbrach Achindun, et Blackwater, vastandas, cum pauco, Catanorum et Makronaldorum numero, misit. Huntleus tunc in villâ Culâ Pettiensi castra metatus, cùm pro certo haberet Gulielmum Makintoshium eo progressum reditum, quâ poterat celeritate, ad suos agros tuendos properat, eamque Catanorum manum dissipatam (dum Cabbrach excideretur) adortus, eorum 14 occidit, reliquosque in fugam facile conjecit. Nam Ronaldus mak Ronald ab Insh ejusque assectores, quibus Gulielmus potissimùm confidebat, perfidè et ignominiosè aufugerant.

Huntly and Mackintosh, the whole tribe, formerly called Clan Vurrich, now Macpherson, adhered to Mackintosh their chief, excepting a few (of that family, commonly called Slighk Kynich vic Ewin) who joined Huntly as their lord superior. But these also, when the war was ended, betook themselves again to the protection of Mackintosh, and bound themselves to him in a strict bond and oath of submission.

In the year 1593, Huntly, with great forces both of horse and foot, wasted the Barony of Petty with every kind of calamity. On the same day in which Petty was burned, Mackintosh, in order to avenge the mischiefs so inflicted, by an attempt to ravage the lands of the Gordons with the like cruelty, sent his son William, with a few of the Chattans and a number of the MacRonalds, to harry the lands of Cabrach, Achindoun, and Blackwater. Huntly, having then pitched his camp in the Coultown of Petty, when he heard for certain that William Mackintosh was on his way thither, hastened his return with all possible speed to defend his lands; and having attacked the straggling band of Chattans, while they were leaving the Cabrach, he slew fourteen of them, and easily put the rest to flight. For Ronald MacRonald of Insch and his followers, in whom William trusted too much,

Ronaldus erat qui occultè, Huntleum, ad hanc aggressionem invitavit. Anno 1593 Sept. 10 Invernessæ præpositus, Prætores, ejusdemque Senatus, stricto vinculo Syngrapho signato Makintoshio perfidio in pyramide Invernessensi collocaturo sese hâc lege obstrinxerunt, viz. quod ipsi, pro Regis servitio, pyramidem tutè ac viriliter, adversus Huntleum ejusque factionem, durante Bello, propugnarent, quâ in re, si deficerent, se, et, Makintoshii, tribûsque Catanæ capitales inimicitias lubenti animo in perpetuum subituros fideliter promittunt. Hoc vinculum signârunt Johannes Cuthbert de Old Castlehill, Alexander Patersonus Ballivus, Gilbertus Patersonus Ballivus, Johannes Ros, Jaspardus Dempstorus, Gulielmus Cuthbertus, Gulielmus Cumming, &c. Hic notandum quod Atholiæ Comes (tunc Scotiæ Septentrionalis Præfectus, Andreas Ochiltriæ Regulus, et Dominus Makintoshius, ad Huntleum ejusque participes persequendos, Regis mandato, in Comitis Morraviæ necis ultionem missi fuerant, tametsi Makintoshius, suâ tribû solummodo adjutus, hoc officio perfunctus est.

Hoc Anno Nov. 10 Makintoshius, ut, suas partes, accessione virium, adversus tàm potentes hostes, firmaret, Argatheliæ Comitem fœdere sibi adjunxit, quo pactum est quod eorum

treacherously and basely ran away. It was Ronald who secretly incited Huntly to this aggression.

On the 10th September 1593, the provost, bailies, and council of Inverness, by a strait bond, written and sealed, to be laid up in the steeple of Inverness, bound themselves to Mackintosh under this stipulation, that is to say, that they would during the war securely and manfully defend the steeple for the service of the king against Huntly and his faction; in which matter if they should fail, they promised faithfully and with willing mind to undergo the deadly enmity both of Mackintosh and the Clanchattan for ever. Those who signed this bond were John Cuthbert of Old Castlehill; Alexander Paterson, bailie; Gilbert Paterson, bailie; John Ross, Jaspar Dempster, William Cuthbert, William Cumming, and others. Here it is to be noted that the Earl of Atholl, then Lieutenant of the North of Scotland, Andrew, Lord Ochiltree, and the laird of Mackintosh, had been sent by the king's command to pursue Huntly and his accomplices, in order to avenge the slaughter of the Earl of Moray; yet Mackintosh, assisted only by his clan, performed that duty.

In this year, on the 10th of November, in order that he might strengthen his party by an accession of power against such potent enemies, Mackintosh joined to himself the Earl of Argyll in a treaty,

quilibet, cœterorum fœderatorum clientibus et amicis, adversus omnes mortales, Regiâ Majestate et Morraviæ Comite exceptis, auxilio foret. Hoc fœdus signatum est Inveraræ coram testibus, Æneâ Makintoshio, aliàs Williamsono, a Termet, Gulielmo Maky fratre Hugonis Maky a Far et Magistro Georgio Erskin &c.

Mense Martio sequenti Huntleus, totis viribus, tàm ex Badenochiâ et Lochabriâ, quàm ex campestri regione Petteam aggressus, eandem aliaque Makintoshiorum prædia cremavit, et prope ad vastitatem redegit.

Mense Junio sequenti Argatheliæ Comes tunc Regis Strategus, magno collecto exercitû, adversum Huntleum ejusque consortes (tunc Rebelles), Regis mandato progressus 27 Septembris, Castrum Ruvennense in Badenochiâ obsidione cingit. Diebus nonnullis, in eo oppugnando frustra consumptis, obsidionem solvit. Versus Strathdouniam incedit, et, 2 Octobris, [*page 251.*] prope Castrum, Drumminnum castra metatus est. Huntleus cum suis tunc Strathbogiæ, donec exploratum haberet, quam procul hostes abessent, morabatur. 5 Novembris 1594 Huntleani cum Argatheliis apud Torrentem vulgò ALTCHUNLECHAN congressi, duabus fere horis pugnatum est. Tandem Argathelii

whereby it was agreed that each of them should help the other, with the vassals and friends of both the confederates, against all mortals, excepting the king's majesty and the Earl of Moray. This covenant was signed at Inveraray, before these witnesses, Angus Mackintosh, *alias* Williamson, of Termet, William Mackay, brother of Hugh Mackay of Far, Mr. George Erskine, etc.

In the month of March following, Huntly, with all his forces, as well from Badenoch and Lochaber as from the level country, invaded Petty, and burnt it and the other estates of the Mackintoshes, and reduced them almost to ruin.

In June following, the Earl of Argyll, who was then the king's general, having mustered a large army, went, by order of the king, against Huntly and his partisans (then rebels), and on the 27th of September besieged the castle of Ruthven in Badenoch. After wasting some days in fighting there to no purpose, he raised the siege, and going on towards Strathdoun, pitched his camp on the 2nd of October near to Drummin Castle. Huntly with his men was then tarrying at Strathbogie, until he should find out how far the enemy was distant. On the 5th of November 1594, Huntly encountered Argyll at the burn commonly called Altchunlechan, where they fought for about two hours. At last the

fugati, ex iis ceciderunt circiter quingenti, quorum primarii Archibaldus Campbellus Dominus Lochinnell cum Jacobo fratre (Argatheliæ Comites hæredes, si sine liberis discederet) et Gilleanus Makniell a Bara. Ex Huntleanis verò 16, quorum primarius Patricius Gordonus Achindunensis Miles Huntlei patruus; plurimi utrinque vulnerati; multi Gordonorum Equi jaculis confossi expirârunt, optima quoque spolia et ingentia parta sunt.

Hoc prælium Altchunlochanum (aliter Glenlivetum), et, a quibusdam, Avinianum dicitur.

Brevi post hunc congressum, hæ arces, Regis mandato eversæ sunt, viz. Strathbogiana, Slaina in Buchaniâ, Culsamunda in Garriochiâ, Balgaisia et Craigia in Angusiâ, quæ, ad Comitem Huntleum, Errolium, Gordonum a Newtoniâ, Gualterum Lyndesarum Militem, et Johannem Ogilvium itidem Militem, pertinebant. Hisce ita peractis, Rex in Australem regionem iter ingressus, Leviniæ Ducem, suum primarium Scotiæ Justiciarium post se in Septentrione reliquit, qui, Makintoshium suum vicarium surrogat, ut Commissi Elginiæ data primo die Januarii ejusdem Anni testatur.

Mense Martio proximo Huntleus proscriptus, Regnum

Argyll men being put to flight, about five hundred of them were slain, the principals of whom were Archibald Campbell, laird of Lochinnell, with his brother James (heirs of the Earl of Argyll if he should die without children), and Gillean MacNeill of Barra. On Huntly's side were killed sixteen, of whom the most distinguished was Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun, Knight, Huntly's uncle: many on both sides were wounded; many horses of the Gordons, being thrust through with darts, died. Great and valuable were the spoils divided among the victors. This battle of Altchunlochan, otherwise Glenlivet, is by some called Aviniane.

Shortly after this conflict, these castles were, by the king's order, thrown down, namely, of Strathbogie, of Slains in Buchan, of Culsalmond in Garioch, Balgay and Craigie in Angus, which belonged to the Earls of Huntly and Erroll, to Gordon of Newton, Walter Lindsay, Knight, and John Ogilvie, also Knight. These things having been so done, and the king having taken his course toward the south country, he left behind him in the north the Duke of Lennox, the Chief Justice of Scotland, who appointed Mackintosh his depute, as his commission dated at Elgin, the 1st of January of the same year, bears witness.

In the month of March thereafter, Huntly, having been pro-deseruit, sed, mense Junio 1597, a Rege revocatus, in Parliamento Edinburgi tento proximo Decembri ipse et Comites Angusiæ et Erroliæ, in pristinum favorem, honorum et statum restituuntur, et Anno 1599 Huntleus, titulo et dignitate Marchionis, a Rege honoratus est.

ULTIMO Martii dicti Anni Makintoshii Stronenses, Farquharsoni Bremarrenses, et Makintoshii Glenscienses, stricto obsequii vinculo, se et posteros, Domino Makintoshio, suo Genearchiæ, contra omnes mortales (Regiâ auctoritate exceptâ) obstringunt. Testes, Thomas Gordonus a Cluny, et Georgius Drummondus a Blair. Anno 1595 terræ Tullich et Elrigg a Makintoshio acquisitæ sunt.

ANNO 1597 mensis Junii ultimo fœdera inter Atholiæ Comitem et Makintoshium priùs icta renovantur. Hoc fœdus est contra omnes Mortales, Regiâ Majestate solummodo exceptâ. Testes Gualterus Rollochus a Latoun Miles, Jacobus Stewart Acmadensis Miles, Æneas Makintoshius aliàs Wiliamsonus Termetensis et Gualterus Doggus Scriba. Hoc ligamen datum est apud Ross, Mense, Die et Anno antedictis.

[*page 252.*] MENSE Julio 1597 Die 26 Huntleus et Makintoshius, omnibus præteritis Maleficiis obliteratis, Elginiæ reconciliati sunt.

scribed, left the kingdom; but in June 1597 he was recalled by the king, and in the Parliament held at Edinburgh in December following, he and the Earls of Angus and Erroll were restored to their former favour, honour, and estate; and in the year 1599 Huntly was honoured by the king with the title and dignity of marquis.

On the last day of March of the same year, the Mackintoshes of Strone, the Farquharsons of Braemar, and the Mackintoshes of Glenshee, bound themselves and their posterity in a strait bond of manrent to the laird of Mackintosh their chief, in the usual terms. The witnesses were Thomas Gordon of Cluny, and George Drummond of Blair. In 1595 the lands of Tullich and Elrig were acquired by Mackintosh.

On 30th June 1597, the covenants formerly made between the Earl of Atholl and Mackintosh were renewed, in the ordinary form; the witnesses being Sir Walter Rollock of Latoun, James Stewart of Auchmadies, Knight, Angus Mackintosh, *alias* Williamson, of Termet, and Walter Dog, writer. This bond is dated at Foss, the month, day, and year aforesaid.

On 26th July 1597, Huntly and Mackintosh were reconciled at Elgin, all their past feuds being obliterated.

Eodem Anno Nov. 19 Makintoshius et Kenethus Mackenzius a Kintail, stricto fœdere, jurejurando hinc inde dato, pro se et posteris contra omnes Mortales (Regiâ Majestate exceptâ) consociati sunt. Hoc fœdus ictum est Invernessæ coram Roderico Mackenzio Ardaphalensi, Jacobo Makintoshio Gaskensi, Johanne Makenzio Garlochensi, Æneâ Makintoshio Termetensi, Alexandro Mackenzio Farburnensi, Lauchlano Makintoshio Stronensi, Kenetho Mackenzio Brocudillensi, Lauchlano Makintoshio, praedicti Æneæ Termetensis filio, Kenetho Mackenzio Kilchristonensi, Gulielmo Makintoshio Ratensi et Roderico Mackenzio Culteleodensi.

Anno 1598 Makintoshius jus suum terrarum Lochabriensium amisit. Caussa amissionis hæc erat. In Parliamento Edinburgi tento 19 Decembris 1579 statum est, ut omnes Hæreditarii Possessores Insulani et Montani, prædiorum suorum in iis locis diplomata et instrumenta coram Seaccarii Judicibus ante 15 diem sequentis Maii producerent sub pœnâ eorundem confiscationis. Hoc tempore Makintoshii diplomata, in manibus quorundam amicorum (ipso inscio) custodiendi caussâ, seposita fuerant. Nec tunc sciverat ubi invenienda. Unde evenit quod pœnam subire est coactus. Verum Anno 1609

The same year, on the 19th of November, Mackintosh and Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail agreed in a strait bond of mutual friendship, for themselves and their posterity, in the usual manner. This deed was executed at Inverness, in presence of Roderick Mackenzie of Ardfalie, James Mackintosh of Gask, John Mackenzie of Garloch, Angus Mackintosh of Termet, Alexander Mackenzie of Fairburn, Lauchlan Mackintosh of Strone, Kenneth Mackenzie of Brocudill, Lauchlan Mackintosh, son of the aforesaid Angus of Termet, Kenneth Mackenzie of Kilichrist, William Mackintosh of Rait, and Roderick Mackenzie of Cultaleod.

In the year 1598, Mackintosh lost his right of the lands of Lochaber. The cause of the loss was this: In the Parliament held at Edinburgh on 19th December 1597, it was enacted that all heritable owners of the Islands and Highlands should produce the charters and instruments of their estates in those places before the Judges of the Exchequer, before the 15th day of May following, under pain of having the same confiscated. At that time Mackintosh had his charters in the hands of certain friends, in whose custody they had been deposited without his knowledge,

Alexander Hayus Miles et Registri Clericus, ni alii Makintoshio malevolo hoc quæstû potirentur, de jure terrarum Lochabriensium tam ad Makintoshium quam ad Mackgilleamum pertinentium, cum Rege pactus est, et, Anno 1614, Macleanorum partem Lochabriæ Domino Gordono venundat, etiamque Makintoshii partem in ipsius Makintoshii favorem resignavit. Eodem Anno 1598 Makintoshius, dimidium terrarum Glenluy et Lochairkagg Allano Cameron a Lochzield pro Summâ 6000 Marcarum pignori dedit, alterum verò dimidium pro servitio Militari et obsequio ei collocavit pro spatio 19 Annorum hâc lege, quod si Allanus aut ejus Hæredes, durante pignore, Makintoshium hostiliter invaderent, hoc casû et pignus et locationem et possessionem in perpetuum amitteret; Si verò Makintoshius aut ejus posteri Allanum adoriretur, eo casû terras non sine pignoris et locationis duplo redimendas licitum fore.

Anno 1601 Makintoshius, Argatheliæ Comiti ex mandato Regis adjunctus in expeditione adversus Clangregoros (tunc Rebelles) strenuè in istam effrænam et turbulentam tribum se

neither did he then know where to find them; so that he was forced to suffer the penalty. But in the year 1609, Sir Alexander Hay, Clerk Register, lest others in malevolence to Mackintosh should become possessed of this advantage, agreed with the king in regard to the right of the lands of Lochaber, as well of those belonging to Mackintosh as those of MacLean. In 1614 he disponed the portion of Lochaber pertaining to the MacLeans to Lord Gordon; and also resigned the other part in favour of Mackintosh himself. In the same year 1598 Mackintosh gave to Allan Cameron of Lochiel the half of the lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig, in wadset for the sum of 6000 merks, but the other half he let to him for miltary service and obedience, for the space of nineteen years, on this condition, that if Allan or his heirs, during the wadset, should invade Mackintosh in hostile manner, he should in that case lose both the wadset and the lease and possession for ever: but if Mackintosh or his posterity should attack Allan, then it would not be lawful to redeem the lands without doubling the wadset and the lease.

In the year 1601, by command of the king, Mackintosh, in conjunction with the Earl of Argyll, acted vigorously in the expedition against the Clan Gregor (then rebels) that unruly and

gessit. Nam ejus operâ eorum prædiis depopulatis, nonnulli ex præcipius capti, alii Caesi fuerant, adeo ut Rex, Makintoshii studium et diligentiam in illâ militiâ tanquam pergratum servitium sibi præstitum agnoverat. In cujus rei testimonium perhumanam illi epistolam misit, quâ, Duncanum Mackgregorum (aliàs Mak ean chaim) a Makintoshio captum, decollandum, ejusque caput ad Edinburgum mittendum mandat. Hæc epistola (adhuc inter Makintoshii chartas) data est apud Cœnobium Sanctæ Crucis penultimo [*page 253.*] Martii 1603.

Inter expeditiones adversus Clangregoros erat una a Gulielmo Makintoshii 2° genito, et Gulielmo Makintoshio Jamesono Ratensi facta, quæ silentio non est prætereunda. Res ita se habuit. Makintoshius, Argatheliæ Comiti adversus istam turbulentam tribum Regis mandato adjunctus, 120 selectorum virorum (præter Ministros) ad Rennocham sub ductû prædicti sui filii et Gulielmi Makintoshii Ratensi misit. Clangregori impressionem pertimescentes, sua pecora protegendi caussâ inter affines et benevolos Atholienses dispergunt. Gulielmus in Rennochiam celeriter profectus, cum se deceptum perspiceret, et de facto nonnihil intelligeret, in

turbulent tribe. For by his assistance their lands were wasted, some of their chief men taken, and others slain; so that the king acknowledged the zeal and diligence of Mackintosh in that warfare as very acceptable service performed to him, in testimony whereof he sent to him a very friendly epistle, in which he ordered Duncan MacGregor (*alias* MacEan chaim), captured by Mackintosh, to be beheaded, and his head to be sent to Edinburgh. This letter, which is still among the writs of Mackintosh, is dated at the Abbey of Holyrood on 30th March 1603.

Among the expeditions against the Clan Gregor there was one by William, second son of Mackintosh, and William Mackintosh, son of James of Rait, which ought not to be passed over in silence. The affair happened in this way. Mackintosh, being by the king's command associated with the Earl of Argyll against that turbulent tribe, sent to Rannoch one hundred and twenty select men of his clan, besides servants, under the leadership of his son aforesaid, and of William Mackintosh of Rait. The Clan Gregor, greatly fearing an assault, dispersed their cattle for the sake of protection among their relatives and friends in Atholl. William went quickly into Rannoch; and when he saw that he was deceived, and knew not how, he directed his course

Atholiam iter dirigit, unde omnia pecora armentaque sibi obvia abegit. Atholii prout admoniti, prædam et ab actoris properato sed incompositè insequuntur, et, ab actores in arduis terrarum inter Atholiam et Badenochiam cursû apprehendunt. Hos, cùm Gulielmus cerneret, prædam cum ministris dimisit, et per nuncios Atholiis indicat se Regis mandato adversus Clangregoros missum, quædam Rebellium pecuda abegisse, seque scire cupidum quâ fiduciâ quispiam eo mandato fungendo eum interpellare audeat. Si verò Atholii quipiam, sua armenta cum cœteris abacta fuisse allegarent, hoc suo impulsû et irritamento evenisse (quod ex legium tutelam et patrocinium suscepissent) ideo omnia eorum Bona confiscata fuisse; attamen propter vetustum fœdus, quod inviolatum per multos Annos inter domum Atholinam et Makintoshianam steterat, se omnia pecora ad Athalos tantum pertinentia ipsis redonaturum. Hic favor ab Atholis contemptim respuitur, et nihil iis præterquam integra pecorum restitutio satisfaceret. Gulielmus hâc Responsione summopere infensus, cùm Atholos (tunc numero 300) confusos, exagerantes, et ad impetum

into Atholl, whence he drove all the flocks and herds that came in his way. The Atholl men, when they got word of this, hastily, but in disorder, pursued those who had driven off the prey, and overtook them in their route on the high grounds between Atholl and Badenoch. When William saw them, he sent off the booty with the servants, and informed the Atholl men by messengers, that he was sent against the Clan Gregor by command of the king, and had driven away some of the rebels' cattle; and that he wished to know by what assurance any one dared to interrupt him in carrying out that mandate. But if any of the Atholl men alleged that their cattle had been carried off with the rest, that had happened by their own rashness and provocation, because they had taken upon them the protection and defence of outlaws, and therefore all their goods were confiscated: but yet, on account of the old treaty, which for many years had stood unbroken between the house of Atholl and that of Mackintosh, he would restore to them all the cattle pertaining to the Atholl men only. This favour was by the Atholl people contemptuously refused, and nothing would satisfy them but the full restitution of the cattle. William being greatly offended by this response, when he saw the Atholl men (then in number 300) in disorder, but increasing,

accigentes cerneret, raptim et derepente in eos irrumpit, omnesque ad unum in fugam vertit. Catani verò ita acriter eos prosecuti sunt, ut, arma et stragulas (quo celerius aufugeent) Atholi abjicere adiguntur. Pauci occisi, multi tamen capti, quorum 13 ex præcipuis Stewartorum et Robertsonorum, et duo tantum Clangregororium, ad Insulam Moyensem licet captivi perducti summâ tamen ingenuitate spatio novem hebdomadarum a Makintoshio hospitati sunt, postea dimissi. In hâc expeditione parva illa Catanorum manus, et honorim et ingentem pecudum prædam, 70 stragulas et 50 arcus et gladios lucrata est; Hos enim gladios, arcus et stragulas, Atholi, aut reddere, aut inter fugiendum abjicere cogebantur.

Familia Makintoshiana et Campbella Calderiana, licet, multis, amicitiæ et sodalitatis vinculis, inter se conjugatæ fuerant, ter tamen inter se virulenter dissidiis laborârunt. Prima controversia de terris Rait et Geddes contigit (ut supra Cap. de Lauchlano ejus nominis Secundo & 14 Domino Makintoshio narravimus). Secunda disssentio inter Campbellum Calderianum et Lauchlanum ejus nominis Tertium (de quo nunc agimus) accidit. Cujus caussa et origo [*page 254*].

and girding themselves for the attack, swiftly and all of a sudden broke upon them, and turned them all and every one to flight. The Chattans indeed pursued them so fiercely that they were forced to throw away their arms and plaids, that they might run the faster. Few were killed, but many were taken, of whom thirteen were of the chief men of the Stewarts and the Robertsons, and only two of the Clan Gregor, who although they were led as prisoners to the island of Moy, were yet treated by Mackintosh with the utmost courtesy for the space of nine weeks, and afterwards set free. In this expedition that small band of the Chattans won both honour and great spoil of cattle, seventy plaids and fifty bows and swords, for the Atholl men were forced either to surrender their swords, bows and plaids, or to throw them away in their flight.

The families of Mackintosh, and Campbell of Calder, although they were bound together by many bonds of friendship and fraternity, yet they were on three occasions grievously troubled with mutual strife. The first controversy was about the lands of Rait and Geddes (as we have narrated above in the chapter concerning Lauchlan, second of that name, and fourteenth laird of Mackintosh). The second happened between Campbell of Calder and Lauchlan, third of that name (of whom

hæc erat. Hic Lauchlanus ejus et antecessores, possessionem terrarum de Ardishyr et Delnes quietè per multos Annos tenuerunt; jure tamen hæ terræ, ad Lesleum Finderasium pertinebant. Finderasius, terrarum venditionem Makintoshio obtulit. Interim Campbellus Calderius, pro majore pecuniarum Summâ quâm a Makintoshio oblata est, cum Finderasio paciscitur, et, pecuniam denumerat. Makintoshius, injuriam ulcisci statuit. Simultas tanta hinc inde accrevit ut terræ controversæ, per spatium trium Annorum desertæ erant, quod Calderium multùm compugit. Rebus sic stantibus, Calderius (cùm illi innotesceret, Makintoshium, nuptiis Dalasii a Buddet Leathiniæ adfuisse) 20 Equites et 40 Pedites clientium congregat, et, Makintoshium (9 tantum clientibus) iisque Peditibus (comitatum) inter redeundum aut capere aut interficere intendit. Makintoshius ita interceptus, ad hortum frumentarium, qui non procul aberat in villâ vocata Allennanâ, viso hoste, accurrit, et, se et suos horto tanquam propugnaculo commisit. Calderius Equo celeri invectus, et Cataphractarius, nec non thoraci et phaleris nimium confidens, præ cœteris longo intervallo adequitat, et prope hortum veniens, ejus Equus, sagittâ barbatâ in pectore transfixus, et Equus et Eques in

we are now treating), the cause and origin of which was this. This Lauchlan and his ancestors held possession quietly for many years of the lands of Ardersier and Delnies. These lands, however, belonged by right to Leslie of Findrassie, who offered to sell them to Mackintosh. In the meantime, Campbell of Calder bargained with Findrassie for a larger price than was offered by Mackintosh, and paid the money. Mackintosh determined to be avenged for this wrong. Such was the enmity that arose on this account that the lands in question lay waste for three years, which greatly vexed Calder. While matters were standing thus, Calder having been informed that Mackintosh was at the wedding of Dolace of Budyet, in Lethen, gathered of his vassals twenty horsemen and forty foot, and proposed to seize or to kill Mackintosh as he returned, accompanied with only nine of his followers, and these on foot. Mackintosh, finding himself thus intercepted, ran, in sight of the enemy, to a corn-yard, not far from the village of Allenaha, and committed himself and his men to the yard as to a fortress. Calder, mounted on a swift horse, and confiding too much in his coat of mail, breastplate and trappings, rode a long way before his men, and coming near the yard, his horse having been pierced

terram violenter ruunt, unde evenit quod Equitis Caput et Corpus licet per armatum miserè super gelu collisum est. Hoc enim accidit Mense Februario Anni quem, cùm pars adversa humi jacentem perspexerat, hortum, ad Calderum interficiendum transvolat. Sed Makintoshius altâ voce exclamat et deprecatur ut Calderi vita preservaretur, et sic, Makintoshii operâ, Calderus, ex hostium manibus liberatur, et, ad arcem Calderiam, a suis amicis transportari permittitur. In hâc tamen pugniculâ Calderanorum sagittâ cœsus et alter vulneratus est. Hæc insignis benevolentiæ nota in Calderi vitâ salvandâ (eo verò tempore quo ille, ad Makintoshium interficiendum illuc venerat), repentinæ concordiæ inter partes, dum vixerant, occasionem præbuit. Tertii verò dissidii inter hos accolas caussa erat hæc. Anno Gulielmus et Duncanus, prædicti Lauchlani Domini Makintoshii filii, Magistrum Donaldum Campbellum et Colinum ejus fratrem, ob direptionem, ab illis in villâ Dunachtoniâ perperam factam, apprehendunt, et, quibusdam ex eorum clientibus cœsis, aliisque vulneratis, captos et vinctos, ad patrem suum Makintoshium, tunc Collodini degentem dimittunt, quod pater

in the breast with a barbed arrow, both horse and rider fell violently on the ground, whence it happened that the head and body of the rider, though fully armed, were painfully bruised on the ice, for this fell out in the month of February of the year ; when the adverse party saw him lying thus on the ground, they ran over from the yard to kill him: but Mackintosh called out with a loud voice and entreated that Calder's life should be spared; and thus by the help of Mackintosh, Calder was rescued from the hands of the enemy, and was permitted to be carried by his friends to the castle of Cawdor. In this skirmish, however, one of Calder's party was slain with an arrow, and another wounded. This signal mark of goodwill in saving Calder's life, at the very time when he had come there to kill Mackintosh, gave occasion of a sudden concord between the parties, which lasted while they lived.

Of the third dissension between these neighbours, the occasion was this. In the year William and Duncan, sons of the aforesaid Lauchlan, laird of Mackintosh, apprehended Mr. Donald Campbell, and Colin his brother, on account of a robbery rashly perpetrated by them in the town of Dunachton, and some of their party being slain and others wounded, they sent these two prisoners bound to their father Mackintosh, who was then residing at Culloden.

[*page 255.*] ægerrimè tulit, eumque magnopere afflixit. Hoc enim præceps et temerarium factum, damni vastique expendii ansam Makintoshio præbuit. Anno 1604 Makintoshius, ignominiâ, Sibi, a Kennetho Mackenzio Kintalensi illatâ, magnopere compungitur. Hanc tamen non inultam fore, si brevi tempore incolumis vitam duxisset, planè sibi proposuit. Res ita se habuit. Kennethus Mackenzius Kintalensis, qui non ita pridem, stricto amicitiæ vinculo cum Makintoshio devinctus est, Leogi insulæ victoriam sibi cogitans, suppetias, amicitiam et benevolentiam Fifanis (qui tunc eam insulam armis subigere conabantur) propalam pollicitus est, et, quo hoc promissum confirmaret, fratrem Rodericum cum copiis, ad eos auxiliandos, et anonam a Rossiâ, ad eos sustendandos, naviculâ misit. (Absconditè tamen incolas, viz. Shiiltorquelos, contra Fifanos, consilio et armis opitulabatur.) Interim verò, dum, ad Fifanos commeatum dirigit, quietè, incolarum, Imperatorem exorat ut, navem, in quâ annona transvehebatur, obiter apprehendat, quo, Fifani annonæ confisi et frustrati, hoc facto, Insulam Leogum deserere cogerentur, quod con-

He took the matter very sorely, and was greatly troubled. For this rash and foolish deed was the occasion to Mackintosh of vast loss and expense.

In the year 1604, Mackintosh was greatly vexed by an affront offered to him by Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail. He was fully resolved, however, that if he lived for a short time, that dishonour should not go unavenged. The matter happened thus: Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail, who not so long ago was bound in a bond of strict friendship with Mackintosh, meditating the conquest of the island of Lewis to himself, openly engaged to give supplies, friendship, and goodwill to the men of Fife who were then attempting to subdue that island by arms; and that he might confirm this promise, he sent his brother Roderick with forces to help them, and provisions from Ross in a small ship to sustain them. (Privately, however, he was assisting the inhabitants, namely the Schiol Torquils, against the Fife men, both with advice and arms.) In the meantime, while he directed the provisions to the Fife adventurers, he quietly invited the leader of the islanders to seize the ship, in which the provisions were carried over, by the way, so that the Fife men who were trusting to the supply being disappointed, would by this means be forced to desert the Island of Lewis, which accordingly happened. For

gruenter accidit. Nam Fifani annonæ indigentes et incœpti pertæsi, suum jus et titulum Leogi Insulæ Kintalensi Regulo vendiderunt. Sed, priusquam hoc evenerat, Kintalenses Reguli occulta perfidia contra Fifanos in apertum prædicatur, et quidam cui nomen Nigellus Macleodus (aliàs Nigellus makian) ut index, suspicione violatus est. Quamobrem occulte quodammodo Kintalius eum proscribit. Quo cognito, Nigellus, ad Makintoshium recurrit (erat enim Nigellus Dominæ Makintoshiæ) Kintaliæ amitæ (Collactaneus) ut, eo Mediatore, Nigelli integritas, Kintalio ocyùs manifestaretur. Makintoshius, Kintalii patrocinatum, Nigello pro quibusdam diebus impetrat, et, ad Canoneam die destinato accedit, & Nigellum sub Kintalii tutelam domi Johannis Irvini sui hospitis relinquit donec, de horâ congressionis constaret. Interea, dum Nigellus in horto hospitis tutus (ut putabat) sine ullo timore perambulabat, Rodericus Mackenzius Redcastalensis et decem criminis socii insidiatores (Domini Kintalensis mandato) præcipitanter et subitò innoxium a tergo assultant, et ferociter et perfidiosè eum gladiis confodiunt, et exanimatum relinquunt. Hoc tamen, quantum fieri potuit, occultatur donec Makintoshius et Kintalius separaverant. Sed, quamprimum innotescit, Mak-

the Fife adventurers, being in want of provisions, and worn out, sold their right and title to the island of Lewis to the Lord of Kintail. But before this happened, the secret perfidy of Lord Kintail against the Fife men was openly declared, and a certain man, by name Neil Macleod (*alias* Neil Mac Ian) was wrongly suspected as the informer. Wherefore Kintail in some way secretly proscribed him. On learning this, Neil had recourse to Mackintosh (for Neil was foster to the lady of Mackintosh, Kintail's aunt) so that, by his mediation, the integrity of Neil might be more speedily manifested to Kintail. Mackintosh obtained Kintail's protection to Neil for some days, and went on the day appointed to Chanonry, and left Neil, under the safeguard of Kintail, in the house of John Irvine his host, until he should be made aware of the hour of meeting. In the meantime, whilst Neil was walking in the garden of his host, safe, as he thought, without any fear, Roderick Mackenzie of Redcastle and ten accomplices were (by Lord Kintail's order) lying in wait, and swiftly and suddenly attacked the innocent man from behind, and cruelly and treacherously stabbed him with their swords, and left him dead. This was kept hidden, however, as much as possible until Mackintosh and Kintail had separated. But as soon as it

intoshius nimiopere fremit et excandescit. Attamen, cùm, se tunc imparem ad injuriam vindicandam, cerneret, quiescit, et domum suam in cunctanter rediit, nec, tantam ignominiam diu fore inultam cogitat. Sed Deus Omnipotens, qui Mundi moderatur habenas, aliter decrevit. Nan Makintoshius Mense Octobri 1606 Connagiæ fatis cessit. Vixit Annis 63, et erat primus Makintoshiorum Dominus qui Pettiæ humatus est.

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DE ÆNEA DOMINO MAKINTOSH XVII.

ÆNEAS Lauchlani primogenitus, Joannam Campbellam, Archibaldi, Argatheliæ Comitis et Regni Cancellarii filiam in uxorem duxit Anno 1582, ex quâ duos filios et totidem filias genuit. Gulielmus, filiorum natû major puer Argatheliæ demortuus est. Lauchlanus verò minor natû, avi hæreditati successit. Filiarum senior Argatheliæ etiam virguncula extincta est. Isobella verò junior, Georgio Rosso Domino Balnagown nupta erat. Hæc vixit Annos 84, et decessit Mense Martii 1672.

came to his knowledge Mackintosh raged and burned with anger. Nevertheless, as he saw that he was not then able to avenge the injury, he became calm, and returned home withont delay, nor did he intend that so great an affront should remain long unavenged. But God Almighty, who regulates the government of the world, decreed otherwise, for Mackintosh died at Connage in the month of October 1606. He lived sixty-three years, and was the first chief of the Mackintoshes who was buried at Petty.

OF ENEAS, SEVENTEENTH LAIRD OF MACKINTOSH.

Eneas, the first born of Lauchlan, married, in 1582, Jean Campbell, daughter of Archibald, Earl of Argyll, chancellor of the kingdom. By her he had two sons and as many daughters. William, the elder son, died in Argyll when a boy; but Lauchlan, the younger son, succeeded to the heritage of his grandfather. Of the daughters the elder also died in Argyll when a girl; but Isobella, the younger, was married to George Ross, laird of Balnagowan. She lived eighty-four years, and died in March 1672.

Æneæ frater Gulielmus, Beatricem Innesiam, Domini Invermarkensis filiam uxorem cepit, quæ, illi 4 filios, Lauchlanum, Angusium (seu Æneam), Robertum et Gulielmum peperit. Milcolumbus Æneæ frater primò, Janetæ MacDonald, Domini Glengarriensis filiæ Matrimonio devinctus est, ex quâ genuit Jonannem et filias. 2do duxit Christianam, Magistri Johannis Monro a Fernâ filiam, quæ, unam tantùm natam illi peperit.

Johannes prædicti Æneæ frater, Christianam Macky sororem Donaldi primi de Reiâ Reguli Matrimonio sibi adjunxit, ex qua, unam tantùm filiam habuit nomine Elizabetham, quæ nupta erat Magistro Lauchlano Grant ab Elchis.

Duncanus Lauchlani filiorum 5to natus primo in uxorem duxit Beatricem, Æneæ Makintoshii a Termet filiam, ex qua, unum tantum filium habuit nomine Gulielmum patrem Lauchlani nunc ab Abirardarâ et filias. 2do duxit Dunbariam Dunbari a Grangâ filiam, ex quâ, sex filios, viz. Jacobum, Allanum, Duncanum, Johannem, Æneam et Alexandrum, et unam filiam, habuit. 3tio duxit, Æneæ Makintoshii, aliàs Mackonchi vic Sir John, filiam nomine quæ, Hectorem et illi peperit.

William, the brother of Eneas, married Beatrix Innes, daughter of the laird of Invermarkie, who bore to him four sons, Lauchlan, Angus (or Eneas), Robert, and William. Malcolm, brother of Eneas, married, first, Janet MacDonald, daughter of the laird of Glengarry, of whom he had John, and daughters. He married, secondly, Christiana, daughter of Mr. John Monro of Ferne, who bore to him one daughter only.

John, brother of Eneas aforesaid, married Christiana Mackay, sister of Donald, first Lord of Reay, by whom he had only one daughter named Elizabeth, who was married to Mr. Lauchlan Grant of Elchies.

Duncan, the fifth born of the sons of Lauchlan, married, first, Beatrix, daughter of Angus Mackintosh of Termet, by whom he had only one son, named William, father of Lauchlan now of Aberarder and daughters. He married, secondly, Dunbar, daughter of Dunbar of Grange, by whom he had six sons, namely, James, Allan, Duncan, John, Eneas, and Alexander; and one daughter. He married, thirdly, a daughter of Eneas Mackintosh, *alias* Mackonchi vic Sir John, named who bore to him Hector and .

ALLANUS Lauchlani filiorum 6^{to} natus duxit Rosam, Davidis Rossi ab Holm filiam, ex quâ, Lauchlanum et Alexandrum et filias genuit. 2^{do} duxit Lilliam Falconeriam filiam, Patricii Falconerii de fratris Domini de Halcartoniâ, ex quâ, Æneam et duas natas procreavit. Euphemiam Campbellam, Domini Calderii filiam, uxorem sibi adjunxit. Habuit etiam duos Nothos Johannem et Gulielmum.

LAUCHLANUS filiorum Makintoshii natû minimus Joannam filiam Andreæ Macphersoni a Grangiâ uxorem habuit, quæ, [*page* 257.] illi duos filios, Æneam et Gulielmum, et quinque filias n. Agnetam, Janetam, Elspetam, Isobellam et Margaretam peperit.

OBS. CHRONOLOGICA.

PRÆFATUS Æneas brevi post conjugium, Catanorum Ducatum sub suo patre in omnibus expeditionibus, dimicationibus, discriminibusque ad illum tribum spectantibus adfuit, et, in prosequendâ militiâ adversus Gordonos et Cameronos, se hominem strenuum et sagacem semper præbuit. In rebus tamen gravioribus paternis consiliis morigerum fore oportuit. Sed

Allan, the sixth son of Lauchlan, married Rose, daughter of David Rose of Holm, by whom he had Lauchlan and Alexander, and daughters. Secondly, he married Lilias Falconer, daughter of Patrick Falconer, brother of the laird of Halkerton, by whom he had Eneas, and two daughters. He married, thirdly, Euphemia Campbell, daughter of the laird of Calder. He had also two bastard sons, John and William.

Lauchlan, the youngest of the sons of Mackintosh, married Jean, daughter of Andrew Macpherson of Grange, who bore to him two sons, Eneas and William, and five daughters, namely, Agnes, Janet, Elspeth, Isobella, and Margaret.

CHRONOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The aforesaid Eneas, a short time after his marriage, was, under his father, leader of the Chattans, and was present in all the expeditions, battles, and dangers belonging to that tribe; and in prosecuting the war against the Gordons and Camerons, he showed himself ever a man of courage and sagacity. In more weighty matters, however, it behoved him to submit to the advice of his

hæc refrænatio ita offensa illi erat, ut, ferventiori belli tempore, patriâ, uxore et amicis desertis, versus Hierosolymam iter capescit. Initio Septembris 1593 Romam venit, et sub ejusdem Mensis finem ætatis Anno 27. Padicæ decessit, quod luculenter, ex literis certatoriis, quarum una scripta a Magistro Davide King Edinburgensi data a portû de Hercule 2 Die Octobris, altera, a Magistro Georgio Thomsono Rosmarkensi, scripta data Romæ 22 Oct. 1593 testatur. Erat is juvenis magnanimus, fortis, imperiosus, et aliquantum severus.

Gulielmus Æneæ frater, Catanorum gubernationem et Ducatum tempore minoritatis Lauchlani sui nepotis habuit, eratque Dux strenuus et elatus, nec non in omnibus bellicis conaminibus prosperus, præterquam in expeditione ista Cabbrachensi (de quâ supra), ubi, a Ronaldo Makronald ab Insh proditus, quandam jacturam perpessus est. Anno 1608 Jacobus 6 Scotorum Rex, Makintoshii educationis anxius, hunc Gulielmum (tunc Makintoshii tutorem) per epistolam rogat ut, pupillum, ad Academiam Cantabrigensem aut Oxoniensem educandum mittat. Hæc epistola (adhuc inter Makintoshii Chartas) data est Thetfordiæ 6 Decembris Anno 1608.

father. But this restraint was so disagreeable to him that when the war was hottest, he forsook his country, wife, and friends, and set out on a journey towards Jerusalem. In the beginning of September 1593, he came to Rome, and at the end of the same month he died at Padua, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. This event was certified by letters, one of which was written by Mr. David King, of Edinburgh, dated from the Port of Hercules, on 2nd October; and the other, written by Mr. George Thomson of Rosmarky, dated at Rome, 22nd October 1593. This young man was magnanimous, brave, imperious, and somewhat severe.

William, brother of Eneas, had the government and leadership of the Chattans in the time of the minority of Lauchlan, his nephew, and was an able and high-spirited leader, and prosperous in all military enterprises, except only in that raid of Cabrach (of which above), where, being betrayed by Ronald MacRonald of Insch, he suffered defeat. In the year 1608, James the Sixth, King of Scots, being anxious about the education of Mackintosh, requested this William (then tutor of Mackintosh) by letter to send the pupil to be educated at the university of Cambridge or of Oxford. This letter (still among the Mackintosh charters) was dated at Thetford, on 6th December 1608.

Is Gulielmus, dum tutulare officium exercebat, controversias et dissentiones, quas recentes tumultuationes, inter quasdam, Cattanorum familios et inter ipsum Makintoshium et eorum nonnullos incitaverant, extinxit, eosque, stricto amicitiæ foedere inter ce copulavit. Postea verò, Cattanarum familiarum Præfectos, hæreditario obsequii et servitii vinculo syngraphoque, contra omnes mortales (Regiâ Majestate, Comitibus Huntlei et Morraviæ exceptis), Makintoshio suo Duci et Genearchæ devinxit. Huic syngrapho apud Termet dato 4 Aprilis 1609 suis manibus subsignârunt Gulielmus Makintoshius Cattanorum Dux, Milcolumbus Makintoshius, Johannes Makintoshius a Delzeldâ, Duncanus Makintoshius, Lauchlanus Makintoshius, Æneæ Makintoshii a Termet filius, Lauchlanus Makintoshius a Gask, Gulielmus Makintoshius a Rait, Andreas Mackphersonus a Cluny, Evenus Macphersonus a Brin, Johannes Macphersonus a Breakachy, Donaldus Mackqueenus a Corribroch, Adamus Mackbeanus a Tordarrach, et Milcolumbus Mackphersonus ab Owy. Hi verò Notariorum manibus subscripserunt, viz. Æneas Makintoshius a Termet, Thomas M^c^Alister vic Thomas a Pitmean, Æneas Macphalius a Kinkell, Alexander Makintoshius ab Holm, Alexander

This William, while he exercised the office of tutor, extinguished the controversies and feuds which the recent tumults between certain families of the Chattans, and between Mackintosh himself and some of them, had excited, and joined them together in a strict covenant of friendship among themselves. Afterwards he bound the chiefs of the Chattan families in a bond of manrent to Mackintosh, their leader and chief, against all mortals (excepting the King's Majesty, the Earls of Huntly and Moray). To this deed, dated at Termet, on 4th April 1609, those who subscribed with their own hands were: William Mackintosh, chief of the Chattans, Malcolm Mackintosh, John Mackintosh of Dalzeld, Duncan Mackintosh, Lauchlan Mackintosh, son of Angus Mackintosh of Termet, Lauchlan Mackintosh of Gask, William Mackintosh of Rait, Andrew Macpherson of Cluny, Evan Macpherson of Brin, John Macpherson of Breakachy, Donald Macqueen of Corribrough, Adam MacBean of Tordarroch, and Malcolm Macpherson of Owy. These following subscribed by the hands of the notaries, namely, Angus Mackintosh of Termet, Thomas M'Alister vic Thomas of Pitmean, Angus Macphail of Kinchyle, Alexander Mackintosh of Holm, Alexander Mackintosh, Hector's son, of

Makintoshius Hectorsonus a Wester Lairgs, Donaldus M^cAlister royus a Foynes, Johannes Makintoshius Angusonus a Morill, [page 258.] Alexander M^cConil vic Farquhar a Davochgarrioch, Milcolumbus M^cBean a Dulorombу, Suetonius Makqueenus a Ravogg, Johannes M^cIan duy vic Conill vic Niell in Strathmasy, Alexander Macferquhar vic Comas, et Johannes du Mac Conill. Hoc vinculum et fœdus scriptum per Alexandrum Duff Notarium attestatum et signatum est a Johanne ab Old Castlehill Invernessæ Præfecto, Magistro Johanne Ros Invernessæ Cive, Donaldo Macquin Ecclesiaste Pettiensi, Milcolumbo Ego Notario, et prædicto Alexandro Duff Scribâ.

In patrimonium accepit Gulielmus agros de Bandchar in Badenochiâ; postmodo, hæreditarium jus Baroniæ de Borlum sibi acquisivit. Tribum Cattaneam optimè gubernavit. Pupilli tamen sortem perperam administravit (suis enim rebus nimium consuluit). Obîit Anno Christi 1630, ætatis suæ 63, inque sepulchro paterno Pettiæ inhumatus est. Milcolumbus Æneæ frater, Ulrustiam Pettiensem prius incoluit. Deinde feudum haereditarium agrorum de Brin obtinuit. Is erat admodum animosus, sed quodammodo largificus. Morti occubuit Anno Christianæ Redemptionis 1634, ætatis suæ 65, et prope Gulielmum fratrem sepultus est.

Wester Lairgs, Donald M^cAlister Roy of Phoyness, John Mackintosh of Morill, Angus's son, Alexander M^cConill vic Farquhar, of Davochgarioch, Malcolm M^cBean of Dalcrombie, Sween Macqueen of Ravogg, John M^cIan Du vic Conill vic Niell in Strathmasy, Alexander Macfarquhar vic Comas, and John Du MacConill. This bond and covenant, written by Alexander Duff, notary, is attested by John Cuthbert of Old Castlehill, provost of Inverness, Mr. John Ross, citizen of Inverness, Donald Macqueen, minister of Petty, Malcolm Ego, notary, and the aforesaid Alexander Duff, writer.

As a patrimony, William received the lands of Bendchar in Badenoch; he afterwards acquired the heritable right of the barony of Borlum. He ruled over the Clanchattan very well; but mismanaged the estate of the pupil (for he consulted far too much his own advantage). He died in 1630, in the sixty-third year of his age, and was buried in the family burying-place at Petty. Malcolm, the brother of Eneas, formerly dwelt at Ulrust in Petty, and thereafter obtained the heritable fee of the lands of Brin. He was a very courageous man, but somewhat too liberal. He died in 1634, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and was buried near to his brother William.

Johannes Æneæ frater, in Delzieldâ Pettiensi prius habitavit. Postea, villam Dundelchak pignori adeptus est. Erat is, Galliæ liberaliter educatus, per humanus et affabilis. Vixit Annos 63, vitamque morte commutavit Anno a Christo nato 1645, et in Templo moyensi humatus est.

Duncanus erat vir admodum audax, strenuus et munificus, et multum virtuti et industriæ deditus. Villam et agros utriusque Aberardoræ a patre accepit (nam D. Makintoshius, iis temporibus, possessionem omnium et singularum terrarum Pettiensium, Strathernensium et Strathnairnensium, pro exiguo reditû, quietè tenuit). Duncanus vivis exemptus est Anno 1651, et in Templo Dunlechetensi terræ instratus est.

Allanus possessione agrorum de Daviot a patre donatus est. Hic erat spectabilis constitutionis et facetæ indolis, et, ex hâc vitâ migravit Anno 1646, ætatis verò suæ 63, et in Templo Daviotensi humatus.

Lauchlanus, Æneæ frater et Lauchlani filiorum natû minimus erat vir eminentis staturæ, et omni modo perfectus. Hæreditarium jus agrorum de Corribroch, a Comite Morraviæ (tunc Septentrionis Præfecto), eo quod, ejus strenuitate et fortitudine Jacobus Granteus insignis Rebellis apprehensus

John, the brother of Eneas, resided at first in Dalziel of Petty, and afterwards got the town of Dundelchak in wadset. He was liberally educated in France, and was very courteous and affable. He died in 1645, aged sixty-three, and was buried in the church of Moy.

Duncan was a man of great bravery, active and bountiful, and noted for his manliness and industry. From his father he received the town and lands of both the Aberarders (for the laird of Mackintosh in those times for a small rent quietly held possession of all and sundry the lands of Petty, Stratherne, and Strathnairn). Duncan died in 1651 and was buried in the church of Dunlichty.

Allan received from his father possession of the lands of Daviot. He was of a goodly appearance, and had a pleasant disposition. He died in 1646, aged sixty-three, and was buried in the church of Daviot.

Lauchlan, brother of Eneas, and youngest of the sons of Lauchlan, was tall of stature and in every way well made. For his activity and courage in apprehending James Grant, a noted rebel, he obtained from the Earl of Moray (then General of the esset, adeptus est. E vivis excessit Anno 1635, et, Pettiæ in sepulturâ paternâ contumulatus est.

De Lauchlano Domino Makintosh XVIII.

Lauchlanus Secundus, Æneæ Domini Makintosh Junioris filius, proavo suo Lauchlano cognomine Magno successit. Fratre enim Gulielmo teneris Annis defuncto, proavus patri Æneæ superstes erat.

Anno 1612, sibi Matrimonio conjunxit Annam Grant, Domini a Grant filiam natû maximam, ex quâ tres habuit filios, [*page 259.*] Gulielmum, Lauchlanum et Æneam, et filiam unam nomine Isabellam. Filiam etiam Notham habuit, quæ, succedente nullo progenici monumento, morti occubuit.

Chronologicæ Observationes.

Natus est hic Lauchlanus Anno 1593 Mense Junio, patre

North) the heritable right of the lands of Corribroch. He died in the year 1635, and was buried in the family burying-place at Petty.

Of Lauchlan the eighteenth Laird of Mackintosh.

Lauchlan, second son of Eneas the laird of Mackintosh younger, succeeded to his great-grandfather (grandfather) Lauchlan, surnamed the great. For his brother William having died in youth, the grandfather outlived Eneas the father.

In the year 1612 he married Anne Grant, eldest daughter of the laird of Grant, by whom he had three sons, William, Lauchlan, and Eneas; and one daughter named Isabella. He had also a natural daughter who died without leaving issue.

Chronological Observations.

This Lauchlan was born in the year 1593, in the month of June.

interim peregrinandi curam suscipiente, diligenti industriâ amici sui et consanguinei Domini Johannis Campbell a Calder (qui, ex tutoribus, tenellæ ætati præeuntibus unus erat) commodè educatus, omnigenâ eruditione et honestis virtutum studiis instructus est usque quò, suarum rerum, gerendarum potens esset.

Anno 1613 (a suscepto rei familiaris gubernaculo tertio, ætatis verò vicesimo) Allanus Cameron de Lochield (aliàs Makonilldui) occisis aurorâ quâdam 19 ex præcipuis sui nominis tribûs, putâ Cameroniæ (quibus, suis nimirum clientibus, patrocinabatur Dominus Gordonus). Prælapsâ quippe ætate, nonnullas ex priscis Allani possessionibus, non impetrato ipsius consensû, præoccuparunt. Exlex evadit.

Advertit Dominus Gordonus magnam hoc facinore suæ famæ inustam fuisse maculam. Quapropter, sese penitus in vindictam accingit, sciensque haud penes semet esse, non suffragante Makintoshio, commode suum exequi propositum, Makintoshio (non duntaxat quod esset Huntleo cliens, verùm etiam et propter fomentatas olim inter utramque hanc familiam, Catanam, se et Cameronam, graves inimicitias),

His father having in the meantime undertaken the burden of travelling, he was suitably educated by the diligent care of his friend and kinsman Sir John Campbell of Calder (who was one of the tutors who counselled him in his youth), and instructed in every kind of learning and virtue, until he should be able to manage his own affairs.

In the year 1613 (being the third since he assumed the government of his estate, and the twentieth of his age) Allan Cameron of Lochiel (otherwise M^cConill Du) slew in one morning nineteen of the chief men of his own clan name, that is to say Camerons (to whom, as his clients, Lord Gordon was patron), because in the preceding summer they had occupied some of the old possessions of Allan, without having obtained his consent. Being beyond the law, he escaped.

Lord Gordon considered that by this wicked deed a great affront was done to his honour, and therefore girded himself thoroughly for revenge; but knowing that he could not by himself effectually prosecute his design without the aid of Mackintosh (not only because he was vassal to Huntly, but also because of the grievous feuds which were of old fomented between both the one family and the other, the Chattans and the Camerons), he employed Mackintosh to make war against Allan, offering him conditions of ad Bellum adversus hunc Allanum inferendum, oblatis plerisque magni momenti legibus, est usus.

Cœterum, se nunquam priùs, suæ cum Cameroniis contentioni coronidem impositurum, donec latifundia Makintoshii tantâ fruerentur pace ac suâ, pollicebatur.

Verum Makintosh, seriis Domini a Grant (non multum tunc temporis Huntleæ familiæ faventis) soceri sui rogatibus, nec non propter initum diu antea, Allani cum proavo suo fœdus, quo uterque quàm strictissimè, ne hostili more invicem invaderent, devinciebatur, oblatum rejicit munus nullatenus dubitans quin, Dominum Gordonum (proprii honoris tuendi gratiâ) bellum contra Allanum suscipere oporteret ita ut (urgente, sc. necessitate), longè prioribus meliores conditiones concederet, quàm, ad optatam metam, propositum sibi negotium perducat. Hanc repulsam ægrè ferens Dominus Gordonus, Makintoshio, ut, sese (quippe, ad hoc, propter pactum, mutui auxilii gratiâ, proavi sui, cum Comitè Huntley Anno 1568 fœdus, obligatum) suis partibus, ad sustinendam hanc adversus Allanum controversiam, adjungeret, præcepit. [*page* 260.] Ast cùm, compertam sibi haberet Dominus Makintosh prædicti fœderis invaliditatem (propter Edictum Parliamenti Anno 1585) hisce conditionibus,

great importance. He promised, moreover, that he would never put end to this quarrel with the Camerons until the Mackintoshes enjoyed their estates with as much peace as he did his own.

But Mackintosh, on the serious advice of his father-in-law, the laird of Grant (who did not at that time much favour Huntly's family), and also on account of the contract long before entered into between his grandfather and Allan, whereby they were both strictly bound not to invade each other in hostile manner, rejected the offered employment, nowise doubting but that it behoved Lord Gordon (for the sake of defending his own honour) to undertake the war against Allan, so that he should, of necessity, grant conditions better by far than those first offered, before he could bring the proposed enterprise to the wished-for end. Lord Gordon took this repulse in bad part, and charged Mackintosh to join him in maintaining that feud against Allan, because he was bound to that effect in virtue of a bond of mutual help agreed upon by his grandfather with the Earl of Huntly in the year 1568. But the laird of Mackintosh held that the said bond was found to be invalid as to him, because of the Act of Parliament in the year 1585, so that he could not be brought on these

ad, expeditionis hujus munus subeundum, nequaquam adduci poterat. Quamobrem, Comiti Morraviensi (sub cujus præsidio tunc temporis plurimi ex Makintoshiâ et Catanâ tribû degebant) sese insinuavit. Dominus Gordonus, hâc ratione sperans Clanchattanos, nolente volente Makintoshio, suis sese adglutinaturos partibus. Interea temporis discordiæ nonnihil hinc oriundæ quod Makintosh, convitiosas quasdam calumnias in cursu Equestri (cujus etiam victoriam reportavit Makintosh) prope Urbem Nairniensem habito, ab Henrico Anderson, Comitis Morraviensis Hippocomo, evomitas, ultus esset, inter Comitem Morraviensem et Makintoshium creverat.

Expectante, in hoc temporis articulo, suppetias, Domino Gordono, Comes Morraviæ, omnem nominis Catanei (suæ ditionis) populum, in Domini Gordonii auxilium assurgere jussit. Makintoshius quippe legitimum Catanei nominis Caput et Princeps, ulteriori, eorum, in armis progressui restitit, Comitisque Morraviensis Apparitori, in verba minus urbana erumpenti, nonnulla influxit verbera, quapropter et Comes Morraviæ et Dominus Gordonus mutuâ vi, in Makintoshium conspirârunt cumque, tanquam oppressionis reum, coram Dominis Secreti Concilii citârunt (donec, eos, de pacato suæ familiæ

conditions to bear the charge of that expedition. Gordon thereupon insinuated himself to the Earl of Moray (under whose protection many of the Mackintosh and Chattan tribe were then dwelling), hoping by this means, that, whether Mackintosh was willing or not, the Clanchattans would adhere to his interest.

In the meanwhile some discord arose between the Earl of Moray and Mackintosh, because the latter threatened to revenge certain reproachful calumnies uttered by Henry Anderson, the earl's groom, at a horse race held near the town of Nairn, which was won by Mackintosh.

As at this very time, Lord Gordon was expecting assistance, the Earl of Moray, by his own authority, ordered all of the Chattan name to rise to the help of Gordon. But Mackintosh as the head and chief of the Chattan name resisted to the last their going forth in arms; and the officer of the Earl of Moray having broken out with unpleasant words, blows ensued; for which reason both the Earl of Moray and Lord Gordon conspired with their mutual power against Mackintosh, and having cited him before the Lords of Privy Council as guilty of oppression, they caused him to be imprisoned in the Castle of Edinburgh (until he should find

gestû, datis, sc. vadibus, certiores faceret), in arce Edinburgenâ incarcerari fecerunt, ubi aliquamdiu manserit. Tandem verò, suâ apud Aulicos habitâ gratiâ, sine ullo adhibito fidejussore, pristinæ restituitur libertati.

Mense Anno 1616 Makintoshius, variis, audacis latrocinii et furti, a Clanchameroniis, suos vicinos acriter opprimentibus, commissi, querelis, sese, Lochabriam, justitiæ omnibus administrandæ gratiâ, parvo comitatû recepit. Verùm enim vero supra commemoratus Allanus (Makintoshii appropinquantis rumore allato), omnia vada et cunctos aditus Aquæ Lochiensis muniit et clausit, fœderique jam olim cum invicem quàm strictissimè pacto nullo habito respectù, convocatis, sc. undique amicis suis et sectatoribus, hostili agitatus animo, Makintoshio Aquam transeunti restitit, quod (ut postea patebit), et ipsi Allano, ipsiusque posteritati, magno fuit damno et detrimento. Makintoshius interim hâc repulsâ, majori sibi futurum commodo et honori advertens, potiùs tum temporis redire, quàm, cum tàm exigua cohorte, in opposita irruere munimenta, domum hâc vice est regressus, comparatâque libertate, Allanum et quotquot Clanchamronorum agros Glen-

surety by pledges given for the peaceable behaviour of his family) where he remained for some time; but at length by the favour which he had at court, he was restored to his former freedom without finding any surety.

In the year 1616, upon various complaints of audacious robbery and theft committed by the Clan Cameron, who were bitterly oppressing their neighbours, Mackintosh, with a small company, went into Lochaber for the purpose of administering justice to all. But the above mentioned Allan, upon the rumour of the approach of Mackintosh, secured and closed all the fords and passes of the Water of Lochy. Having no regard to the strict bond formerly agreed upon between them, but moved with hostile intent, he convoked his friends and followers from all parts, and resisted the attempt of Mackintosh to pass over the water, which (as will afterwards appear) was a great loss and detriment both to Allan himself and to his posterity. Upon this repulse, Mackintosh, considering it would be more to his advantage and honour to retire at this time, rather than to rush, with so small a band, on the opposing force, returned home for that time; and having procured power to remove Allan, and as many of the Clan Cameron as dwelt on the lands of Glenluy and Lochairkagg,

luy et Lochairkagg incoluere, a suis possessionibus removendi, brevi postea, Allanum et sua gentis præcipuos, quippe, gravi oppressionis crimine conspersos, coram Dominis Secreti Con- [*page* 261.] cilii evocavit, et propter contumaciam, attrocia homicidia, horridas prædationes et hujusmodi quàm plurima reatûs truculenta scelera, Makintoshio, illos igni ferroque vastandi concessa est facultas. Mense Junio 1617 Makintoshius dignitate Equestri a Rege exornatus est, ut brevi post, eorum unus qui Principi Carolo a privato cubiculo fuerant est admissus.

Mense succedente, Makintoshio in Lochabriam magno apparatu properanti, Allanus, cum, sese, Makintoshii viribus (Regis upote vestiti mandatis) repellendis imparem sciret, sponte submittit. Quapropter, discordias suas, deliberato sapienti quorundam amicorum consilio determinandas reliquerunt, qui (pensitatis utrinque rationibus), Allanum, omne jus in agros Glenluy et Lochairkagg sine ullo speciosi prætextûs fuco, Makintoshio resignare, quatuorque reperire generosos, opibus, agris potentes, que, eum, ullumve ex suis posteris, Makintoshio, ullive ex suis successoribus aut clientibus in tranquillâ horum agrorum possessione, nullam illaturos injuriam sponderent, dijudicârunt. Quam ob caussam, Mak-

from their possessions, he soon afterwards summoned Allan and the chief men of his tribe before the Lords of Privy Council, as stained with the heavy crime of oppression; and on account of their contumacy, atrocious murders, dreadful robberies, and many such barbarous crimes of which they were guilty, power was given to Mackintosh to harry them with fire and sword.

In the month of June 1617, Mackintosh was honoured by the king with the dignity of knighthood; and shortly afterwards was admitted as a gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Prince Charles.

In the following month Mackintosh hastened into Lochaber with a great equipage, and Allan, when he saw that he was unable to repel the forces of Mackintosh (especially as he was vested with the king's mandate) freely submitted. Whereupon they left off their feuds, which were settled by the wise counsel of certain friends, who, having weighed the reasons of both parties, decided that Allan should without any specious colour of pretext resign to Mackintosh all right to the lands of Glenluy and Lochairkagg; and that he should find four gentlemen sufficient in wealth and lands, who should be responsible that neither he nor any of his posterity would trouble Mackintosh or any of his successors in the peaceable possession of these lands. For which

intoshium 6000 minas depignorati agri pretium, Allano persolvere decrevere (idque, non obstante Dominorum Concilii Decreto Allanum, omni in pecuniam hanc jure) proptere quod, Makintoshio apud Aquam Lochyensem restiterat (privatum fuisse declarante) nec non Makintoshium, 3000 minarum, Allano, quippe quod, terras Glenluy et Lochairkagg, a Cameronis longo ævo possessas, renunciaret et desereret, denumerare statuerunt. Visus est imprimis Allanus, huic determinationi suum addidisse calculum, verùm postea, promissum, in inveniendo, sc. vade, fefellit, affirmans nequaquam potuisse sese quenquam reperire qui pro ejus posteris susciperet. Quocirca voluit, ab hâc fœderis clausulâ recedere, ipsumque Allanum, sub certissimo gravioris damni supplicio, pro suis posteris obligantem accipere, si modò, vel sufficientem, pro sese fuisset liberis generatis aut adhuc generandis fidejussorem pararet. Videbatur et hoc etiam Allano placuisse. Verùm Die constituto nequaquam promissis stetit. Persuasus erat in hâc re deficere Allanus, instigante Domino Gordono, qui, cùm, primum suum propositum Makintoshio nocendi irritum fuisse videret, nec par pari referre poterat, eum, in rebus suis peragendis, disturbare per fas et nefas, arreptâ opportunitate,

cause they decerned that Mackintosh should pay to Allan £6000 as the price of the wadset land (and that notwithstanding that by decreet of the Lords of Council Allan had been deprived of all right to that money, because he had opposed Mackintosh at the Water of Lochy). They also appointed Mackintosh to pay to Allan £3000, because he had renounced and abandoned the lands of Glenluy and Lochairkagg, which had been for a long period possessed by the Camerons. At first Allan seemed to give his consent to this determination; but afterwards he failed to find security, affirming that he could get no one who was willing to undertake for his posterity. Mackintosh was willing, therefore, to recede from this clause of the agreement, and to accept Allan himself as obliging for his posterity, under a very sure and heavy penalty, if only he provided a sufficient surety for himself and his children born or yet to be born. This also seemed to satisfy Allan. But on the day appointed, he did not stand to his promises, having been persuaded to fail again on this occasion by the instigation of Lord Gordon, who when he saw that his first project for hurting Mackintosh was of no avail, and that he could not be even with him strove with all his might, by force and fraud, and snatching every occasion to disturb him in the

omnibus contendit viribus, atque hunc in finem (postquam, cum Allano in gratiam, cunctis oblivioni traditis discordiis, redîerat, sine ullâ, vel minimâ, injuriæ, illi, ab Allano in occidendis clientibus, illatæ, reparatione) eum cum Makintoshio amicitiam inire impedit, Mackronaldumque, ne debitam præberet obedientiam, effecit, animadvertens Makintosh Allanum sibi tantopere imposuisse Gordonum, Allani quippe herum et superiorem, eum, coram Dominis Privati Regiæ Majestatis Concilii, exhibere jubet. Abnuit Gordonus negans sibi clientem fore Allanum. Sed, Johannem illius filium suum clientem ingenuè confitetur. Makintosh interea jubet ipsum hunc Johannem exhibere. Dominus Gordonus, nullo legis grypho potuisse irretiri Johannem certò existimans, aut saltem nullatenus dubitans quin, suâ potestate, sine ullo damni periculo, eum incolumem restitueret, citanti Makintoshio obtemperat, Johannemque Cameronum Edinburgum attulit, ubi vix per spatium duorum aut trium Dierum delituerat, [*page 262*]. cùm, a Dominis Concilii, Makintoshio, cum apprehendendi concessa est facultas, quem postea apprehensum in Prætorio Edinburgensi incarcerârunt, ibique per tres succedentes Annos captivus coercebatur usque quò Dominus Lauchlanus Mak-

management of his affairs. And towards that end (after he had come into favour with Allan again, all their traditional feuds having been consigned to oblivion without any, or the very least, reparation for the wrong done to him by Allan in killing his vassals) he hindered him from entering into friendship with Mackintosh, and prevailed upon MacRonald also not to render the obedience he owed. Mackintosh, finding that Allan had so greatly imposed upon him, charged Gordon, because he was Allan's master and superior, to produce him before the lords of his Majesty's Privy Council. Gordon refused, denying that Allan was his vassal; but he frankly confessed that John his son was his vassal. Mackintosh then charged him to produce this same John. Lord Gordon, confidently judging that John could not be brought within the grasp of the law, or, at least, no way doubting but that by his own influence he should get him off without any risk of loss, obeyed the summons, and brought John Cameron to Edinburgh, where he had hardly lurked the space of two or three days when warrant was granted by the Lords of Council to Mackintosh to apprehend him, after which they imprisoned him in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. There he was detained prisoner during the three following years, until Sir Lauchlan Mackintosh

intosh ex hâc vitâ commigraverit, a cujus decessû Dominus a Grant (Makintoshii junioris prædicti Domini Lauchlani filii tutor habitus), Anno 1622, Johannem Cameronum, a carceris servitute sed injuste liberavit. Makintoshius, incarcerato (ut memoravimus) Johanne Camerono, postea, sese adversus Mackronaldum accingit. Quo in exilium relegato, brevi temporis progressû, Makintoshii res Lochabrienses quam optimè ab eo dispositæ relinqui videbantur.

Anno 1618 Dominus Gordonus, dicam (pro evictione Baroniæ de Bendchar) adversus Makintoshium impegit. In hâc tamen actione Gordonus succubuit. Quapropter, cùm Dominus Gordonus, in decimis Cullodini colligendis, ulteriorem Makintoshio processum inhiberet (has enim deditâ operâ et ex consilio, a Marchione de Hamilton, Gordonus, ad molestiam Makintoshio creandam, sibimet comparavit), instante decimandi tempore, ad Cullodinum sese conferre, decimasque colligere decrevit. Hoc enim modo, certissimam Makintoshio maculam inurere sperabat. Verùm Makintosh in caussæ suæ detrimentum, Regis Legibus resistere noluit. Duntaxat, ædificium suum Cullodinense, omnibus hostibus oppugnandis necessariis firmissimè præmuniît, patruisque

died, on whose decease the Laird of Grant (regarded as tutor of young Mackintosh, son of Sir Lauchlan), in the year 1622, liberated John Cameron from the bondage of the prison, but unjustly. Mackintosh, as we have mentioned, having imprisoned John Cameron, afterwards girded himself against MacRonald, who having been sent into exile, the affairs of Mackintosh in Lochaber seemed in a brief process of time to be disposed by him to the best advantage.

In the year 1618 Lord Gordon set upon an action against Mackintosh for the eviction of the barony of Bendchar. In this pursuit, however, Gordon failed. Wherefore, having inhibited Mackintosh from proceeding further in collecting the teinds of Culloden (for Gordon had procured these to himself from the Marquis of Hamilton, by a surrender, and of purpose to create trouble to Mackintosh) he resolved to come himself to Culloden at the time of uplifting the teinds, and to collect them. For in this way he was hopeful of branding Mackintosh with a very signal affront. But Mackintosh was unwilling to resist the king's laws to the detriment of his own interest. He therefore did no more than strongly fortify his house of Culloden, with all things necessary for opposing enemies, and delivered the keeping

suis, Duncano, sc. et Lauchlano Makintoshiis custodiendum tradidit, et, paucis, ante, Domini Gordonii ad decimas colligendas, adventum, diebus, conscensis Equis, in Aulam Anglicanam se recepit.

Interea Dominus Gordonus, 5 Die Novembris 1618, septingintis Equitibus comitatus, Invernessam venit, et aurorâ subsequenti, ingenti militum examine Cullodinum adit, præsidiisque conspectis, Dominum Robertum Gordoun Sutherlandiæ gubernatorem, Duncano (cui uno cum fratre suo Lauchlano commissa est ædificii tutela) declarantem illuc sese accessise Legum Regiæ Majestatis exequendam, decimarumque ad se jure pertinentium colligendarum gratiâ, misit. Respondet Duncanus, sese, etiamsi possent, Dominum Gordonum, a Debito suo capiendo, non non impedituros. Castellum tamen, suæ fidei commissum, firmiter se propugnaturos asserit. Dato hoc responso, Dominus Gordonus, nullum iis fuisse decimas impediendi consilium advertens, omnino inglorium, sibique dedecori futurum putavit, in expugnato Castello redire. Idcirco missi sunt Dominus a Lovat (qui tunc præsto erat) praedictus Robertus Gordonus et Georgius Monro a Miltoun (omnes Makintoshii fautores), ut, Duncano significarent, a Dominis

of it to his uncles, Duncan and Lauchlan Mackintosh, and a few days before the arrival of Lord Gordon to collect the teinds, betook himself on horseback to the English court.

Meanwhile, on 5th November 1618, Lord Gordon, accompanied with seven hundred horsemen, came to Inverness, and on the following morning went, with a great company of soldiers, to Culloden, and, in sight of the garrison, sent Sir Robert Gordon, governor of Sutherland, to Duncan (to whom, along with his brother Lauchlan the safe keeping of the house was committed), declaring that he had come thither in pursuance of the king's laws, and for the purpose of collecting the teinds pertaining to him by right. Duncan replied that although they could, yet they would not hinder Lord Gordon from taking what was due to him, asserting, nevertheless, that they would firmly defend the castle committed to their trust. This answer being given, Lord Gordon, finding that there was no intention to hinder them from gathering the teinds, judged that it would be altogether inglorious and disgraceful on his part to retire without attacking the castle. He therefore sent Lord Lovat (who was then present), the aforesaid Robert Gordon, and George Monro of Miltown (all friends of Mackintosh) to inform Duncan that he had a warrant

Secreti Consilii, in Robertum Mackonchy abbrich (ex Clangregoriis unum) commissam esse potestatem, quem, securitatis caussâ, illuc confugisse audiverat, ac propterea sibi in animo esse, ædificium illud, ne inibi lateret, accurato examine disquirere. Retulit Duncanus istum, de quo loquitur, nusquam illic latitare, neque se, ullâ lege, (præsertim cùm tantus in propinquo esset exercitus), domum scrutari permissurum. Dominus a Lovat, Duncani propositum intelligens, eo dolo, ut tantò faciliùs daretur ingressus, usos agnovit, ideoque summopere efflagitare perstitit ut, se cum Domino Roberto Gordon, Georgio Monro a Miltoun aliisque duobus Aulam ingredi permitterent, fideliter pollicentes se, nullam domui creaturos molestiam, militesque non, præfixas metas excedere ausuros. Huic eorum rogatui Duncanus præbuit assensum, quod etiam, Domino Gordono, ulteriùs, in suo ulciscendi proposito procedere nequeunti, placuit, et ita Dominus Gordonus, dismisso exercitû, parvâ reportatâ victoriâ minorique gloriâ (neque enim decimæ fuerant collectæ), domum est regressus. [*page 263.*]

Anno 1619 Dominus Gordonus et Makintoshius (nonnullis intercedentibus amicis) Edinburgi quandam amicitiæ inîerunt speciem. Verùm, cùm postea Dominus Gordonus, Allani

intrusted to him by the Lords of Privy Council, against Robert Makonchy abbrich (one of the Clan Gregor), who for the sake of security had fled hither, as he had heard; and therefore it was his purpose to search that house carefully, lest he should be hidden there. Duncan retorted that the man of whom he spake was never hidden there, nor would he on any condition permit the house to be searched, especially when such an army was near it. Lord Lovat, perceiving the resolution of Duncan, acknowledged that they had used that device in order the more easily to get access; and therefore he continued to beg very earnestly that they would allow him, with Sir Robert Gordon, George Monro of Miltown, and two others, to go into the hall, faithfully promising that they would not molest the house in any way, and that the soldiers would not dare to over-pass the limits before fixed. To this request of theirs Duncan gave assent; on which account also Lord Gordon was pleased to proceed no further in his purpose of revenge; and so, having dismissed his army, he went home, carrying back but small triumph and less glory, for even the teinds were not gathered.

In the year 1619, Lord Gordon and Mackintosh (by the intercession of some friends) entered into a certain semblance of friendship. But as Gordon afterwards espoused the cause of

Cameroni caussam, adversus Makintoshium susceperat, durante Makintoshio, aliquæ semper inter ipsos viguere discordiæ.

Mense Aprili 1620, quarundam injuriarum, pluriumque aliorum criminum, ab Æneâ Macalister vik ean duy cum fratre suo Alexandro Glenroyensibus perpetratorum, conscius, Gulielmum Makintosh a Borlom, triginta strenuis viris associatum, subitaneâ expeditione (ut illos apprehenderent), Lochabriam legavit. Quo probè executo, captivos in arcem Cullodinensem eos adduxit, ibique inclusi tenebantur donec, sese, non solùm propter hactenus patrata crimina satisfacere, verùm et residuum suæ vitæ tempus probis et emendatis moribus traducturos sponderent.

Hic Dominus Lauchlanus Makintosh, magnificis, tum animi, tum corporis dotibus præcelluit, vir ingentis speciei, aliquem vulgaris staturæ et capite et humeris excedens, tenuis carne, ossibus prægrandis, vultû amabilis, eloquio benignus, placidusque omnibus suis familiaribus, perdilectus, tantusque, erga eum, Principis sui favor erat, ut, si Divina Benignitas concessisset majores in luce mores, excelsum dignitatis gradum initurus sperabatur, cùmque ultimò Londini degeret, Princeps Carolus, ut, quanti illum æstimaverat, testaretur, discessurum,

Allan Cameron against Mackintosh, there continued always some feuds between them while Mackintosh lived.

In the month of April 1620, Mackintosh being conscious of certain wrongs and many other faults, perpetrated by Angus Macalister vic Ian du, with his brother Alexander, against the people of Glenroy, sent William Mackintosh of Borlum, with a band of thirty able men, on a sudden expedition into Lochaber, to apprehend them: which was readily done and the prisoners brought to Culloden Castle, where they were held in close custody until they gave satisfaction not only for the crimes they had already done, but found surety that they would lead the remainder of their lives with honest and reformed manners.

This Sir Lauchlan Mackintosh was a man who excelled in splendid endowments as well of mind as of body, of great stature, exceeding by head and shoulders the ordinary height, spare of flesh, but very large of bone, of an amiable countenance, courteous and pleasant in speech, and beloved by all his friends. And so great was the favour of his prince towards him, that if divine goodness had granted to him longer life, he would have come to a high degree of dignity; and when he last resided in London, such was the esteem in which Prince Charles held him, that on

gladio, quo ipse tunc cingebatur, donavit. Hujusce gladii (qui et hodie, a Domino Makintoshio conservatur) capulus argento sinuatus, totusque, splendidâ auraturâ ornatus enitescit, a Rege etiam hoc tempore ei promissum, si quem denuo in Aulam faceret regressum, illum in Comitatum Orkniensem omac jus accepturum. Verùm Numini Omnipotenti, secundum bonum suæ voluntatis consilium, alta humilianti, humiliaque exaltanti eum domum redeuntem, e lachrimosâ hâc miseriarum valle removere placuit.

22. Die Junii Anno Domini 1622, ætatis 29, Gartinbegiæ Strathspayensis, morti succubuit, familiaribus suis et propinquis cujuscunque generis, qualitatis, sortis ac conditionis, præproperum illius obitum merito deplorantibus. Cum suis majoribus in Templo Pettiensi est inhumatus.

De Gulielmo Domino Makintosh XIX.

Gulielmus Makintosh Domini Lauchlani filius, novem duntaxat Annos et quatuor Menses natus, cùm pater vitæ munere fungi desiît, Anno 1638, Margaretam Graham, Domini

his departure he gave him the sword with which himself was then girded. Of this sword (which is preserved to this day by the laird of Mackintosh) the hilt is chased with silver, and the whole glitters with splendid golden gilt. At that time also a promise was made to him by the king, that when he next returned to court he should be preferred to the right of the earldom of Orkney. But it pleased the Lord Almighty, who bringeth low the lofty and exalteth the humble, to remove him from this vale of tears and miseries while he was on his way home. He died at Gartenbeg in Strathspey, on the 22nd day of June 1622, aged twenty-nine years, his very early death being deservedly deplored by his friends and neighbours of every degree, quality, lot and condition. He was buried with his ancestors in the church of Petty.

Of William the nineteenth Laird of Mackintosh.

William Mackintosh, son of Sir Lauchlan, was only nine years and four months old when his father died. He married, in 1638, Margaret Graham, eldest daughter of the laird of Fintray (a lady

a Fintray filiam natû maximam (dignissimam sanè, et, omnigenis virtutibus claram Dominam) uxorem duxit, ex quâ varios progenuit liberos, quorum nulli (demptis Lauchlano, Gulielmo, Elizabethâ et Johanna) patri supervixere. Elizabetha, Alexandro Farquharsono D. a Wardhouse, Johanna verò, Andreæ Spaldino Baroni de Essintilly est nupta.

[*page* 264.] Lauchlanus Secundus Domini Lauchlani filius, Isobellam Graham, unicam Domini a Claipots filiam, sibi conjugem adoptavit, ex quâ, unum filium (qui sub incunabula mortuus est) nomine Lauchlanum, et duas filias, suscepit, quarum natû, maxima (Margareta dicta), Hectori Makenzie ab Assint, minor verò (Isobella nuncupata), Gulielmo M‘Pherson a Noid uxori data est.

Æneas Tertius Domini Lauchlani filius, primò, Joannam Gordon solam Roberti Gordon a Tillifrosky filiam (et Gordoni a Sachin Relictam), ex quâ nullam procreavit sobolem, deinde verò, Marjoriam Robertson, Johannis Robertson ab Insulis filiam (ex quâ, Lauchlanum, Alexandrum, Elizabetham, Janetam et Joannam habuit), fœdere Matrimoniali sibi conjunxit.

Isobella, unica Domini Lauchlani filia, defunctis parentibus, nullâque, illæ, rei familiaris relictâ portione, Magistro Alex-

of very great worth, and distinguished by every virtue), by whom he had several children, none of whom survived their father excepting Lauchlan, William, Elizabeth, and Jean. Elizabeth was married to Alexander Farquharson, laird of Wardhouse, and Jean to Andrew Spalding, baron of Essintillie.

Lauchlan, second son of Sir Lauchlan, chose as his wife Isabel Graham, only daughter of the laird of Claypots, of whom he had one son named Lauchlan, who died an infant; and two daughters the eldest of whom, named Margaret, was given in marriage to Hector Mackenzie of Assint, and the younger, named Isabel, to William Macpherson of Nuid.

Angus, third son of Sir Lauchlan, married, first, Jean Gordon, only daughter of Robert Gordon of Tillifroskie, and widow of Gordon of Sachon, of whom he had no issue: afterwards he married Majory Robertson, daughter of John Robertson of Inches, by whom he had Lauchlan, Alexander, Elizabeth, Janet, and Jean.

Isabel, only daughter of Sir Lauchlan, on the death of her parents, with no portion left to her, was married to Mr. Alexander andro Roso, Tutoris a Kilravock filio (cui unum peperit natum, qui, dum in Scholis versabatur, mortem obiît), Sociatori est conjuncta.

OBS. CHRON.

DURANTE hujus Makintoshii ætate Pupillari, avunculus ejus Dominus a Grant, rei familiaris gubernandæ curam suscepit. Verùm, sese, sicut, amicum et sedulum Tutorem decebat, minimè gessit. Nam (præter alia detrimenta et incommoda, sub hoc malè administrante Tutore, perpessa) Pupilli Debita (Tutoris culpâ et inertiâ) ita accrevere ut magna ejus prædiorum pars, ære alieno penè exhausta sit.

ANNO 1624 (a, Domini Lauchlani Makintoshii decessû biennio) nonnulla dissidiorum semina, inter Comitem Morraviensem et Tribum Makintoshiam, exoritura videbantur. Res ita se habuit. Tribus Makintoshia et Clanchattana, Comitibus Morraviensibus, fideli constantiâ ac constanti fidelitate, per varia rerum discrimina, usque quâque firmissimè adhæsere, erantque soli propensissimi qui, ad Comitis Morraviensis (Dinbir[1] filia interempti) præmaturam necem in March-

Rose, son of the tutor of Kilravock, to whom she bore one son, who died while he was at the school.

CHRONOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

During the minority of this Mackintosh, his uncle, the laird of Grant, undertook the care of managing his affairs. But he did not behave himself as became a friendly and careful tutor. For (besides many other losses and disadvantages suffered under his mal-administration) the debts of the minor (by the fault and laziness of the tutor) increased to such a degree that a great part of his estates was, in a manner, taken away for debt.

In the year 1624, two years after the death of Sir Lauchlan, some matters of dissension seemed like to arise between the Earl of Moray and the family of the Mackintoshes. The matter was to this effect. The Mackintosh family and the Clanchattan had ever most firmly adhered with steadfast and loyal fidelity to the Earls of Moray, through the various controversies in which they were involved; and they alone had most eagerly endeavoured, with all their might, to avenge upon the Marquis of Huntly the untimely death of the Earl of Moray (killed at Donibristle).

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[1] 'Dunibirstle' interlined.

ionem a Huntly, ulciscendam, totis viribus eniterentur. Nihilominus, Comitis illius filius, Huntleo, recenti amicitiæ vinculo adjunctus, universam, Nominis Makintoshii et Clanchattani familiam (Domino Makintoshio adhuc Annis immaturo), ex agris Petty, Breachly et Strathnairn (horum plerumque Dominium tenuit, quippe Superior, Comes Morraviensis) elimare omni conatur industriâ, quos tamen agros antea, per quadringintorum Annorum spatium, constanti possidere serie. Hoc cùm Makintoshei et Cattanei ægrè perferre poterant, trecentos ex suis sectatoribus, sub ductû et tutelâ trium ex, Clanchattani Magni Makintoshii filiis (ipsi Pupillo ·propatruis), convocârunt. Tum, sese simul, adversus Morraviæ Comitem, adjungentes, cunctos illius famulos, ex agris Petty expulore, sibique, omne in proventum jus arripuere. Verùm, cùm, vi amorum, iis resistere, penes Comitem Morraviæ minimè esset (haud, magnam enim, ipsis demptis, habuit clientelam), tandem obtinuit ut nullis ex, Regiæ Majestatis subditis, illos humanè tractaret, aut benigno susciperet hospitio. Tum Stuartos, Atholienses et Dunenses, in suum evocavit auxilium, sed frustra (nam ne vel hi, cum Clanchattanis aperto [*page 265.*] marte congredi audebant). Quocirca, quod vi adimplere

Nevertheless, the son of that earl, having joined with Huntly in a bond of friendship, attempted by every means to deprive the whole family of the name of Mackintosh and Clanchattan (the laird of Mackintosh being yet in minority) of the lands of Petty, Breachly, and Strathnairn (of the most part of which the Earl of Moray held the lordship as superior), which lands they had possessed heretofore in an unbroken line, during four hundred years. As the Mackintoshes and Clanchattan took this in very bad part, they gathered together three hundred of their own followers, under the leadership of three of the sons of Lauchlan More (grand-uncles of the minor). Then, having joined together against the Earl of Moray, they drove away all his servants from the lands of Petty, and arrested the rents. But as the Earl of Moray was not able by himself to resist them by force of arms (for he had no great following but themselves) he at length obtained [letters forbidding] any of his Majesty's lieges to treat them kindly, or to give them lodging. Then he called to his aid the Stuarts of Atholl and of Doune, but in vain, for neither did these dare to join in open battle with the Clanchattans. Wherefore, what he could not accomplish by force, he endea-

nequiret, illud, arcanâ arte exequi sedulò nititur. Ille enim (proposita magni ponderis mercede) cum quibusdam ex eorum præcipuis per emissarios privato elaboravit dolo ut, nonnullos Principum familiæ Cattanæ tunc rebellantis, sceleratâ traducerent perfidiâ, quo recusato, satis subdolè, illis (quos emissarii antea prodi voluerant) egregium hoc mendacium proponendo, quosdam (eos, nempe, qui primò suos traducere abnuerant) brevi contra eos insurrecturos imposuere. Itaque, Comiti Morraviæ sese submittere persuadebantur. Propterea quoque, se præteritæ Rebellionis veniam comparaturum, agrosque alios (vice Pettiensium) in Strathern et Strathnairn daturum pollicitus est.

Hoc illis, quibus propositum est, placuit, atque hâc ratione Comes Morraviæ et Tribus Makintoshia et Catanea (quæ tum exlex erat), habitas cum invicem discordias composuerunt. Hunc itaque in modum, sine multo sanguine effuso, tempestuosi harum dissidiarum tumultus, quæ, Comiti Morraviæ certissimo forent dispendio, ni Makintoshii (astutiâ, ne quid acerbius dicam) fraude Domini a Glenurchi et Baronis de Achchyl,

voured assiduously to do by hidden craft. For he laboured privately by his emissaries, with some of their leading men (a reward of great value being offered) that they should, by guile, betray some of the chief men of the Chattan family, then in rebellion. They having refused to commit this wicked perfidy, the emissaries, craftily enough, imposed upon those whom before they wished to be betrayed, by setting forth the egregious falsehood that certain persons (meaning those who at first had refused to betray their own friends) were shortly to rise against them. Therefore they persuaded them to submit to the Earl of Moray, for which also it was promised them that he would procure a pardon for their past rebellion, and that he would give them other lands in Strathern and Strathnairn, instead of Petty.

This pleased those to whom it was proposed ; and by this means the Earl of Moray and the family of Mackintosh and the Clanchattan (which was then outlawed) settled the discords which existed between them. After this manner, therefore, without much bloodshed, were the stormy tumults of those feuds quieted, which would have caused undoubted loss to the Earl of Moray, if the Mackintoshes had not been forced (by subtlety, that I may not say anything worse) to differ among themselves by the fraud of the laird of Glenurchay, and the baron of qui, tunc temporis, pro Comite Morraviæ steterant emissarii, sibi invicem diffidere cogerentur, sedati sunt.

Anno 1630, Mense verò Decembris, Lauchlanus Makintosh (aliter Junior nuncupatus), prædicti Lauchlani Magni filius natû minimus, acceptis, a Comite Morraviæ, qui, Septentrionalibus Regni Scoticani partibus tum præerat, mandatis, Jacobum Grant virum Rebellione insignem, qui multifaria, eaque sceleratissima oppressionis et cædis crimina, adversus familiam de Ballindallach commiserat, armorum vi deprehendit. Caussam enim quare hic Jacobus Grant contumax evaserit, subsequentibus exhibitam reperies.

Johannes (vulgò Roy) Grant a Carron (Johannis Grant a Glenmorriston Nothus) sub Annum 1550, inimico animo, Johannem Grant, Johannis Grant a Ballindallach (hodie inter vivos commorantis) attavum, assecutus, eum cruentâ interemit manû. Quod scelus, persuasione et seriâ (ut credebatur) rogitatione Domini a Grant, propter fomentatam in suo pectore, adversus amicum suum, et consanguineum Ballindallach, quandam invidiam, fuerat perpetratum, atque hinc, gravium inimiciarum et controversiarum initium, quæ a patre in filium inter utramque hanc familiam in hunc usque diem invariatâ perdurante serie.

Auchyle, who on that occasion were the emissaries on behalf of the Earl of Moray.

In the year 1630, in the month of December, Lauchlan Mackintosh (otherwise called the younger), youngest son of the aforesaid Lauchlan More, by orders received from the Earl of Moray, who was then lieutenant of the northern parts of the kingdom of Scotland, apprehended by force of arms James Grant, a notorious rebel, who had committed many and most wicked deeds of oppresssion and slaughter against the family of Ballindalloch. You will find the occasion why this James Grant became rebellious shown as follows.

John (commonly called Roy) Grant of Carron, bastard son of John Grant of Glenmoriston, in the year 1550, with evil intent and bloody hand, pursued and killed John Grant, great-grandfather of John Grant of Ballindalloch now living. This villainy was perpetrated by the persuasion and at the earnest desire (as was believed) of the laird of Grant, on account of some grudge which he cherished in his heart against his friend and kinsman Ballindalloch. And hence the beginning of that grievous enmity and strife between both families, which has lasted in an invariable course from father to son to this day.

Variis abhinc annis (regnante Jacobo 6 Scotorum Rege) Jacobus Grant (Grantei a Carron patruus), cum, in, Elgini, Urbis Morraviensis, foro, staret, deprehenso Grantei Nominis quodam (ex familiâ Ballindallachensi) fratrem suum Thomam, præfervido et impetuoso conatû insequente, sese illi objicit, et, conspecto ob oculos fratre suo variis transfosso vulneribus in plateis jacente, tantâ animi vehementiâ et alacritate, percussorem est insectatus, ut illum interemit, et, sese fugæ convertit. Ballindallach, Jacobum Grant, propter patratum hoc crimen, ad forum Judiciale citavit. Verùm ille, cùm, diem dictum non observâsset, est proscriptus. Dominus a Grant sæpe sæpius, ad eos, mutuis amicitiæ vinculis conglutinandos, suâ authoritate (sed frustra) usus est. Adeo quippe, contumaci animo fuerat Ballindallach, ut, nullis pacis aut reconciliationis conditionibus (etiamsi plurima, exilium, putà, personæ, permagnaque, tum [*page* 266. divitiarum, tum pecuniæ, ad animi usque sententiam, summa, fuerant oblata), sine effuso Jacobi sanguine omnino placaretur. Percipiens autem Jacobus, nullam (vitâ demptâ) malevolis et virulentis hostium suorum animis satisfacturum piaculum, desperatum iniît cursum. Quendam Exlegum confœderatorum numerum ex montigenis sibi adsciscit, et propalam Exlex

Several years ago, in the reign of James the Sixth, King of Scots, James Grant, uncle of Grant of Carron, while he was standing in the market-place of Elgin, a town of Moray, one of the name of Grant (of the Ballindalloch family), was observed hotly and violently pursuing Thomas, brother of the said James. The latter put himself in opposition to the assailant, and beholding his brother lying before his eyes on the street, pierced with several wounds, he attacked the aggressor with such vehemence and quickness of spirit that he killed him, and then turned and fled. For this crime Ballindalloch summoned James Grant to the Justice Court: but the latter failing to keep the day, was outlawed. The laird of Grant used his authority again and again to unite them in the bonds of friendship, but in vain. So that although many proposals were offered to his consideration, such as the banishment of the party, and very great sums both of goods and of money, Ballindalloch was so obstinate that no conditions of peace or reconciliation would at all please him without the death of James. The latter, therefore, perceiving that no sacrifice but his life would satisfy his malevolent and virulent enemies, resorted to a desperate course. He openly became an outlaw, and took to himself as confederates a

evadit, et non solùm, suis inimicis molestias creare, verùm, variis aiiis, Regiæ Majestatis subditis, deprædationibus et incursionibus infestare aggreditur. Jacobum Grant a Delnabo (ex familia Ballindallachensi) insecutus occidit, et, in obstinato hoc cursû persistens, inimicos suos impendio vexavit, et depopulatus est.

INTEREA temporis Comes Morraviæ, Borealis Scotia partis Præfecturam obtinuit, cui propterea, hujus Jacobi (intra sui, quippe, officii limites) insecutio et suppressio incumbebat.

COMES, varia, ad Jacobum Grant insequendum, accersivit auxilia, sed operam lusit. Ille enim tutus usque et sine detrimento evadit, adeo ut Jacobus, cœterique criminis socii, ad atrociora perpetranda facinora instimulantur.

JOHANNES GRANT a Carron (hujus Jacobi ex fratre nepos) in patrui fulcrum et adjumentum clanculum esse existimatur.

JOHANNES GRANT a Ballindallach, omne adhibuit studium, quomodo, Johannem a Carron (optimæ spei juvenem) prosequi poterat.

JOHANNES GRANT a Carron, Alexandro Grant ab Inveraury et 8 aliis associatus, e domo suâ (ad materiam, in Sylvâ Abernethy, proscindendam) decedit.

BALLINDALLACH, arreptâ hâc ansâ, sedecim ex suis amicis,

number of lawless men from the mountains, and went on, not only to create troubles to their enemies, but also to molest divers others of his Majesty's subjects by their robberies and incursions. He pursued and slew James Grant of Delnabo (of the Ballindalloch family), and by persisting in this obstinate course he annoyed and wasted his enemies greatly.

In the meantime, the Earl of Moray obtained the lieutenancy of the northern part of Scotland, and so the pursuit and suppression of this James Grant fell to him as within the bounds of his office. The earl called for various help towards the pursuit of James Grant, but his labour was lost, for the outlaw still got away safe, and without hurt, so that he and his accomplices were the more encouraged to perpetrate their villainies.

John Grant of Carron (nephew of this James by his brother) was judged to be a support and help to his uncle in a private way. John Grant of Ballindalloch used every means he could to prosecute John of Carron (who was a young man of very good expectation). He, with Alexander Grant of Inveraury, and eight others, went from his own house to cut down timber in the wood of Abernethy. Ballindalloch seizing this occasion assembled six-

armis recinctis, convocavit, et, esse, in sylvam, in quâ Carron erat, proripuere, subdolè prætendentes huc sese appulisse, ut, Jacobum Grant, aliosque ex illiûs sociis (contra quos, datam fuisse illis Commissionem testabantur) disquirerent. Tandem, Carron hostiliter invasere, qui diu, strenuo ac virili animo decertavit. Verùm, furiosos hostium impetus (quippe sine paludamento) ulteriùs sustinere nequiens, manibus Ballindallach interficitur. Thomas Grant a Davoy, Lauchlanus Makintosh a Ravokmor (Johannis Grant a Ballindallach ex Sorore nepos) et plerique alii illius amici, a Johanne Grant Carronensi et Alexandro Grant Inveraurensi fuere interempti. Impune tamen et sine damno evasit hic Alexander. Nam postea, Ballindallach plurimis discruciavit molestiis, variosque ex illius sectatoribus morti dedit, et, Jacobo Grant, ad, Ballindallachii agros depopulandos, suas contulit suppetias.

Hic apprime observanda est, tum et admiranda, secreta Providentia, et arcanum, Dei Omnipotentis Judicium, qui, tantum, Johanni Grant a Carron retribuit calamitatis mensuram, quantam, illius proavus Johannes Roy Grant a Carron, [page 267.]
attavo Ballindallachii fuerat ante largitus. Eedem enim

teen of his friends, with their weapons ungirded, and stole away into the wood where Carron was, craftily pretending that they came thither to search for James Grant and others of his associates (against whom they affirmed a commission was given to them). At last they assailed Carron in a hostile manner, who for a long time fought with courage and manliness. But being unable (as he was without armour) any longer to sustain the furious onset of the enemy, he was slain by the hands of Ballindalloch.

Thomas Grant of Dalvey, Lauchlan Mackintosh of Ravokmor (nephew of Ballindalloch by his sister), and many others of his friends, were killed by John Grant of Carron and Alexander Grant of Inveraury. This Alexander, however, escaped with impunity and without harm: for afterwards he greatly tormented Ballindalloch with many troubles, slew several of his followers, and gave his help to James Grant in harrying the lands of Ballindalloch.

Here the secret judgment of God Almighty, in His providence, is much to be observed, as well as admired, who rendered to John Grant of Carron such a measure as his great-grandfather, John Roy Grant of Carron, had formerly dealt to an ancestor of Ballindalloch. For on the 11th day of the month, namely, of

Mensis Die, xi, putà, Septembris, quo Johannes Grant, Ballindallachii attavum trucidaverat, ipsissimo eodem prædicti Mensis Die, hic Carron, a Johanne Grant a Ballindallach, plurimis interfluentibus Annis, perimitur. Præterea, eâdem (Lævâ, sc.) uterque manû utebatur.

DENIQUE observabile est Johannem Grant a Ballindallach, in Johanne Grant a Carron interficiendo, eâdem loricâ, quâ, Johannes Roy, in cæde attavi Johannis Grant a Ballindallach, indutus erat, fuisse circum munitum. Quam loricam, Ballindallach brevi antea, a Jacobo Grant, in tumultû inter ipsos excitato, abripuerit. Hinc, impenetrabilia esse Dei judicia, eumque, sanguinem sanguine puniturum, luculenter cernere possumus. Comes Morraviensis (qui tunc, Septentrionalibus Scotiæ partibus, præerat), audito hoc eventû, Johannem Grant a Ballindallach, adversus Johannem Grant a Carron, illiusque fautores (et si contra statutas Regni Leges) tutari cœpit et defendere, et hoc modo impedimento fuit et obici justitiæ contra Ballindallach exequendæ. Verùm et, illi ita apud Aulam Regiam favet, ut, a Rege, quorundam Annorum cessationem et tutamentum, contra ordinarium justitiæ vitum, illi

September, on which John Grant had slain the ancestor of Ballindalloch, on the self-same day of the month aforesaid, after the lapse of many years, was this Carron killed by John Grant of Ballindalloch. Moreover, they both used the same hand, that is to say the left. And, in conclusion, it is observable, that John Grant of Ballindalloch, when he slew John Grant of Carron, was armed with the same coat of mail with which John Roy Grant was clad at the slaughter of the ancestor of John Grant of Ballindalloch; which coat of mail the latter had a short time before taken by force from James Grant in a skirmish between them. Hence we may clearly discern that the judgments of God are inscrutable, and that He will avenge blood by blood.

The Earl of Moray (who was then lieutenant in the northern parts of Scotland) on hearing of this event, began to protect and defend John Grant of Ballindalloch against John Grant of Carron and his friends (although contrary to the statute laws of the kingdom); and in this way, not only was there a stop put to the execution of justice against Ballindalloch, but also he so favoured him at the royal court, that he obtained for him from the king a cessation and protection for several years against the ordinary course of justice. Hence it has happened that hitherto no obtinuerit. Unde evenit quod, nullo adhuc pro cæde Carronis piaculo dato, hæ inimicitiæ etiamnunc inter partes incompositæ vigent.

Verum nec quicquam hæc iniquitatis acta valuere. Nam, majori indies acerbitate Jacobus et Alexander Grant, contra Ballindallach ejusque fautores, sunt accensi, quos, continuis incursionibus et cædibus, agros possessionesque vastando, indesinenter turbavere, eumque, a Borealibus Scotiæ partibus aufugere, et ut plurimùm Edinburgi commorari coegere. Hæc Jacobi Grant facinora, Comitis Morraviæ (qui, quatenus tunc Septentrionis Præfectus, ignominiæ evitandæ caussâ, hujusmodi contumacias, omnesque insignes Boreales Rebellatores, supprimere devinciebatur) hæsitabundum detorquebant animum. Verùm enim verò, cùm (propterea quòd, in eos, qui, Makintoshios jamdudum rebellantes benignè exceperunt, inclementissimè sese gessisset) in maximo apud omnes haberetur odio, timeretque hos suos clientes, sc. Makintoshios, non ita pridem variis in se vexatos injuriis, non animitus, aliqua, contra Jacobum Grant subituros hostilia, eò extremitatis ventum est, ut, quomodo, se, ex hâc difficultate et angustiâ, extricaret, magnopere animo fluctuabat.

satisfaction has been given for the slaughter of Carron, and even now these feuds remain unsettled between the parties.

But neither did this act of injustice avail anything. For James and Alexander Grant were daily more enraged against Ballindalloch and his partisans, whom they incessantly annoyed by continual incursions and slaughters, and by ravaging their lands, so that they forced him to abandon the northern parts of Scotland, and to dwell for the most part in Edinburgh. These exploits of James Grant distracted the wavering mind of the Earl of Moray (who, as then lieutenant of the north, was bound, for the sake of avoiding disgrace, to suppress such obstinate evil-doers, and all the notorious rebels of the North). But yet, as he was by all held in great odium (on account of his unmerciful dealing against those who long ago received the Mackintoshes kindly when they were rebelling), and fearing that those his clients, namely, the Mackintoshes, having been before so vexed by the various injuries done to them, would not be disposed to undertake hostile service against James Grant, he was brought to such extremity that he was greatly tossed in mind as to how he should extricate himself from this difficulty and distress. At

Tandem comperiens se (præterquam Makintoshios) parvum satis et vilem, at talia peragenda, habuisse comitatum, (non obstante rigidâ ejus in hanc familiam in clementiâ) ex iisdem quosdam in hâc re collocare statuit. Itaque, Gulielmo Makintosh a Kylachy non spernendum tradidit comitatum, ut, Jacobum Grant, ejusque fœderatos socios, diligenti scrutaretur indagine. Gulielmus munus accipit. Verùm Jacobus Grant (audito Gulielmum, rei hujus curam suscepisse), segregatis undique sociis, adeo caute insectatores evitavit, ut illa hâc vice, re infectâ, regredi cogerentur.

[*page 268.*] Hoc, Comiti novam creavit molestiam. Quippe plurimi ex illius malevolus jactitare minimè dubitabant, illum non, tantâ polluisse authoritate, quantâ, uni Rebelli apprehendendo, sufficeret.

Comes Morraviæ, tantâ rerum perculsus, Lauchlanum Makintosh, cognomine Oig, Domini Makintosh propatruum, ad hujus negotii curam gerendam vocat. Lauchlanus verò (ut, Dominum suum, ab ignominiosis famæ labeculis, conservaret), negotium subire spondet, et sic, Mense Decembri A.D. 1630, Lauchlanus cum triginta strenuis Catanis, tanta

last, finding that (excepting the Mackintoshes) he had but a small and worthless company for engaging in such enterprises, he resolved (notwithstanding his severe unkindness towards that family) to assemble some of them for that work. Therefore he delivered to William Mackintosh of Kylachy a considerable company, that he might make diligent search for James Grant and his accomplices. William undertook the task. But James Grant (on hearing that William had taken this matter in hand) dispersed his companions on every side, and so warily avoided his pursuers, that they were forced, for that occasion, to return without effecting their purpose.

This created new trouble to the earl; for many of those who had no goodwill to him were not slow to throw out the taunt that he could not wield so much authority as would suffice to apprehend one rebel.

The Earl of Moray, deeply affected with such a state of things, called for Lauchlan Mackintosh, surnamed Oig, grand-uncle of the laird of Mackintosh, to bear the charge of this affair. Lauchlan (that he might preserve his chief from any taint of dishonour) freely consented to undertake the business, and so, in the month of December 1630, with thirty strong men of the Chattans, he pursued the rebels with such constancy and unwearied

animorum constantiâ et indesinenti curâ, Rebelles (cum consectatoribus numero pares) usque quaque sunt insecuti, ut tandem, in terrâ Strathdounensi, cum iis concurrunt, ubi, tàm ardenti animorum acrimoniâ Rebellantes premebantur, ut (sine ullo alieni ex Lauchlani sectatoribus inflicto vulnere, dempto uno) septem, e Rebellantium numero, humi cecidere, duo cremati periere, et ipse Jacobus Grant, aliisque ex suis sociis vulnerati, in captivitatem redacti fuere, et Lauchlanus, propter eximium suæ strenuitatis, in hoc negotio adeo probè exequendo, exhibitum specimen, non modò, ingentem consecutus est honorem, verùm etiam, jure hæreditario in agros Corribrochenses (quibus hodie ejus posteri potiuntur), a Comite Morraviensi est donatus.

Anno 1632 Patricius Murray Tillibardinus Comes et aliis, cognomine Meason, natione Anglus, in Septentionalem Scotiæ partem, nonnullas, ex præstantissimis locorum Montanorum Sylvis, emere statuentes advenere. Lochabriam, ad Sylvas Domini Makintosh perlustrandas, adeunt, quæ, cùm, corum votis quàm optimè responderent, easdem nummis comparare determinant. Verùm Dominus a Grant (ut, in suam utilitatem, Sylvarum, sc. Abernethiensium venditione, pactum pertraheret), eos, sententiam mutare cogit, negatque se illis quatenus Mak-

diligence, that at length he encountered them in the territory of Strathdoun, where the rebels were so overborne by the fierce vehemence of their assailants that seven of their number were cut down, two perished by fire, and James Grant himself, and others of his accomplices, being wounded, were taken prisoners, while none of the followers of Lauchlan were wounded but one. On account of the notable proof of his valour which he showed in so ably executing this enterprise, Lauchlan not only won great honour, but also got from the Earl of Moray the heritable right to the lands of Corribroch, which his posterity possess to this day.

In the year 1632, Patrick Murray, Earl of Tullibardine, and one named Mason, an Englishman, came to the north part of Scotland, for the purpose of buying some of the best woods in the Highlands. They went to Lochaber to view the woods of the laird of Mackintosh, which, as they answered very well to their expectation, they determined to purchase them. But the laird of Grant (that he might make a bargain to his own advantage, that is to say, by the sale of his woods of Abernethy) got them to change their mind, and refused to bind himself to them

intoshii Tutorem obligare, atque hoc unum erat ex ingratis illis actis, quibus, Dominus a Grant, Makintoshio (suo Pupillo et nepoti), in teneris et immaturis Annis versanti, plurimum attulit detrimenti.

Anno 1634 Makintoshius, hæreditariâ successione in patris locum subiens, Dominum a Grant, quanam ratione, rem familiarem tenerâ ætate, illius studio et curæ commissam, administrâsset declarare jubet. Verùm Dominus a Grant (cùm, se malè gubernâsse, conscius esset), rationem reddere diffitetur, asserens sese, Makintoshii et Wardæ et Maritagii donationem habuisse, neque propterea, rationi reddendæ esse obnoxium. Ast Makintoshius compertum habens Regem, [*page 269.*] auditâ patris morte, Comiti a Mar (Thesaurario), Makintoshii Wardam et Maritagium, in ipsius Makintoshii commodum et utilitatem quam securissimum præstare, mandâsse, Scaccarii Libros scrutari effecit, Syngraphamque, a Domino a Grant concessam, quâ, Makintoshii Wardam et Maritagium, ipsi Makintoshio profuturum, obstringebatur, reperit. Dominus a Grant (cùm, irritum conspiceret suum conatum), ante redditam suæ Administrationis rationem, Makintoshium, omnibus, quibus posset, molestiis turbare determinat. Quod, Makin-

in so far as he was tutor to Mackintosh; and this was one of those unkindly deeds which the laird of Grant did to Mackintosh, his pupil and nephew, during his minority, and much to the detriment of the latter.

In the year 1634, when Mackintosh entered upon the heritable succession in room of his father, he ordered the laird of Grant to show in what manner he had administered the family estate committed to his charge and care during his minority. But the laird of Grant (as he knew he had administered badly) deferred to render account, asserting that he had the gift of the ward and marriage of Mackintosh, and was therefore not bound to render account. But Mackintosh, having learned that the king, on hearing of his father's death, had ordered the Earl of Mar, the Treasurer, to make the ward and marriage of Mackintosh as secure as possible for the advantage of the minor himself, caused a search to be made in the books of the exchequer, and found a bond granted by the laird of Grant, whereby he was bound to use the ward and marriage of Mackintosh for the profit of the latter. The laird of Grant (when he saw that his project was baffled) resolved to molest Mackintosh to the utmost of his power before rendering account, which incited Mackintosh to summon him before the

toshio, eum, coram Dominis Secreti Concilii, citandi stimulos adjecit. Verùm Dominus a Grant, priusquam res in aliquem acerbitatis gradum processerat, amicorum neutralium Decretis se subjicere pollicetur. Quod, Makintoshio placuit, et ita discordias suas, Roberto Farquharson de Invergald, Magistro Alexandro Hay uni ex Clericis Sessionis, Magistro Jacobo Baird Causidico, et Magistro Jacobo Farquharson Sigillo Scribæ, determinandas retulerunt. Qui, Dominum a Grant 10,000 Lib. Monetæ Scoticanæ Makintoshio retribuere decernunt. Hæc tamen Summa reverâ erat, illâ, a Domino a Grant justè Makintoshio debitâ, quadruplo minor. Verùm Arbitri ex proposito, summam adeo exiguam retribui jusserunt, ut cuncta malevolentiæ et odii vestigia, quæ (majori repetitâ summâ), inter conjunctas Personas exoriri poterant, removerentur. Nihilominus Dominus a Grant, prædicti Decreti (quorundam malevolorum instigatione) reductionem inîit, perque integrum Annum, Legis molestiis Makintoshium exerceri fecit. Verùm postea irritâ et frustratâ caussâ, ab incœpto destitit. Summam persolvit. Durante hoc animorum divortio, Dominus a Grant, depigneratos haberis Makintoshii agros Lochabrienses, malitiosè satis et inimice, jus suum in hosce agros, Johanni

Lords of Privy Council. But before the matter had gone to any extremity, the laird of Grant offered to submit to the decision of neutral friends, which was agreeable to Mackintosh; and so their discords were referred for determination to Robert Farquharson of Invercauld, Mr. Alexander Hay, one of the clerks of session, Mr. James Baird, advocate, and Mr. James Farquharson, writer to the signet, who decerned Grant to repay to Mackintosh £10,000 Scots. In very deed, however, this sum was four times less than was justly owing by Grant to Mackintosh. But the arbiters ordered repayment of such a small sum on purpose to remove every vestige of malevolence and emnity which, if they had demanded a greater sum, might have sprung up between the parties. Nevertheless, the laird of Grant (by the instigation of some evil-disposed persons) took steps for a reduction of the aforesaid decreet, and for a whole year he caused trouble to Mackintosh by legal proceedings. But afterwards, finding that his case was frustrated, and in vain from the beginning, he desisted, and paid the money.

During this variance, the laird of Grant, having the wadset of Mackintosh's lands in Lochaber, maliciously disponed his right to these lands to John Cameron of Lochiel (son of Allan

Cameron a Lochield (Allani Makoldui filio), manifestissimo Makintoshii inimico, disposuit, et ita, Johanni Cameron, nudam agrorum possessionem (quâ tantùm, ante illud tempus, fruebatur) legitimam concessit. Hoc, Domini a Grant facinus, Makintoshio et hæredi (ut postea patebit) magnas peperit molestias, et ingentes sumptus exhausit.

Anno 1635, grassante per totum Regnum, gravium miseriarum et impiæ oppressionis diluvio, Domini Privati Concilii, omnes Tribuum et Familiarum Principes et Capita, Patriarumque Gubernatores, coram sese evocari mandârunt, ut, pro suis Tribubus et Sectatoribus obligarent, quorum plurimi tunc præsentes, viz. Marchio de Huntlei, Comites Sutherlandiæ et Seafordiæ, Reguli Lorniæ et Lovattiæ, et Domini a Grant, Macdonald M'Lean, et alii plerique, pignora dederunt. Alii verò, viz. Allanus Cameron a Lochield, ejusque filius Johannes, Domini M'Gregor, Glenco, Gleneves, et Macronald [*page 270.*] in Keppoch (cùm, nullam, qui, pro illis, suam interponeret fidem reperirent), in custodiis detenti sunt. Solus Dominus Makintosh liberè dismissus est, adhibito duntaxat vade, se, quandocunque vocaretur, præsto futurum, atque, hanc obtinuit gratiam, non modò, quod ipse esset tranquillæ indolis et placati animi vir, verùm etiam et, quia magna suæ Familiæ

MacConill duy), the manifest enemy of Mackintosh, and so granted to John Cameron plain legal possession of the lands, of which, before that time, he had the profit only. This mischievous action of the laird of Grant brought great trouble to Mackintosh and his heir, and was the cause of vast expense, as will afterwards appear.

In the year 1635, a flood of grievous troubles and impious oppression having spread throughout the whole kingdom, the Lords of Privy Council ordered all the chiefs of lands, and heads of families, and governors of counties to be called before them, in order that they should become bound for their clans and followers, many of whom then present, namely, the Marquis of Huntly, the Earls of Sutherland and Seaforth, the Lords Lorne and Lovat, and the lairds of Grant, MacDonald, MacLean, and many others, gave pledges. But others, namely, Allan Cameron of Lochiel, John his son, the lairds of MacGregor, Glencoe, Gleneves, and MacRonald in Keppoch (as they found no surety who would undertake for them) were detained in custody. The laird of Mackintosh alone was freely dismissed, on his only giving a pledge to appear again whenever he might be called, and this favour he obtained, not only because he was a man of a tranquil pars, Marchioni de Huntley, Comitibus a Mar, Athol, et Murray, aliisque, clientes et inquilini essent, neque perinde ejus mandatis obnoxii.

Anno 1637 Makintoshius, agros suos Lochabrienses prædictos, e manibus hæredum Johannis Cameron redemit, et, quia nulla agrorum renunciatio, Makintoshio data esset (Eveno Camerono Johannis filio tunc Pupillo existente), pecunia, in manus Jacobi Cuthbert Invernessæ Præfecti, deposita est, quæ brevi postmodum (Dominorum Privati Concilii jussû), Donaldo Cameron a Lochield Tutori, in ipsius Pupilli commodum tradita erat. Verùm enim verò redempti a Makintoshio agri, per longam Annorum seriem, injustâ satis et acri violentiâ, per Cameronos detinebantur. Anno prædicto 1637 magna, de Religione et Regimine Ecclesiastico, controversia in Regno Scoticano est exorta.

Anno 1638 plerique ex Nobilibus, Generosis et Verbi Dei Ministris, Fœdus, in Religionis tutelam (ut eorum verbis utar), adversus omnes innovationes &c., inter, invicem pepigerunt, quod, ingenti vastationi, cædi, crudelitati, et cladibus infinitis, per universa Regis Dominia, vigintiduorum Annorum spatio, propatulum præbuit ostium. Vigente hoc molestiarum

and peaceable disposition, but also because a great part of his family were retainers and tenants to the Marquis of Huntly, the Earls of Mar, Athol and Moray, and others, and so not subject to his orders.

In the year 1637, Mackintosh redeemed his lands in Lochaber aforesaid from the hands of the heirs of John Cameron, and whereas no renunciation of the lands was given to Mackintosh (Ewen Cameron, son of John, being then minor) the money was deposited in the hands of James Cuthbert, provost of Inverness, and soon after (by order of the Lords of Privy Council) was delivered to Donald Cameron, tutor of Lochiel, for behoof of the said minor. But yet, the lands so redeemed were unjustly and violently detained from Mackintosh by the Camerons, for a long course of years.

In the year 1637 there arose in the Scottish kingdom a great controversy concerning religion and church government.

In the year 1638, many of the nobles, gentlemen, and ministers of the Word of God joined together in a covenant for defence of religion (as they use the words) against all innovations, etc., which opened a wide door for devastation, slaughter, cruelty, and infinite miseries, throughout the whole of the king's dominions,

tumultu, Makintoshius, a Marchione Argatheliæ cœterisque fœderatis, tantopere, in rerum suarum transactionibus (quippe Regiam tueretur Caussam), perturbabatur, ut ne vel, commune Legum Regni beneficium, adversus suos oppressores exequendarum, adipisci posset, atque ita, ab agris suis Lochabriensibus, etiamsi jure et legitime redemptis, tranquillè perfruendis, infelici remoratur violentiâ.

Fœderati, ordiente Rerum adhuc Chao. tantâ intumuere insolentiâ, ut, sibi omnem authoritatem arrogarint. Nova et hactenus inaudita, adversus Regem, in venere Judicatoria, et, abjudicatâ Episcoporum jurisdictione, ambabus quasi ulnis, Regimen Presbyteriale amplectuntur, quod, omni, quâ possunt acrimoniâ et assiduâ sedulitate, ad extrema usque Belli protexere. Plurimi tamen interea temporis, tum ex Nobilibus, tum Generosis et Verbi Divini Præconibus, a Regis Caussâ contra Fœderatos steterunt, inter quos Makintoshius ipse (occultè sc.) quippe corpore infirmus. Ejus verò consanguinei et sectatores, in propatulo, sese, maximè sinceros, et, in Regis Caussâ promovendâ, propensissimos, demonstrârunt, a deo ut, narratâ Regi Makintoshii fidelitate, Epistolam gratulatoriam illi

for the space of twenty-two years. While this tumult of troubles lasted, Mackintosh was very much disturbed in the transaction of his affairs by the Marquis of Argyll and others of the Covenanters (because he defended the royal cause), so that he could not get the common benefit of the laws of the realm against his oppressors; and thus he was, by violence, unhappily, kept from peaceably enjoying his lands of Lochaber, though they were lawfully redeemed.

In the confusion of affairs which now set in the Covenanters were puffed up with such insolence as to arrogate to themselves all authority. For they invented new and hitherto unheard of judicatories against the king; and having abjured the jurisdiction of the prelates, they embraced, as it were with both arms, the presbyterial government, which they defended with all the keenness and assiduous zeal in their power to the very end of the war. Many, however, as well of the nobles as of the gentlemen and the preachers of the Divine Word, stood for the cause of the King against the Covenanters. Among whom was Mackintosh himself, though secretly, because he was infirm in body; but his kinsmen and followers openly showed themselves most sincere and zealous in promoting the king's interest; so that the fidelity of Mackintosh having been reported to the king he wrote him a letter scripsit, cujus hìc, ipsi Archetypo (inter Makintoshii Chartas jacenti), omni ex parte, simillimum exhibetur Exemplar. Verba subsequentibns habentur lineis.

Carolus R.

Fidelissime et perdilecte, Salutem dicimus. Allato nobis rumore, te, Fœderatorum vestigiis minimè institisse, sed, temet illis semper opposuisse, gratias tibi propterea animitus habemus, summopere efflagitantes, ut, eodem, quo incœpisti, passû, incedas. Confide quoque nos, te omnesque alios, eâdem tecum [*page* 271.] animi fidelitate præditos et obsequiosâ nobis obedientiâ persistentes, Regiâ nostrâ Authoritate protecturos. Quumque etiam nonnullis abhinc Annis nos, haereditarium Justiciarii officium intra Insulas aliasque (intra quas et tui continentur agri) in nostro concessû memoratas partes, Comiti Argatheliensi contulerimus, ex Regiâ nostrâ, benevoli tui et fidelis, erga res nostras, animi impraesentiarum observantiâ, cupientes te liberare, ne, a quoquam nisi a nobismet ipsis dependeas, nullatenus, præfato Comiti morigereris aut adhæreas rogamus, sed ut ipse aliique omnes tui, tum amici, tum clientes, quos tibi undequaque adjungere queas, in suppetiis, pro viribus vestris,

of thanks, of which a copy similar in every part to the original (lying among the charters of Mackintosh) is here given. The words are contained in the following lines:

'Charles R.

'Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. The rumour having been brought to us that you have not walked in the footsteps of the Covenanters but have ever opposed yourself to them, we give you hearty thanks therefor, mightily entreating you to go on in the way you have begun. Trust also in us that we will, by our royal authority, protect you, and all others imbued with the same loyalty of mind as you are, and who continue in complaisant obedience to us. And whereas, also, some years ago, we did confer upon the Earl of Argyll the heritable office of Justiciar within the Islands and other parts mentioned in our grant (within which your lands are comprehended), we, of our princely regard to your affectionate and faithful mind towards our interests at this present juncture, being desirous of freeing you from depending on any one but ourselves, do require you that you in nowise obey or adhere to the said earl, but that you and all yours whom you may join to you from every quarter, as well friends as vassals, be ready to furnish supplies, according to your abilities, to our

Præfecto nostro (speciali a nobis donato potestate) administrandis, aut copiis, ab Hiberniâ, rerum nostrarum illic fælicius peragendarum gratiâ, mittendis paratissimi sitis. Tibique persuadeas nos, vivis, tuæ promptitudinis in nobis, allatâ quandocunque ansâ, auxiliandis, effectis. Te, ne, præmemorati Comitis, aut cujuslibet alterius, nutibus subjiciaris, liberare quam propere operam daturos. Vale, Datum a nostrâ Aulâ Dunelmensi 2 Maii 1639.

Hoc eodem Anno, Makintoshii agros Lochabrienses Argatheliæ Marchio, igni ferroque penitus devastavit, non modò quod Ronaldus Macdonald in Keppoch (primarius horum agrorum possessor), Rei Regiæ sedulo promovendæ omne adhibuerat studium, verùm etiam et quoniam Makintoshius, cui in dictos agros hæreditarium jus erat, neque, Fœderatorum factioni adversus Regem, sese adjungere, neque, hosce suos agros Argatheliæ Marchioni (cujus animus, eosdem in suam redigere ditionem usque anhelebat) vendere nullatenus pertrahi poterat, plerorumque etiam (neque improbabilis) sententia erat depopulatos ex industriâ fuisse agros, ut, sc. Domino Makintoshio inutiles redditi, minoris constarent.

INJURIÆ illæ, Lochabriensibus, ab Argatheliæ Marchione, ejusque Tribû (Campbellis), illatæ, non diu inultæ fuerant.

lieutenant (specially empowered by us), or to the forces to be sent thither from Ireland, for more effectually forwarding our affairs: and be assured that we, whensoever occasion shall offer by the lively effects of your promptitude in helping us, will afford you the means, as speedily as possible, to free yourself, so that you shall no longer be subject to the will of the aforementioned earl or of any other whatsoever. Farewell. Given from our court at Durham, 2nd May 1639.'

In this same year the lands of Mackintosh in Lochaber were harried with fire and sword by the Marquis of Argyll, not only because Ronald Macdonald in Keppoch (the principal owner of these lands) gave all his care earnestly to promote the cause of the king, but also because Mackintosh, to whom pertained the heritable right of the said lands, would not join himself to the faction of the Covenanters against the king, nor could he be persuaded by any means to sell these lands to Argyll (whose desire was to have them brought into his power). And also it was the opinion of many (and not without probability) that the lands were then wasted on purpose that, having been rendered useless to the laird of Mackintosh, they should be of less value.

These injuries done by the Marquis of Argyll and his clan (the

Nam Anno 1640 hi cum 120 virorum manû, Bradalbiam ingressi, ingentem indidem pecorum gregem abegerunt. Campbelli verò, collectâ, quàm ex improviso poterant magnâ, manû (erant enim eorum Principum circiter 80 præsto, in celebrandis cujusdam Generosi Nuptiis, haud procul intensi), abactores insequuntur. Prœlium in Monte dicto factum est. Non diu tamen pugnatum cùm Campbelli (etsi numero plures), variis ex eorum Præcipuis eodem loci crudeliter cæsis, sunt debellati.

Postea Argatheliæ Marchio (quippe, sese, assiduis infestari molestiis, a Brealochabriensibus, verebatur), habitas cum iis inimicitias composuit, iisque 3000 Mercas, injuriarum allatarum compensationem, persolvit, idque, ingenti cæde, et depopulationibus, ab iis, in Campbellorum Tribum, perpetratis, non obstante.

Anno 1644, fœderatis Scotis, Angliam, cum exercitû 18,000 Peditum et 2000 Equitum, ingressis, Rex Domino Makintoshio Epistolam, res, et penè verba subsequentia, comprehendentem, scripsit.

Carolus R. [*page 272.*]

Fidelissime et perdilecte, Salve. Quandoquidem omnia

Campbells) to the Lochaber people were not long unavenged, for in the year 1640 they went, with a band of 120 men, into Breadalbane, and from thence carried away an immense drove of cattle. But the Campbells, having collected a company as hastily as they could (for they were readily increased by about eighty of their chief men who were celebrating the marriage of a certain gentleman not far off) pursued the raiders. A battle took place on a hill called : the fight, however, had not continued long, when the Campbells, although more in number, were defeated, and several of their leaders cruelly killed at the same place. Thereafter the Marquis of Argyll (because he was afraid of being continually molested by the Brae Lochaber men) settled the feuds he had with them, and paid them 3000 merks as compensation for the wrongs he had done to them, and that notwithstanding the great slaughter and pillaging inflicted by them on the Clan Campbell.

In the year 1644, the Scots Covenanters having entered England with an army of 18,000 foot and 2,000 horse, the king wrote a letter to the laird of Mackintosh, containing the matter and almost the words following:

'Charles R.

'Right trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Whereas benevoli animi et paternæ curæ indicia, ad Regnum illud nostrum Scoticanum quam felicissimum et faustissimum creandum, exhibita, non modò, nostro inibi Populo, omnia quæ, vel minimâ juris specie, aut ullo Prudentiæ colore, tum in iis, quæ, vel ad Regimen Civile aut Ecclesiasticum spectant rite componendis, rogari poterant, concedendo, verùm et, in rebus meri favoris et omnino gratuitis, ad animi usque sententiam, illis adstipulando. Malitiosis ibidem et perditissimis, validæ et malevolæ factionis, ad, nostrorum Subditorum animos adversus nos excitandos, conatibus tantum abfuit, ut, ullum grati animi indicium nobis redditurum speremus, vel pacem illam quietemve (non leviusculis expectatam rationibus), antiquæ illi et nativæ nostræ Patriæ procuremus. Quinimo bona nostrorum Subditorum pars, non tantùm arma adversus nos arripuit, verùm et, se, Regnum hoc invasuros, et in Rebellatorum auxilium accessuros, ad Regimen hactenus stabilitum subvertendum, declararunt. Coacti igitur, necessario nostri propugnaculo et tutelâ, optimos quosque modos, et maximè idoneas methodos, imminenti huic malo et instanti cladi antevertendi, excogitare, fidelibus nostris et constanti

all the tokens of our good mind and paternal care manifested towards that our Scottish kingdom, for the felicity and prosperity thereof, not only by granting to our people therein all that could, with the least semblance of right, or with any pretext of prudence, be demanded, for lawfully settling those things which belong either to the civil or the ecclesiastical government, but also by assenting to them in matters of mere favour, and altogether gratuitous, according to the desire of their mind, have, by the malicious and perverse efforts of a powerful and malignant faction to stir up the minds of our subjects against us, so far failed as to any token of a grateful mind which we hoped would be rendered to us, or as to that peace and quietness which we desired (with no light expectations) to that our ancient and native country: But rather, a great part of our subjects have not only taken up arms against us, but also have declared that they will invade this kingdom, and will come to help the rebels to subvert the government hitherto established. Being therefore forced, for our necessary defence and protection, to think upon the best means, and above all the most suitable methods of averting this imminent evil, and threatened ruin, we resort to those of our subjects who are of a steadfast mind, who are neither

animo prædititis Subditis, quos, nec livida aliorum malitia, nec scelerata perfidiæ Contagio, inficere valuit, recurrimus. Inter quorum Præcipuos te meritò semper habuimus. Cùmque nos hunc in finem, generalem, omnium nostrarum copiarum hactenus evocatarum, aut adhuc, in Insulis et Montanis Regni Scoticani partibus, excitandarum, Præfecturam, fidelissimo ac dilectissimo nostro Cognato Ronaldo Comiti ab Antrim, nec non, perfideli et plurimùm dilecto Cognato nostro Comiti a Seaforth (unà cùm prædicto Comite ab Antrim) Jurisdictionem ibidem Justiciariam donaverimus, concessâ quoque illis potestate, Patriam agrosque Archibaldi Argatheliæ Marchionis (primarii juxta ac ingratissimi, horrendorum istorum adversus nos facinorum promotoris) invadere, grassantemque latè Rebellionem supprimere. Nos, tuâ fidelitate et prælargâ tui erga nos animi benevolentiâ, tum et Caussæ æquitate summopere freti, Literas hasc, tuas in manus dirigere (ut, in eâdem animi fidelis constantiâ firmiter persistas) haud inidoneum duximus, teque obnixè rogare ut, cunctis tuis viribus, Comitibus a Seaforth et Antrim in omnibus iis quibus illi vel eorum alter, tuam, in justissimâ juxta ac maxime necessariâ hâc re feliciùs adimplendâ, accersant opem, tuo subleves admini-

infected with the dark malice, nor with the wicked contagion of the treason of the others; among the chief of whom we have always deservedly judged you to be. And whereas, for this purpose, we have given the rank of lieutenant-general of all our forces as yet called together, or still to be raised in the Islands and Highlands of our Scottish kingdom, to our most trusty and well-beloved cousin, Ronald, Earl of Antrim; and also to our right trusty and well-beloved cousin the Earl of Seaforth (together with the aforesaid Earl of Antrim) the justiciary jurisdiction there: power being also given to them to invade the lands of Archibald, Marquis of Argyll (the prime and also most ungrateful promoter of these horrible doings against us), and to suppress the widely spreading rebellion: we, greatly relying on your fidelity, and your abounding goodwill towards us, as well as on the equity of our cause, have deemed it not unfit to direct these letters into your hands (that you may persist firmly in the same constancy of faithful affection), and earnestly to request you, that with all your power you will afford your support to the Earls of Seaforth and Antrim, in all those matters wherein they or either of them shall send for your aid, in order to the happy accomplishment of this most just, as well as most necessary

culo, certoque sis animo nos, tuam promptitudinem et summam in hâc re fidelitatem, memori reconditaros pectore, debitamque (quando dederit Deus) retributuros mercedem. Vale iterum atque iterum. Datum ab Aulâ nostrâ Oxoniensi 20 Die Januarii, nostrique Regni 29 164$\frac{3}{4}$.

Transactis octo post receptam hanc Epistolam Diebus, a Regiâ Majestate alia itidem, Makintoshio tradita est Epistola, quâ, integræ Morraviæ Regioni præesse imperabatur, cujus etiam hic verba ad verbum exponuntur.

[*page* 273.] Carolus R.

Fidelissime et perdilecte, S. Quandoquidem illi ut plurimùm, quibus, nostri illius Regni gubernaculum commissum est, libertate illis concessâ tantopere abusi sunt, ut, in nostrum, detrimentum, extremumque rerum nostrarum subversionem et hìc et illic eam penitus convertunt, verùm etiam (quod, horrenda omnia et perfida eorum facinora hucusque impiè perpetrata, summoper adauget et aggravat) sese turpium mercenariorum adinstar (sine ullâ vel minimâ fucosi prætextûs specie) iis hoc in loco, nobis nostrique Authoritati obstinatâ

service; and you may rest assured that we shall lay up in our mindful heart your promptitude and great fidelity in this matter, and shall (whensoever God shall give opportunity) recompense you with due reward. Farewell again, and again. Given at our court at Oxford, 20th January, and of our reign the nineteenth year 164$\frac{3}{4}$.'

Eight days after the receipt of this letter, another epistle from his Majesty was delivered to Mackintosh, by which he was commissioned to govern the whole district of Moray. The terms of the letter are here set forth :

'Charles R.

'Right trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Whereas those to whom, for the most part, the government of that our kingdom was committed, have so greatly abused the freedom granted to them as to convert it wholly to our detriment, and to the utter subversion of our affairs both here and there: yea, more (what greatly increases and aggravates all their dreadful and treacherous deeds hitherto wickedly perpetrated), they have (without the least appearance of any pretext), like base mercenaries, joined themselves as hirelings to those in this place who are opposing themselves in obstinate rebellion to us and our authority, in

Rebellione adversantibus (ut, unà cum nefariis suis perfidis et conferatis proditoribus, nostrum hoc Regnum petulanti invaderent impetû), tanquam stipendiarios, adjunxerunt. Nos, igitur, (utriusque Regni propugnandi gratiâ) homines istos, donatâ quippe Authoritate, quasi armis in nostra pectora repercussis abutentes, eâdem privare cogimur, eamque illis concedere, quos et honor et sincera nobis parendi promptitudo nullatenus, sese perditissimis illis et scelestis perfidiæ patronis immiscere obligabunt. Te itaque ex eorum numero esse qui inter primos et nostris rebus et nostri hujus nativi Regni, quod, plerorumque sententiâ, propter paucorum perfidiam, plurimis oportet exerceri miseriis, ni pars melior nostrorum illius Regni Subditorum constanti fidelitatis serie hucusque nobis inservientium, tantum pro nostrâ suâ Caussâ praestiterint, quantum, pro extraneis Rebellatoribus agit perfidiosa factio. Gloriæ et Honori bene cupiunt indubitatissime freti Te, utpote nunc in quem peculiarem spem reponimus, integræ Morraviæ Regioni præfecimus, nullatenus hæsitantes quin omnem adhibeas diligentiam non modò, ad limites tuæ fidei commissos, nobis quàm maximè morigeros, conservandos, verùm et pariter, nostro illius Regni Proconsuli tuam conferas opem

order that they may, together with their faithless and treacherous confederates, invade this our kingdom by an insolent attack. We, therefore (for the sake of defending both kingdoms), are forced to deprive these men of the authority given to them, because they are abusing it as a weapon to strike against our breast, and to bestow the same on those whom honour and sincere readiness to obey us will oblige in no wise to mingle themselves with these abandoned and wicked patrons of perfidy: and judging you to be among the chief of those who most undoubtedly do rightly seek glory and honour both to us and to the affairs of this our native kingdom, which, in the opinion of most people, must suffer very many miseries on account of the perfidy of a few, if the better part of our subjects of that kingdom, who have hitherto served us in a constant course of loyalty, shall not stand for our cause and their own as much as the perfidious faction do for foreign rebels. Relying upon you, as one in whom we now repose peculiar trust, we have set you over the whole province of Moray, no wise doubting but that you will give all diligence, not only to preserve the bounds committed to your trust as loyal as possible to us, but also, that you will likewise afford your aid and support to our lieutenant-general of that

et adminiculum, in quibuslibet tumultibus et turbulentis insurrectionibus, intra quamlibet Regni partem pullulantibus, penitus supprimendis, iisque omnibus, non acceptâ a nobis veniâ, illegitima arma aut capientibus aut adhuc capturis, eousque profligandis donec, relictis armis, nostris Legibus debitum præbeant obsequium. Præterea quoque volumus Te in posterum nullatenus ullam, sive Privati Concilii, sive Comitiorum, sive Publicorum quorumlibet aliorum Conventuum, Authoritatem (nostrâ non concurrente) tuo comprobaturum suffragio, neve, ulla ex injustis eorum Decretis intra præscriptos tibi limites, exequi permittas, Teque duntaxat gubernari sinas jussis nostri Proconsulis (vel, illo absente,) fidelissimi nostri et dilectissimi Cognati Georgii Marchionis a Huntley, cui, insuper, mandatum dedimus, tibi, in omnibus ad nos spectanti- [*page 274.*] bus, nostram voluntatem fusiùs declarandi, teque, speciatim, nostro nomine certissimum faciendi, nos, sincerum tuum et constans nobis inserviendi studium (quod etiam, memori reconditoros pectore ingenuè pollicemur) acuto observâsse oculo. Cùmque tandem aliquando, tuâ, taliumque tui similium, sedula et diligenti industriâ, tumultuosæ illius Regni confusiones, et tempestuosæ compositæ fuerint procellæ,

kingdom, in wholly suppressing whatever tumults and turbulent insurrections may spring up within any part of the kingdom, and in routing all those who, having received no permission from us, have already taken, or shall in future, take unlawful arms, so long and until they shall lay down their arms, and render due submission to us. Moreover, we also will, that you do in nowise acknowledge by your suffrage any authority, whether of Privy Council, or of committees, or of whatever other of their public conventions (without our concurrence), nor permit any of their unjust decrees to be executed within the bounds prescribed to you; but that you allow yourself to be governed only by the orders of our lieutenant-general, or, in his absence, of our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin George, Marquis of Huntly, to whom also we have given warrant to declare to you more fully our will in all things relating to us, and particularly to assure you in our name that we have observed, with a keen eye, your sincere and constant care to serve us (which also we do ingenuously promise to lay up in our mindful breast): and when at length by the zealous and diligent labour of you, and such as you, the tumultuous disorders and stormy troubles of that kingdom shall hereafter

nosque valuerimus, unicuique, pro suo merito, debitum rependere præmium, tibi, quicquid favoris, a Principe clementissimo in fidelem et bene merentem Subditum conferri debet, expectare fas erit. Itaque, te, et res quascunque ponderosas, tuæ creditas curæ, bene dicenti Deo commendantes, tibi ex animo valedicimus. Datum apud Aulam nostram Oxoniensem Quinto Die Februarii, et Decimo Nono nostri Regni Anno 164$\frac{3}{4}$.

Mense Augusto, Annoque 1644, omnis Makintoshii Tribus, cunctique clientes, qui, Badenochenses agros incolebant, sese, Regiis partibus adjunxere, primique omnium erant, qui, ex professo, Regiam caussam, adversus fœderatos Scotos asseruerunt, et Badenochenses, magnaque, residuorum Makintoshii Cognatorum pars unà cum universis Brelochabriæ colonis, indubitatâ animi constantiâ, et in concussâ fidelitate, Marchioni a Montrois (primario Regiorum exercituum Duci), per omnes angustias et cuncta discrimina, adhæsere, inque omnibus, quæ gesserit, prœliis, suis præsto fuerat Personis, neque, illum ullatenus deseruere donec (præcipiente Rege) impositum exoneravit munus, Regnumque Scotiæ reliquit. Postea verò, a Marchionis a Montrois tunc temporis decessû, ex Populo

have been settled, and we shall be able to repay to every one a due reward according to his merit, you may expect for yourself whatever of favour ought to be conferred by a most clement prince upon a subject so loyal and well deserving. Therefore, commending you, and the weighty matters intrusted to your care, to the blessing of God, we heartily bid you farewell. Given at our court at Oxford, the fifth day of February, in the nineteenth year of our reign, 164$\frac{3}{4}$.'

In August 1644, the whole clan of Mackintosh, and all the vassals who dwelt on the lands of Badenoch, joined themselves to the royalists, and were the first of all who avowedly asserted the royal cause against the Scots Covenanters; and the Badenoch men, and a large part of the remaining kindred of Mackintosh, together with the whole tenants of Brae Lochaber did adhere, with undoubted steadfastness of mind and unwavering fidelity, to the Marquis of Montrose (chief commander of the royal troops), throughout all straits and dangers, and were present in all the battles which he fought, nor did they ever desert him until, by command of the king, he resigned the charge laid upon him and left the kingdom of Scotland. But afterwards, on the departure at that time of the Marquis of Montrose, some of the Badenoch

Badenochensi quidam, aliique ex Clanchattanis, Marchionem ab Huntley, in Regiâ caussâ tuendâ, sunt secuti, neque unquam amplexam hanc neglexere caussam quamdiu ulli alicujus momenti viri, Ducis officium præstare audebant. Quantum autem ad ipsum Dominum Makintosh attinet, omnibus omnino manifestum est quod, cum valetudinario et infirmo esset corpore, neque, propterea, campis militaribus idoneo, domi commorari oportebat.

Anno 1648, Makintoshius, propter constantem sui animi fidelitatem, Acto Parliamenti, Inverlochiæ in Lochabriâ (ut, incolos, ne in solitas prorumperent enormitates, probè dispositos conservaret) Gubernator est constitutus. Verùm, Anno 1649, variatâ rerum serie, prædictum Parliamenti Decretum, alio novo est rescissum, et Makintoshii oppressores (Cameronii puta), ut antea, fulti et indulti. Anno 1650 Rex Carolus Secundus, e Bredâ per Scotos accersitus, et, in terram apud Germach expositus, brevi post, cum unus Anglorum exercitus, Australes Scotiæ partes non modò invasisset, sed fere subegisset, [*page 275.*] inter alios fideles suos Subditos (quos in fatiscentis Regni subsidium summopere evocavit), Domino Makintoshio ejusque

people, and others of the Clanchattans, followed the Marquis of Huntly in defence of the royal cause, and never neglected to embrace that cause so long as there were any men of any weight who dared to assume the duty of leader. But as to the laird of Mackintosh himself, it was thoroughly evident to all that with a sickly and infirm body, and on that account unfit for military duty, it behoved him to remain at home.

In the year 1648, Mackintosh, on account of his constant loyalty, was by Act of Parliament appointed Governor of Inverlochy in Lochaber (that he might keep the people there well affected, lest they should break forth in their wonted lawless doings). But by the altered course of affairs in 1649, the aforesaid decree of Parliament was rescinded by a new one, and the oppressors of Mackintosh (that is, the Camerons) were, as before, bolstered up and indulged.

In the year 1650, King Charles the Second, having been called from Breda by the Scots, and having landed at Garmouth a short while after, when an English army not only invaded the southern parts of Scotland, but almost subdued it, among others of his loyal subjects whom he urgently called to the help of the distracted kingdom, he sent a serious letter to the laird of Mackintosh,

Tribui et amicis nominis Catanei, seriam Epistolam, subjectis comprehensam lineis, legavit.

Carolus R.

Fidelissime et perdilecte Consanguinee, et fidelissimi et perdilecti, S. Miserandus status, et deplorabilis Regni hujus calamitas non potest non vobis probè innotescere Elato et insolenti hosti, omnibus suis studiis tàm faustè, adversus agmina nobis in ejusdem tutelam constituta, evenientibus, qui (Australi Forthæ et Clydæ latere ab iis devicto) nuperrimè etiam Castello Edinburgeno, pravâ perfidiâ, et per obscurâ eorum inibi constitutorum vilitate, in suas manus arrepto. Hanc et enim Civitatem isti antea devastârunt, Templa diruerunt, nec non insolenti arrogantiâ nostram cremârunt Regiam, triumphanti nunc insultat animo. Hujus modi injuriæ, quam plurimaque alia mala, graviter, Subditos nostros, Australes, Orientales, et Occidentales incolentes Comitatus, supprimentia, solamen, suppetias et ultum, longis implorant clamoribus. Quamobrem nos unà cum nostri Parliamenti Optimatibus, hisce malis et miseriis subitum commiscentes remedium, hunc Parliamenti nostri Actum de militibus colligendis, ad tuam accessurum ditionem,

and his clan and friends of the Chattan name, as in the lines following:

'Charles R.

'Right trusty and well-beloved cousin, and right trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. The pitiful state and misfortune of this lamentable kingdom cannot but be well known to you—the enemy elated and insolent, all their designs against the forces by us appointed for defence thereof having turned out so successfully, who (after conquering the south side of the Forth and Clyde) have also more recently seized the castle of Edinburgh by the wicked treachery and hidden villainy of those stationed therein. That city these invaders formerly laid waste, the churches they ruined, and also, with insolent arrogance, they burned our palace; and now they insult triumphantly. Such wrongs, as well as the many other evils pressing grievously upon our subjects dwelling in the southern, eastern, and western counties, cry loudly for relief, help, and revenge. Wherefore we, together with the estates of our Parliament, having consulted as to a speedy remedy for these evils and miseries, have emitted this Act of our Parliament, which will come to your jurisdiction, for mustering the troops, and which we

emisimus, quod, nostrâ Epistolâ feliciùs comitatum iri existimavimus, vosque impendio rogitantes, imò, conjurantes (ut, si quæ, erga Deum Pietas, erga Patriam Amor, si quis, erga nos Respectus) nullâ interpositâ morâ, nullo interveniente obstaculo, quàm citissimè excitemini, vestraque induatis arma, inque, fratrum vestrorum, plurimis (eh eu) discruciatorum miseriis, suppetias, celerrimo properetis passû, utque, eorum sanguinem, inclementissimè, in variis Patriæ angulis, effusum, praeterea quoque multitudinem eorum, qui, in duro carcere, extremum, pro esurie, efflant Spiritum, aliorumque, qui indies, panis et quotidiani victûs inopiâ, in Urbibus et Villis omnino fatiscunt, vindicetis. Hæc, inquam, quod, vestros animos, in suppetias properanter et efficaciter afferendas, magnopere afficiunt, pro certo habemus. Itaque nil ulterius vobis pensitandum proponemus præter nostram intensionem, quæ est vel, benedicente et succurrente Des Opt. Max. malis hisce et miseriis mederi, omniaque, quæ protervi et contumaces hostes crudelibus et impiis perpetrârunt animis, ulcisci, Gentemque hanc (hucusque invictam), a sordidis illis ignominiæ labeculis et contaminantibus opprobriorum criminibus vindicare, vel vitæ in suscepta caussâ dis-

have thought good should go accompanied with our letter, earnestly entreating, nay conjuring you, that if there be any piety towards God, love to your country, if any respect towards us, that without delay, or any intervening obstacle, you will as quickly as possible bestir yourselves, gird on your arms, and hasten with the utmost celerity for the relief of your brethren, afflicted, alas! with so many miseries, and that you may avenge their blood, most unmercifully shed in divers corners of the land, besides also the multitude of those who are breathing out their last breath in dire captivity for hunger, and of others in towns and villages who are every day fainting for want of bread and daily food. These things, we are sure, will greatly affect your hearts so that you will speedily and effectually render help. We will therefore lay nothing further before you to be pondered in your minds, except our own resolution, which is, either by the favour and help of Almighty God to heal these evils and miseries, and to revenge all that these knavish and obstinate adversaries have, with cruel and impious minds, perpetrated; and to vindicate this nation (hitherto unconquered) from these wretched stains of ignominy, and defiling scandals of reproach, or to suffer the loss of life in the cause we have undertaken; nor would we survive the destruction of our

pendium pati, nec Populi nostri cladibus superstites esse quorum tuendorum gratiâ, tot animas (si nobis essent) quot Subditos [*page* 276.] libentissime oppignorare vellemus. Persuademur itaque, certique sumus, vos nullatenus officiis defecturos, sed, omni animi hilaritate, in vestræ Religionis, Patriæ, Regis, proprii Honoris, Uxorum, Liberorum, Libertatum, propugnaculum, animas vestras immolaturos, nec non, Majoribus vestris dignos futuros, iisque, vos, in Virtutum et Honorum studio, et in Patriâ defendenda, quàm simillimos præstituros. Nos, igitur, (unumquemque vestri, quinam primus, sese, in hostium conspectû ostenderit, certaturum sperantes) hoc quoque fruimur comitatû. Sterlinum proficiscimur (ibi enim indubitanter sequens futurus est congressus), atque illic (usque quo vos in nostrum veniatis subsidium), vel feroces hostium impetus sustinere, vel morti occumbere, parati erimus, sique, parvum hunc, quo comitamur, numerum (ob vestram nobis succurrendis tarditatem) majori expugnari, contingat, perpetua vobis inuretur infamiæ macula vos (efflagitante etiam vestro Rege unà cum suo Parliamento), in, fratrum vestrorum (nunc ab hostibus eversorum) auxilium non citiori accelerâsse gradû. Verùm enim vero, fidelitatem vestram, obsequium et diligentissimum nobis parendi studium,

people, for the sake of whose defence we are willing most freely to pledge as many lives (if we had them) as we have subjects. We are persuaded therefore, and assured, that you will in nowise be wanting in your duties, but with all cheerfulness of heart will sacrifice your lives in defence of your religion, country, king, your own honour, your wives, children, liberties, and will show that you are worthy of your forefathers, and like to them in their love of virtue and honour, and in defending their own country. We, therefore (hoping that every one of you will strive who shall first show himself in sight of the enemy), are advancing to Stirling with the force we already have (for there undoubtedly the next assault will be), and there (until you come to our help) we shall be ready to sustain the fierce attacks of the enemy, or to fall in death; and if it should happen that the small number by which we are accompanied should be defeated by a greater (on account of your slowness to succour us) the perpetual stain of infamy shall be branded upon you, that (when earnestly called upon even by your own king, with his Parliament) you did not hasten with a quicker step to the aid of your brethren (now overthrown by enemies). But yet, judging your loyalty, obedience, and most earnest desire to appear for us, extra omnem dubitationis aleam posita existimantes, vobis valedicimus. Datum ab Aulâ nostrâ Perthensi 24 Die Decembris A.D. 1650, Regnique nostri Anno 2^{do}.

MAKINTOSHIUS, receptâ hâc Epistolâ, omnem quam potuit, commisso sibi officio diligentissime fungendi navavit operam. Ad amicos et consanguineos scripsit, variosque cum iisdem observavit conventus, firmissimè secum determinans vel jamjam vel nunquam se, suam, pro, Regis Patriæque caussâ, potentiam manifestaturum. Verùm adhibitam lusit operam. Quippe sub hoc tempus duæ circa Regem erant factiones. Una, Duci Hamiltonio, alia, Argatheliæ Marchioni favebat. Utraque, Regi benevolentiam et studium profitebatur. Prior tamen fideliori erga Regem erat animo. Argatheliæ Marchio omni nitilur conamine, quo, suæ factionis hominibus, exercitûs tunc evocandi Regimen concedere posset, cùmque, Makintoshium, permagnæ Tribûs et complurium sectatorum virum, Regiæque caussæ omnino faventem, satis compertum haberet, ut, eum, rebus Regiis ullatenus promovendis inutilem redderet, omni, in suos amicos, et Nominis Catanei sectatores, jure privare, callidè allaboravit, atque in hunc finem (cùm unicuique Tribûs Principe, in Montanis et Septentrionalibus Scotiæ partibus,

to be put beyond the hazard of doubt, we bid you farewell. Given at our court at Perth, the 24th of December 1650, and of our reign the second year.'

On receiving this letter Mackintosh made all the effort he could to execute the charge committed to him with the utmost diligence. He wrote to his friends and kinsmen, held several meetings with them, being most firmly determined that now or never he would make manifest his power for the cause of his king and country. But the labour was spent in vain: because at this time there were two factions about the king, the one favoured the Duke of Hamilton, the other the Marquis of Argyll. Both professed goodwill and zeal for the king. The former, however, was the more faithful towards him. Argyll strove by every means possible that the command of the army then being mustered should be given to the men of his party; and as he well knew that Mackintosh was a man of a large clan, and had very many followers, and wholly favourable to the royal cause, he laboured craftily to render him altogether useless for promoting the king's affairs, by depriving him of all right to lead his friends and followers of the Chattan name; and to that end (as it was granted to every chief of a clan in the Highlands and northern

sui Nominis Populum et amicos producere et regere fuerat concessum) Argatheliæ Marchio, qui, specialem, in hoc excitandorum militum acto describendo, exercuit manum, Makintoshii, quà alicujus Tribûs Principis, Nomen prætermitti effecit. Verùm (ne egregia hæc fraus perciperetur), eum, tanquam unum ex Badienochensibus Præfectis, memorat, mandans, sc. Dominum a Lochield, Dugallum M^c^Pherson, Makintoshium, aut ejus fratrem Lauchlanum, Populum Badenochensem producere. Veruntamen, in ipsissimo hoc temporis articulo, Actum Dominum Makintosh (licet suæ Tribus Genearcham, et [*page 277.*] illius Populi Caput), ab iisdem ullatenus curandis, secludens, comparat Arg. Marchio, Populique Badenochensis gubernaculum, Jacobo Menesio Chiliarchæ et præmemorato Dugallo (famulis suis et clientibus) concessit. Insuper, etiam, aliud procurat Actum 30 Januarii Die Anno 1651 datum, quo Dominus a Grant, omnibus, intra priscam Morraviæ Comitis divisionem, Peditibus præesse mandabatur (ipse enim Morraviæ Comes tunc temporis, suo in campis officio defungendi inidoneus erat). Atque hi Pedites, Makintoshii (ex Tribû, sc. Cataneâ) Consanguinei erant et Cognati. Hâc itaque ratione, non modò, Nominis Catanei Regimen, a Makintoshio (legitimo eorum

parts of Scotland to lead forth and command the people of his own name), the Marquis of Argyll, who had a special hand in drawing the act of calling out the troops, caused the name of Mackintosh, as chief of any clan, to be passed over. But (lest this egregious fraud should be perceived) he mentioned him as one of the Badenoch chiefs, charging, that is to say, the laird of Lochiel, Dougall Macpherson, Mackintosh, or his brother Lauchlan, to lead forth the people of Badenoch. But yet, at the very same point of time, he prepared an act, secluding the laird of Mackintosh (although head of his own clan, and chief of that people) from having anything to do with them, and gave the command of the Badenoch people to Colonel James Menzies, and the aforementioned Dougall (his own servants and vassals). Further, he procured another act, dated 30th January 1651, whereby it was ordained, that the laird of Grant should be put in command of all the footmen within the old division of the Earl of Moray (for the earl himself was not then able for doing duty in the field); but these footmen were the kinsmen and near relatives of Mackintosh (that is, of the Clanchattan). On this account, therefore, not only was the command of the Chattan clan craftily and stealthily taken away from Mackintosh (their lawful chief),

Principe) subdolè et furtim abreptum est, sed, valido et fideli Populo bipartito, et ab invicem segregato, debitis suis, erga Regem officiis præstandis impar reddebatur. Makintoshius, sese, tantâ aspersum fuisse maculâ, comperiens, ingenti angustiarum Pelago vexatus jactabatur animus, quânam ad eandem detergendam, uteretur methodo. Quippe tunc temporis omnia penes partem, ipsi injurîas et damna inferentem, erant. Verùm, cùm ille, in Regiam, corpore elanguescens tum proficisci non poterat, duas Epistolas, unam Regi, aliam verò Optimatum Conventui scribendas curavit, quibus, quanto doloris onere premebatur animus, propterea quod ipse, inter omnes alios Familiarum Principes, solus, suæ Tribûs conductû et gubernaculo privatus fuerat, declaravit, ideoque supplicissime efflagitabat ut, illum, in eâdem cum reliquis sorte collocare dignarentur. Verùm, cum utraque, in Marchionis Argatheliæ manus primò incideret, intradita conservabatur, et, hâc vice, Makintoshius, benevoli sui et fidelis erga Regem animi (adversante, Argatheliæ Marchionis, aliorumque suæ factionis hominum infidelitate), nulla, in propatulo, exercere testimonia valuit. Tandem Strategus Midltonus, ut, exercituum evocationem accelleraret, Invernessam accedens, cùm, injuriis et detrimentis, quibus, Dominus Makintosh gravabatur, compertum habuisset,

but an able and loyal people were divided into two parts, the one separated from the other, and so were rendered unable to do their duty to the king. Mackintosh, finding himself aspersed with such a mark of dishonour, his troubled soul was tossed in a vast sea of difficulties, as to what method he should use to wipe it off. Because at that time the party that inflicted the wrongs and losses upon him was swaying almost all affairs. But as he was unable, by reason of bodily weakness, to go to court, he wrote two letters, one to the king, and the other to the Convention of Estates, in which he declared how greatly he was grieved that he alone of all the other chieftains was deprived of leading and commanding his own clan; and therefore he most humbly craved that they would condescend to put him in the same position as the rest. But, as both letters came first into Argyll's hands, he kept them back undelivered, and so, in this instance, Mackintosh could not openly give proof of his affection and loyalty towards the king, while the treachery of the Marquis of Argyll and of the rest of his faction stood in the way. At length, General Middleton coming to Inverness, to hasten the calling out of the army, when he found out the wrongs and hindrances wherewith the laird of Mackintosh was oppressed, gave to him a declaration

illi, declarationem suis obsignatum manibus hisce verbis concessit. QUANDOQUIDEM nuperum Optimatum Edictum in Marchionis Argatheliæ favorem, ad Clanchattanos Badenochenses evocandos, aliudque, quo, Dominus a Grant, Nominis Clanchattani residuum, intra Invernessensem Satrapiam, excitare præcipitur, emissum sit, et quatenus Makintoshius ejusdem Tribûs Princeps et Genearcha, luculenta satis, suæ diligentiæ, animique, in singulis suis amicis et sectatoribus, ad instantem evocationem, excitandis, propensissimi, ediderit testimonia, Regiæque Epistolæ sibi in hunc finem missæ, debitam praestare libentissimè voluerat obedientiam, nec tamen (nisi recentiora violando Statuto) ardentissimum animi sui desiderium exequi poterat, ideo, Makintoshium (etsi eas non contulerat suppetias, quæ, si eâdem, quâ alii Tribuum Duces, in sui Nominis Populum, donaretur authoritate, expectandæ essent) meritò inculpabilem in hâc re indicandum esse declaro. Hæc Declaratio data est Mense Martio 1651.

IN hâc expeditione, Clanchattanorum ducatus et gubernaculum externis concedendo, Argatheliæ Marchio suum adimplevit propositum. Quippe, qui eorum Rectores fuerant constituti, receptâ pro validioribus pecuniâ, abjectissimos quosque, [*page* 278.]

signed with his own hand, in these words: 'Whereas a late edict of the estates was sent out in favour of the Marquis of Argyll, for calling out the Clanchattans of Badenoch, and another, by which the laird of Grant was ordered to raise the residue of the name of Clanchattan within the province of Inverness; and for as much as Mackintosh, the chief and head of that clan, has given sufficiently clear testimony of his diligence and heartiness in stirring up every one of his friends and followers for this present levy, and has with the utmost willingness given due obedience to the king's letter sent to him to that effect, yet could he not (without violating the more recent statute) follow out the most ardent desire of his mind, therefore I declare him deservedly to be accounted blameless in this matter, although he should not afford those aids which might be expected if he had been invested with the same authority over the people of his name as the other chiefs of clans were.' This declaration is dated in the month of March 1651.

In this expedition the leadership and command of the Clanchattans having been given to strangers, the Marquis of Argyll gained his purpose. For those who were appointed their officers, taking money for the abler men, chose the most worthless to ad militum officia subeunda, adoptârunt, quod, si, sub legitimi Capitis sui auspiciis prodirent, minimè fieret.

Makintoshius, durante toto Anglicanæ Usurpationis tempore, in eâdem (non obstante ingeniorum divortio) usque erga Regem perstitit constantiâ et fidelitate, quod etiam, quibusdam ex Anglicanis Ducibus, hostium ejus Clanchameronorum partem in Lochabriensibus asserendi ansam administravit. Moderantibus adhuc rerum fraena Usurpatoribus, campestribus officiis exequendis (ob corporis infirmitatem) impar erat. Tria tamen exigua Clanchattanorum agmina, cum Comite Glencairnensi et Midltono Stratego (dum pro Rege starent) continuò mansere, unum, viz. a Marriâ, sub Gulielmi Farquharsoni ab Inverey præsidio, aliud e Badenochiâ, sub Lauchlani Makintoshii (Jamesoni) auspiciis. Tertium verò a Stratherniâ et Strathnerniâ, Ductore Jacobo Makintoshio Donaldsono, atque hi Regiis negotiis indeclinatâ adhæsere constantiâ, etsi valida Anglorum praesidia, in Marriâ, Badenochiâ et Invernessâ, imò, usquequaque, eo viguere tempore.

Hic Gulielmus D. a Makintosh vir erat insigni pietate, actis justus et æquus, promissi tenax, fidemque (ut cum Poetâ

undergo the military service, which would not have happened if they had been led out under the command of their lawful chief.

During the whole time of the English usurpation, Mackintosh (notwithstanding the division of opinions) persisted in the same constancy and loyalty towards the king, which also gave occasion to some of the English commanders to take the part of his enemies, the Clan Cameron, in the affairs of Lochaber. While the usurpers held the bridle of government, he was unable because of bodily infirmity to do duty in the field. Three small companies, however, of the Clanchattan remained continually with the Earl of Glencairn and General Middleton (while they stood for the king): one, that is to say, from Mar, under the command of William Farquharson of Inverey; another from Badenoch, under the leadership of Lauchlan Mackintosh (James's son); a third from Stratherne and Strathnairn, with James Mackintosh, Donald's son, as their leader; and these adhered to the royal interest, with unwavering constancy, notwithstanding that powerful garrisons of the English were at that time in Mar, Badenoch, and Inverness, yea everywhere.

This William laird of Mackintosh was a man of eminent piety, just and equal in his doings, tenacious of his promise, and (as I

loquar) indocilis temerare pactam, vitâ honestus, et moribus probis. Initam semel amicitiam solido coluit animo, corpore infirmo et valetudinario, atto tamen et ingenti animo, qui, vigesimo secundo Novembris Die 1660 (quo Carolus Secundus suo Regno est restauratus) quadragesimo ætatis Anno, corruptibilem corporis sarcinam deposuit, atque in Templo Pettiensi cum suis Majoribus in eodem reconditus est monumento.

Lauchlanus, Secundus Domini Lauchlani filius, Marischalanam Abredoniæ Academiam adivit Anno 1632, ubi, rei Philosophicæ triennii spatio operam dedit. Regressû inde facto, assiduis, bonarum literarum studiis suum intendit animum usque quo frater ejus Dominus Makintosh copulam iniit Matrimonialem. Hoc vero tempore, inter Regem eosque ex suis Subditis, qui Fœderati dicebantur, exortis Civilis Belli tumultibus, cùm ipse D. Makintosh (obstante, viz. corporis infirmitate, tantum operæ et laboris, quantum, suarum rerum angustiis et variis perplexitatibus rite et ad amussim disponendis sufficeret, adhibere nequiret) hic firmo animi consilio inito, omnibus rerum molestiis sustinendis suos humeros substituere determinat, quo ipsius frater, infirmus putà, et parum prosperâ valetudine (nebulosis hisce tempestatibus), majori cum libertate,

may say with the poet) untaught to violate his plighted troth; honourable in his life, and of good manners: friendship once formed he cherished with steadfast heart; with a weak and sickly body, he yet had a lofty and great mind. He laid down the corruptible burden of his body on the 22nd of November 1660 (in which year Charles the Second was restored to his kingdom), in the fortieth year of his age, and was buried in the church of Petty, in the same tomb with his ancestors.

Lauchlan, second son of Sir Lauchlan, went, in 1632, to Marischal College at Aberdeen, where he gave himself to the study of philosophy for the space of three years. On his return from thence, he applied his mind assiduously to the study of letters, until his brother the laird of Mackintosh married. But at that time, the tumult of civil war having arisen between the king and those of his subjects who were called Covenanters, seeing that the laird of Mackintosh himself, by reason of bodily weakness, was not able to give so much labour as would suffice for rightly settling according to rule the difficulties and varied perplexities of his affairs, Lauchlan resolved, with firm purpose of mind, to bear upon his own shoulders all the trouble of these affairs, whereby his infirm brother, with little favourable health, might (in these dark

animique tranquillitate, et quiete, suis perfrueretur avocamentis. Prosperitate itaque Domûs et Familiæ Makintoshiæ, privatis suis commodis prælatâ, res fraternas, tum in Septentrionalibus, tum in Australibus Scoticanis partibus, tantâ cum fidelitate et *page 279.*] diligentiâ, tàmque exili sibi ipsi utilitate, et, coram Mundo, Gloriâ, gessit, ut, laboris adhibiti minimè pudore teneretur.

Anno 1562, et Nobilibus et Generosis Invernessæ vicecomitatus, Anglicanæ Gentis Delegatos Delkethæ convenire jussus, priusquam, Chartulæ isti aut Declarationi (genuino nostro sermone) vulgò the Tender dictæ, (quâ, quisque subscribens, Regi et Optimatibus renunciare tenebatur) suam adhiberet manum, munere admodum lucrativo, sc. Invernessæ vice-Comitatûs, nec non Ecclesiastico, vulgò Commissarii, abnuit ac sprevit. Quotquot enim eo tempore Satrapiarum Delegati erant, ab Anglis, in gratitudinis tesseram et testimonium, talibus, intra suas ditiones, donabantur officiis. Ille verò, etsi, Dalkethæ utque, suæ Commissionis exequendæ gratiâ, processerit, audito tamen et pro comperto habito, sese, prædictam Chartam suâ obsignare manû oportuisse, antequam Delegatus admitteretur, patefacto primùm, iis, qui, eum delegarunt,

and stormy times) with greater freedom, quietness, and tranquillity of mind, enjoy his pursuits. Preferring, therefore, the prosperity of the house and family of Mackintosh to his own private advantage, he managed his brother's affairs, as well in the north as in the south parts of Scotland, with so great fidelity and diligence, and with so little profit to himself, and ostentation before the world, that he had no need to be ashamed of the labour he had undergone.

In the year 1652, having been commissioned by the nobles and gentlemen of Inverness-shire to meet the delegates of the English nation at Dalkeith, before he would put his hand to that paper or declaration, commonly called in our speech the Tender, by which every one subscribing was bound to renounce the king and the Estates of Parliament, he refused and spurned the very lucrative gift of the office of sheriff and commissary of Inverness-shire. For as many as were delegates of the shires at that time were invested by the English, as a mark and testimony of gratitude, with such offices as were in their gift. But he, although he proceeded to Dalkeith for the sake of executing his commission, yet on hearing and knowing for certain that it behoved him to sign with his hand the aforesaid paper before he would be admitted as delegate, having first made known his mind to those who had sent him, he animo, ulteriùs, in hâc re progredi respuit, et, in ejus vicem, alius Delegatus est surrogatus. Quocirca, Usurpatoribus deinceps jugiter contemptui habebatur.

Durante primo (statim a fratris obitû) sexennio, tenelli sui Nepotis et Genearchæ res (præsertim, eas cum Clanchameronis, quam plurimis angustiis et difficultatibus implicatissimas, curandas et gubernandas suscipere, magnam negotiorum fecit partem, quas, tandem, in summum Makintoshii, tum honorem, tum commodum, per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum, post varias, oppositionum, anxietatum, et id genus aliarum molestianum perpessas tempestates) in placidam tranquillæ serenitatis composuram redegit. Quod, ex sequenti Capite, cuilibet manifestissimum reddetur.

Anno 1661 hìc, a Conventû Regni Ordinum unus ex Regis Ironarchis, eorumque Publicorum vulgò Excyff dictorum Quæstoribus intra Invernessæ Vicecomitatum est constitutus.

Æneas, Tertius Domini Lauchlani filius, Anno 1616, in lucem editus est, et erat, mitis, placidæ et probæ indolis vir, pacificus et minimè factiosus. Hic, Anno 1659, jus hæreditarium, in agros vulgò Daviot vocatos, obtinuit.

refused to proceed further in that business, and another was appointed delegate in his stead. On which account he was ever afterwards held in dislike by the usurpers.

During the first six years immediately after the death of his brother, he made it a great part of his business to attend to and manage the affairs of his young nephew and chief (which were greatly involved in many straits and difficulties, especially those relating to the Clan Cameron), which at length, through diverse events, and many changes of affairs, after enduring various storms of opposition, anxieties and other troubles of that sort, he reduced to a placid composure of tranquil serenity, as well to the honour as to the advantage of Mackintosh, which, in the following chapter, will be made very manifest to every one.

In the year 1661, this Lauchlan was appointed by the Convention of the Estates of the Kingdom one of the king's justices of the peace, and a commissioner of excise of the shire of Inverness.

Angus, the third son of Sir Lauchlan, was born in the year 1616, and was a man of a meek, placid, and good disposition; peaceable and not factious. In the year 1659, he got the heritable right to the lands of Daviot.

DE LAUCHLANO DOMINO MACKINTOSH XX.

LAUCHLANUS MAKINTOSH, Annos 21 et 6 Hebdomadas natus, patri Gulielmo successit.

IN Scholis Invernessæ et Elginæ literas humaniores edoctus est. Primo biennio, rei Philosophicæ in Academiâ Regiâ Abredonensi, postea verò in Gymnasio Leonardino Andreapolitano, operam navavit, et duodecimo Die Septembris, Anno 1667, cum Magdalenâ Lindesay, unicâ Domini ab Edgell filiâ, connubii fœdus iniit, ex quâ suscepit. *page 280.*]

OBS. CHRON.

Is rerum suarum status (in primo ejus cum iisdem agressû) plurimis involvebatur perplexitatibus. Præter enim portiones illas, quæ vel depignoratæ erant, vel quas per vim detinuere Clanchameroni, vix quinta rei familiaris pars, in proprios usus collocanda, reliqua erat. In Scholis etiam constanter, paucis,

OF LAUCHLAN the TWENTIETH LAIRD of MACKINTOSH.

Lauchlan Mackintosh succeeded to his father, William, at the age of twenty-one years and six weeks.

He was educated in humanity at the schools of Inverness and Elgin; and at King's College, Aberdeen, he studied philosophy for the first two years, but thereafter at St. Leonard's College, in St. Andrews.

On the 12th of September 1667 he married Margaret Lindsay, only daughter of the laird of Edzell.

CHRONOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The state of his affairs, on his first entry thereto, was involved in many perplexities. For besides those portions of his estate which were either wadset or forcibly detained by the Clan Cameron, there was hardly a fifth part left to be employed for his own use. For some years immediately before his father's

statim ante patris decessum, Annis, versabatur, quod caussæ erat cur, in initio, rerum suarum conditionis aliquantulum esset inexpertus, ideoque, usque quo, majorem, in suis negotiis regendis, perspicaciam haberet, rerum suarum curam, pondus et gubernaculum, in præmemoratum patruum suum Lauchlanum, utpote (quibus in angustiis præsens tenebatur rerum status) usû peritiorem et consultiorem, devolvere coactus est.

Patre Makintoshio, Mense Novembri, Anno 1660, (ut dictum est) defuncto, subsequenti Januario, Parliamentum Edinburgi habitum est, in quo Comes a Midltown Regis Delegatus erat. Makintoshius, arreptâ hâc opportunitatis ansâ, et patefactâ suâ (summâ, quâ potuit, diligentâ) Membris Comitiariis, caussâ, de immensis & gravissimis pressuris, quas, a Clanchameronis, agros ejus de Glenluy & Lochairkagg, injustâ et nefariâ violentiâ possidentibus, sustinuit, conqueritur. Verùm tumultuosæ illius temporis discordiæ, et undique vigentia litigia, Makintoshii proposito et consilio magnæ fuerunt moræ et impedimento. Parliamentum hoc, in duas factiones (Mideltonianam, Landordelianam, ita, a Capitibus suis, viz. Comite a Midletown tunc Regis Delagato, et Comite Landerdoliæ, qui Regis a Secretis erat, appellatas) distribuebatur.

decease, he was constantly employed at school, which was the occasion of his being at first somewhat unacquainted with the condition of his affairs, and therefore until he should have better judgment for regulating his own matters, he was forced to devolve the burden and control thereof upon his aforementioned uncle, Lauchlan, as more experienced and skilful to deal with the difficulties in which his estate then was.

Mackintosh his father having died, as stated, in the month of November 1660, a Parliament was held at Edinburgh in January following, in which the Earl of Middleton was the king's commissioner. Mackintosh, taking occasion of this opportunity, made known his case (with all the diligence he could) to the members of Parliament, and complained of the great and heavy wrongs he sustained from the Clan Cameron, who were possessing, with unjust and nefarious violence, his lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig. But the tumultuous discords of that period, and the litigations springing up on every side, were a great delay and hindrance to the purpose of Mackintosh. This Parliament was divided into two factions, the Middletonian and the Lauderdalian, so called from their heads, namely, the Earl of Middleton, then the king's commissioner, and the Earl of Lauderdale, who was the king's secretary.

HÂC tempestate, Argatheliæ Marchio, in arce Edinburgenâ incarcerabatur, cui favebat Landerliana factio. Sed, aliâ prævalente factione, Læsæ Majestatis reus tenebatur, atque 27 Maii in Foro Edinburgeno detruncatus.

EVENUS CAMERON a Lochield (Makintoshii Antagonista), cùm, Argatheliæ Marchionem (cujus familiâ ille cum suis freti dependerunt) vitâ privatum fuisse, atque Lauderdelianam factionem brevi cessuram, compertum haberet, ad Midltonum, ejusque factionem (ut ibi tutus lateret), confugit. At, ut, suæ, in hâc re, sinceritatis specimen ederet, inter eorum primuserat, qui, Petitionem (quâ, Dominus a Lorn, ne paternâ frueretur re familiari, impediebatur) Regiæ Majestati representatem, obsignârunt. [*page* 281.] Quapropter Comes Midltonensis, ejus Caussam tenaciter asseruit, atque omni usus est Methodo, omnique, quæ potuit, interposuit obstacula ne Makintoshii Petitio propalam legeretur. Quippe verebatur, auditâ semel Caussæ aequitate, Makintoshium, suam adversus Lochield intentionem adimpleturum.

HÂC ratione Makintoshii Caussa, magnam perpessa est moram. Tandem verò Mense Septembri 1661, ingentem post oppositionem, ab adversâ parte factam, operâ, conamine et

At this time the Marquis of Argyll, to whom the Lauderdale faction was favourable, was imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh; but the other faction prevailing, he was held guilty of high treason, and on 27th May was beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh.

Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, the adversary of Mackintosh, when he learned that the Marquis of Argyll (on whose family he and his people were dependent) was gone, and that the Lauderdale faction would in a little while give way, he betook himself to Middleton and his faction (that he might lurk there safely). But, in order to give some semblance of sincerity in this matter, he was among the first of those who signed a petition which was presented to the king (by which the Lord Lorn was hindered from enjoying the paternal estate). Whereupon the Earl of Middleton firmly avouched his cause, and employed every method, and interposed every obstacle he could, lest the petition of Mackintosh should be openly read. Because he was afraid that, if the equity of the cause was once heard, Mackintosh would accomplish his purpose against Lochiel. On this account the cause of Mackintosh suffered great delay. But at last, in the month of September 1661, after great opposition made by the adverse

studio Montis Rosarum Marchionis, Crafordiæ Comitis (qui tunc, Parliamenti Praesidis vice) absente Cancellario (fortuito fungebatur) et Satrapæ a Duffus curâ, nervosum Decretum, quo Evenus Cameron a Lochield, omni jure in, Makintoshii agros Lochabrienses, sc. Glenluy et Lochairkagg, posthabito quocunque prætextûs fuco, se denudare et Makintoshio possidendos, sub 20,000 Mercarum pœnâ restituere, a Parliamento obtinuit.

Progredientibus ita rebus, Makintoshius, Commissionem contra Clanchameronos comparare nititur. Verùm Comes Midltonus Regis Delegatus et Glencairniæ Comes (Cancellarius) qui, eâ tempestate, inter Clanchameronorum fautores præcipuus erat, in hoc, pariter, Makintoshio impensè per biennium restiterunt, prætendentes, sc. hoc Regni tranquillitati et paci obstiturum, quod ille haud parvam creavit molestiam, nec minores exhausit sumptus.

Anno verò 1663, Comite Midltona a titulo semoto, et Comite a Rothes in illius vicem delegato constituto, denuo, recentem, ad commissionem adversus Clanchameronos adipiscendam, Makintoshius facit recursum, cui, tandem, Cancellarius obstitit. Sed tandem aliquando, mediante Caussæ

party, by the labour, effort, and zeal of the Marquis of Montrose, and the care of the Earl of Crawfurd (who was then, in the Chancellor's absence, Vice-President of Parliament) and of Lord Duffus, he obtained from the Parliament a strong decree, whereby Ewen Cameron of Lochiel was ordained to denude himself of whatever right he could pretend to the lands of Mackintosh, that is to say, Glenluy and Locharkaig, and to restore the possession thereof to Mackintosh under penalty of 20,000 merks.

His affairs having thus advanced, Mackintosh endeavoured to procure a commission against the Clan Cameron. But the Earl of Middleton, the king's commissioner, and the Earl of Glencairn, Chancellor, who at that time were among the chief favourers of the Clan Cameron, earnestly withstood Mackintosh in this matter also, for two years, pretending that it would obstruct the tranquillity and peace of the kingdom, which caused him no small trouble, and consumed no less expense.

But in the year 1663, the Earl of Middleton having been removed from office, and the Earl of Rothes appointed commissioner in his stead, Mackintosh again made a fresh attempt to obtain a commission against the Clan Cameron, but the Chancellor again withstood him. But at length, in the same year, by the

æqui tortæ et nobilium amicorum (inter quos haud parvas meruit gratias Lauderdeliæ Comes) intercedente curâ et operâ, adversus Clanchameronos, eorumque asseclas, amplissimam, igni ferroque vastandi commissionem, et literas, hospitia et commercia inhibentes, nec non, quatuor vicecomitatuum, Nomensis, sc. Rossensis, Invernessensis et Perthensis, auxilium suppetiasque concedentes, a Dominis Secreti Concilii eodem Anno obtinuit, cujus tamen executio, propter subsequentes caussas, in Menses Augustum et Septembrem Anni 1665 est dilata.

Makintoshius, hâc, magnis cum perplexitatibus commissione adeptâ, in prædictorum Vicecomitatum Foris promulgandam curavit, et, proximo in eunte Vere, Nobiles omnes et Generosos illorum Vicecomitatuum, nec non alios, quos, sibi suæque Caussæ favere non dubitabat, sollicitis efflagitare precibus ipse sedulò aggreditur, atque omnibus submissi animi judiciis, adjutrices (auxiliatrices) eorum suppetias in se conferri supplicavit. At, quoniam, pro temporis brevitate et, rerum urgente necessitate, in Perthæ Vicecomitatum proficisci tunc illi non licuit, serias et, ponderosis rationum momentis oneratas, ad Comitem Atholiensem ejusque Clientes, literas scribendas curavit. Verùm vehementes illius rogatus et seria postulata

justness of his cause, and the care and effort of his noble friends (amongst whom the Earl of Lauderdale deserved no small thanks), he obtained from the Lords of Privy Council a most ample commission of fire and sword against the Clan Cameron and their retainers, and letters of intercommuning, granting also the help and support of four sheriffdoms, namely, Nairn, Ross, Inverness, and Perth, the execution of which was, on account of the causes following, delayed to the months of August and September of the year 1665.

Having, with great difficulty, obtained this commission, Mackintosh caused it to be promulgated at the market crosses of the aforesaid shires, and early next spring he himself went to all the nobles and gentlemen of these shires, and to others whom he doubted not to be favourable to himself and his cause, and with all the tokens of a humble mind, besought their assistance. But, because on account of the shortness of the time, and the urgency of affairs, he could not then go to Perthshire, he caused serious letters, charged with weighty reasons, to be written to the Earl of Atholl and his vassals. But the vehement requests and serious demands vanished into thin air; for every one, the nobles as well

tenues evanuere in auras. Quippe singuli eorum Destrictuum, tum Nobiles, tum Generosi (demptis illis ex Nomine Cataneo [*page* 282.] illic forte degentibus), nullo habito, vel consanguinitatis, affinitatis, amicitiæ, meritorum, caussæ æquitatis, vel Regiæ commissionis respectû aut ratione, simpliciter suum denegârunt subsidium. Imò, quidam, Makintoshio sanguinis conjuncti vinculis (in quorum Majores Domini a Makintosh haud spernenda contulerunt beneficia, ut, ex præcedentè commentariolâ perspicuum est), arcanâ fraude, illi maximè resistebant.

Primi et præcipui eorum, qui, suas suppetias et subsidia (etiamsi, huic præstando Concilii Decretis obnoxii) abnegârunt, fuerant hi, Comites Atholiæ et Seaforthæ, Dynastes a Lovat, Domini a Calder, Balnagown, Fowls, Kilravok, Domini a Grant Tutor (et patruus) Park, Georgius Monro a Caleairn Miles, Chisolmus Comriæ, Titularis a Keppoch Tutor Gulielmus Bailly a Dunain, et Invernessæ oppidi Præfectus etc.

Omnes hi Nobiles et Generosi cum omnibus suis Familiis, Tribubus, Sectatoribus et Clientibus (demptis quatuor privatæ sortis hominibus) Domino a Makintoshio, in maximis ipsius calamitatibus et extremis necessitatibus, suum tum auxilium, tum amicitiam subduxerunt.

Immo, horum nonnulli, viz. tutelaris Keppochiæ Tutor et

as the gentlemen of these districts (excepting those of the Chattan name that happened to dwell there) simply refused their help, having no respect nor consideration either of kinship, affinity, friendship, merits, the equity of the cause, or of the royal commission; yea, some who were joined to Mackintosh by the ties of blood, and on whose ancestors the lairds of Mackintosh had not spared to confer benefits (as is evident from the preceding notes) were, by hidden deceit, most opposed to him.

The first and principal of those who refused to give their support and subsidies (although obliged to do so by decree of the Council) were these, the Earls of Atholl and Seaforth, the Lord Lovat, the lairds of Calder, Balnagown, Fowlis, Kilravock, the tutor (and uncle) of the laird of Grant, the laird of Park, George Monro of Culcairn, knight, Chisholm of Comer, the titular tutor of Keppoch, William Baillie of Dunean, and the Provost of Inverness. All these nobles and gentlemen, with their families, clans, followers, and vassals (excepting four men of private rank) withdrew both their help and their friendship from the laird of Mackintosh in his great distress and extreme necessity. Yea, some of these, namely, the titular tutor of Keppoch and the Frasers of

Fraserii Stratharikenses, in propatulo, sese, adversus Makintoshium, Clanchameronis adjunxerunt. Alii, nimirum, Comes ab Athol (etsi, in universâ justitiæ administratione, Scotiæ tunc temporis præerat, et e Regis Consiliaris unus erat) et Domini a Calder et Kilravok, maximâ cum contumeliâ in inhumanitate, quotquot ex Clanchattanis sub illis degebant, et cum Makintoshio Lochabriam adire volebant, graviter interminati sunt. Itidem Dominus Makenzie a Tarbat Miles R. non tantùm ante comparatam, adversus Clanchameronos, commissionem, sese ingentem rebus Makintoshii antagonistam præbuit, verùm et deinceps etiam, expectatis a Makintoshio suppetiis non minori fuit obstaculo, quod fecit non eâ ratione, quâ, plerique ex memoratis Generosis suum retraxerunt auxilium (quippe, viz. sibi damnum illatum iri, et injurias a Clanchameronis prædatoribus verebantur) sed quod ipse et Evenus Cameron a Lochield, eidem factioni (Midltonianæ utpote) favebant. Grantei etiam et Fraserii, prosperæ Clanchattanorum claritati æmulantes, eorum damnum et dispendium avidis anhelebant animis. Quatuor duntaxat Generosi, suis Personis, Makintoshio, adversus Clanchameronos, subvenerunt (qui peregrini dicebantur), nempe, Johannes Grant a Rothe-

Stratherrick, openly joined themselves to the Clan Cameron against Mackintosh; others, that is to say, the Earl of Atholl (although he was then Justice-General of Scotland and one of his Majesty's councillors) and the lairds of Calder and Kilravock harshly threatened such of the Clanchattan as lived under their rule, with the utmost contumely and barbarity, if they dared to go with Mackintosh into Lochaber. In like manner, Sir [George] Mackenzie of Tarbet not only showed himself a great antagonist to the interests of Mackintosh before the commission against the Clan Cameron was obtained, but also thereafter was not less an obstacle to the aid expected by Mackintosh, and this not on the same account as that on which the most of the gentlemen mentioned withdrew their help (because they were afraid that loss and injury would be inflicted upon themselves by the Clan Cameron robbers), but because he and Ewen Cameron of Lochiel belonged to the same faction, that of Middleton. The Grants also and the Frasers, envious of the prosperous renown of the Clanchattan, were striving with all their might for their hurt and detriment. Four gentlemen only, of those who were called strangers, came to the help of Mackintosh against the Clan Cameron, namely, John Grant of Rothemurchus (who had as his wife a

murchus (qui Gulielmi Makintosh a Kylachy filiam uxorem habuit) Gulielmus Forbes a Skeleter (cui altera ejusdem filia consorti data est) David Ros ab Urchny, et Johannes Campbell ab Auchindoun (qui, habito Marternæ Familiæ respectû, Makintoshii Consanguinei erant), atque hi, tantâ animi constantiâ, quantâ ullus Clanchattanorum, Makintoshio (durante septem Hepdomadum spatio, usque quò Lochabriâ regressum fecerat) adhæserunt. Neque minores ex inde Rothemurcho accrevere gratiæ, Johannem Grant a Glenmoristown (ipsi Makintoshio consanguinitate propinquum), Clanchamronorum Caussam publicè sustinendam, et, nonnullos ex suo populo, iis adversus Makintoshium, succurrere destinandos curâsse. Qui ex prædictis Familiis, Makintoshio favisse (sed, ne iram Genearchis suis commoverent) abstinuisse videbantur, erant Thomas Mackenzie a Pluscarden, Simon Makenzie a Lochslin cum filio [*page* 283.] Domino Georgio, Colinus Mackenzie a Redcastell, Colinus Mackenzie a Coulcowy, Rodericus Mackenzie a Davochmaluack, Robertus Grant ab Elchis, et Suetonius Grant a Gartinbeg.

Comitis Morraviensis, in hâc rerum Makintoshii periodo gestus hujus modi erat. Cùm Evenus Cameron a Lochield, deserto Argatheliæ Comite, sese, Midltonianæ factioni adjunx-

daughter of William Mackintosh of Kylachy), William Forbes of Skelleter (married to another daughter of the same), David Ross of Urchany, and John Campbell of Auchindoun (who, in respect of their mother's family, were cousins of Mackintosh); and these adhered to Mackintosh with as much constancy of mind as any of the Clanchattan (during the space of seven weeks until he returned from Lochaber). Nor did less thanks accrue to Rothemurchus that John Grant of Glenmoriston (nearly related by consanguinity to Mackintosh himself) publicly supported the cause of the Clan Cameron, and took care to send some of his people to help them against Mackintosh. Those of the aforesaid families who seemed to favour Mackintosh, but held back lest they should incur the wrath of their chiefs, were Thomas Mackenzie of Pluscarden, Simon Mackenzie of Lochslin, with his son Sir George, Colin Mackenzie of Redcastle, Colin Mackenzie of Kilcoy, Roderick Mackenzie of Davochmaluack, Robert Grant of Elchies, and Sueton Grant of Gartinbeg.

The conduct of the Earl of Moray in this juncture of Mackintosh's affairs was of this sort. When Ewen Cameron of Lochiel deserted the Earl of Argyll and joined the Middleton faction,

isset, statim Morraviæ Comes pro Makintoshio stare cœpit. Sed simulac Argatheliæ Comes (propter cognitas sibi fines) Eveno Camron, novæ incundæ amicitiæ ostium præbuisset, et, congruenter, illum in favorem recepisset, Morraviæ Comes, partim, Comitis Argatheliæ intentionis, de, Makintoshii agris Lochabriensibus ipsi acquirendis, promovendæ gratiâ, partim verò, ne aliqua, suis de Cataneâ Tribû Clientibus, ex bello et Cameronos excitando, introduceretur perturbatio, a primâ, erga Makintoshium benevolentiâ et promptitudine defecit. Imò, novas, illi in Lochabriam proficiscenti, clanculum creavit molestias, et (ut poste fusiùs declarabitur) ejus illuc expeditionem, quantum potuit, restitit. Itidem Comes de Aboyn (Huntlei Tutor), Makintoshio, nunc favebat, nunc (verso in contrarium animo) resistebat. Quamdiu enim Evenus Camron Midltoniam amplexus fuerat factionem, Aboynus non, quantum auxilii sperabatur, in rebus Makintoshii Lochabriensibus ad optatum perducendis, metam, contulit, quod, multos, ingentes illas ignominiarum maculas, Familiæ, Huntlei, ab Eveni Cameron Majoribus aliisque suæ Tribûs haud antea diu inustas, considerantes (trucidationem putà

the Earl of Moray began forthwith to stand up for Mackintosh. But as soon as the Earl of Argyll (for ends known to himself) had afforded to Ewen Cameron a door of entry to renewed friendship, and had accordingly taken him into favour, the Earl of Moray, partly for the sake of promoting Argyll's purpose of acquiring the Lochaber lands of Mackintosh to himself, but partly lest disturbance should be brought among his own vassals of the Clanchattan by war arising between them and the Camerons, fell away from his former good-will and promptitude towards Mackintosh: yea, he secretly created new troubles against him on his departing into Lochaber (as shall be more amply shown afterwards) and resisted his expedition thither as much as he could.

The Earl of Aboyne (tutor of Huntly), in like manner, was at one time favourable to Mackintosh, and at another (having changed his mind) was against him. For so long as Ewen Cameron embraced the Middleton faction, Aboyne did not afford so much help as was expected in advancing the affairs of Mackintosh in Lochaber to the desired end, which touched many with no small wonder, considering the great marks of ignominy wherewith the family of Huntly was branded not long before by the predecessors of Ewen Cameron and others of his clan, such as the murder of

Cameroni a Gleneves, Johannis Cameron, aliàs Bodach, ab Erraght, plerorumque aliorum) numero 17 (ex præcipuis Huntlei Clientibus Lochabriensibus apud Inverlochiam Anno 1613, Johannis Gordon ab Invermarky, et Johannis Gordon a Newtown apprehensionem, ipsumque Marchionem ab Huntley, in tumulis Glenmoriston, a Clanchameronis fugatum), non levisculâ perstrinxit admiratione.

Quamprimùm verò Evenus Cameron, Midltonianas partes deseruisset, et, ab Argatheliæ Comite in gratiam receptus esset, Aboynium tunc, suæ, erga Evenum, benevolentiæ pœnituit. Verùm hæc ejus sera pœnitentia, nihil prorsus, Makintoshii angustiis profuit.

Deficiente ita, omnium conterminorum Vicecomitatuum expectato auxilio, Makintoshius, cum amicis suis et assectatoribus Tribûs Cataneæ, conveniendi consilium iniit. Adminiculum enim Vicecomitatuum, opus aggrediendum facilitaturum, et brevioris temporis spatio perfecturam, animadvertebat. Populum tamen suum (Clanchattan), præsertim cùm (ut sepiùs polliciti sunt), ad omnia subeunda officia, proclives et paratissimi essent, (aspirante etiam illis Regiæ Majestatis Authoritate) Clanchamronos, temporis progressû, vel, ad debitam

Cameron of Gleneves, John Cameron, *alias* Bodach, of Erracht, and many others, to the number of seventeen, of the principal Lochaber vassals of Huntly, at Inverlochy, in the year 1613, and the seizure of John Gordon of Invermarky, and of John Gordon of Newtoun; and the putting to flight of the Marquis of Huntly himself by the Camerons on the braes of Glenmoriston. But as soon as Ewen Cameron deserted the Middleton party, and was received into favour by the Earl of Argyll, then Aboyne repented of the goodwill he had shown towards Ewen. But this, his late repentance, profited Mackintosh absolutely nothing in his difficulties.

The expected assistance of all the neighbouring shires having thus failed, Mackintosh entered on the design of calling together his own friends and followers of the Clanchattan. For he considered that though the help of the shires would have made the enterprise go on the more easily, yet he knew that his own people (the Clanchattan), especially as they had often promised, and were inclined and very ready to undergo all kinds of services (inspired also by the king's authority), were able enough either to obedientiam cogere, vel, eosdem penitus expungare, satis valuisse sciebat.

Sutherlandiae Comes (etsi, Makintoshii commissioni minimè insertus), praestiti olim a Makintoshii proavo et collati in Comitis patrem servitii caussâ, non tantùm suppetias promisit, verùm etiam et selectos centum et viginti strenuos viros, [*page 284.*] omnibus necessariis et requisitis Officiariis condecoratos, una cum sexaginta servis, ad impedimenta curanda, bene armatis, ut, cum Makintoshio, durantibus ipsius, adversus Clanchamronos, molestiis, constanter usque permanerent, mittendos curavit.

Anno 1664, Mense Maio, Makintoshio, promissi a Comite Sutherlandiæ agminis adventum expectanti, et, suos exercitus lustranti et recognoscenti, seque in Lochabriam accingenti, Evenus Cameron, vulpino more, insidias et dolos struere aggreditur. Episcopo Morraviensi aliisque pacatæ indolis viris ibidem commorantibus Epistolas inscripsit, serio efflagitans ut, exortas, inter Makintoshium et se ipsum, lites, illi, suâ mediatione componere niterentur, seque, Makintoshio satisfacere, sine ullâ sanguinis effusione, quam promptissimum esse profitebatur. Quo audito, Comes et Episcopus Morravienses,

compel the Clan Cameron, in process of time, to the obedience they owed, or wholly to subdue them.

The Earl of Sutherland (though not included in Mackintosh's commission), for the sake of service formerly rendered by the great-grandfather of Mackintosh to the earl his father, not only promised support, but also sent a hundred and twenty chosen and able men, well provided with officers and every requisite, together with sixty servants to take charge of the baggage, well armed, in order that they might remain constantly with Mackintosh during his labours against the Clan Cameron.

In the year 1664, while Mackintosh was waiting the arrival of the force promised by the Earl of Sutherland, and was mustering and reviewing his army and preparing himself for Lochaber, Ewen Cameron, like a fox, set about devising snares and wiles. He wrote letters to the Bishop of Moray, and to other men of peaceful disposition dwelling there, earnestly beseeching them to endeavour to settle, by their mediation, the strife that had arisen between Mackintosh and himself; and professed himself to be most willing to satisfy Mackintosh, without any shedding of blood. Upon hearing this, the Earl and Bishop of Moray, and

aliique nonnulli, sese interponunt, ut, suo studio et labore, partium discrimina ita componunt, ut, octo Dierum spatio, ad verbalem consensum, tandem, perventum est. Eveno Cameron, ad suam consensûs partem adimplendum (ut dignos inveniret Fidejussores), menstruale spatium concessum est. Elapso concessi temporis spatio, num spontaneâ, pactam fidem violandi resolutione, an (ut vulgò tradebatur) Comitis Argatheliæ et Domini a Glenurchy persuasibus, maximâ cum infamiâ nec minori sibi detrimento, Evenus, ab icto fœdere turpissimè declinat, atque ita, detestandâ suâ fraudulentiâ, Makintoshium, a perficiendâ suâ in Lochabriam expeditione, illâ æstate, impedivit.

Fucosa hæc et subdola caliditas tantopere Makintoshii animum exasperavit, ut, suæ Tribûs Clanchattanæ præcipuos (qui, quod, tàm depressis conditionibus in nupero interloquio habitis, sese subjecerat, caussæ erant) calidam hanc methodum non, sine manifestâ eorum ipsiusque ignominiâ, ab Eveno excogitatum fuisse existimas, eorum benevolentiam ad Lydium lapidem revocare, (et, Familiarum Capita separatim alloquendo) num tunc temporis, ordienti, sc. Autumno, in ipsius auxilium, adversus Clanchameronos, assurgerent, explorare determinat,

some others, interposed themselves, and by their earnest efforts they so composed the differences of the parties, that in the space of eight days they came at length to a verbal agreement. A month was granted to Ewen Cameron for implementing his part of the agreement (that he should find sufficient sureties). The space of time granted having elapsed, whether of his own free resolution to violate the compact, or (as was commonly reported) by the persuasions of the Earl of Argyll and the laird of Glenurchy, Ewen, with the deepest dishonour, and not less detriment to himself, most basely drew back from the bargain agreed upon; and thus, by his detestable deceit, he hindered Mackintosh from executing his expedition to Lochaber for that summer.

This sly and crafty trickery so greatly exasperated Mackintosh, that, thinking the chief men of his clan (who were the cause of his submitting himself to such low conditions in the late conference) would regard the cunning method devised by Ewen to have been in manifest contempt of them and of himself, he resolved to put their goodwill to the touchstone, and (by speaking to the heads of families separately) to find out whether they would at that time, that is, at the beginning of autumn, rise to his assistance against the Clan Cameron. And first of all,

imprimisque, Andream Mackphersonum a Cluny, cujus sincerum amorem, extra omnem dubitationis aleam positum esse, hactenus indicavit, effatur, qui, placidi et decentis responsi vice, insipidos nonnullos et absurdos sibi concedendos rogavit articulos, quibus nondum largitis, se, sua degenaturum auxilia statuit.

UNUS Articulus hic erat, ut, illi (quasi vero) prædicto Andreæ illiusque hæredibus, Secundus a Makintoshio locus ante omnes Makintoshios et Clanchattanos concederetur.

ALTER erat, ut omnes agri olim unquam, a Clanwurrichis (ita Mackphersoni olim vocabantur), hodie verò, ab aliquo Makintoshii Nominis possessi (quacunque comparati arte), Clanwurrichis restituerentur.

[*page* 285.] TERTIO, ut ipse Makintoshius, unà cum quatuor aut quinque ex sui Nominis præcipuis, propriis testarentur autographis, quicquid adminiculi, Andreas Macpherson a Cluny esset, hâc vice, exhibiturus, non, ex alio, quàm merâ benevolentiâ, profluere fonte, nec, ad hoc conferendum, ut Cliens ad Genearcham, obstringi, sed idem adminiculum, velut in vicino in vicinum, tanquam munusculum, elargiri.

PRIMO Articulo responsum est, $1^{m\grave{o}}$, Honorum et Dignitatis

he spoke to Andrew Macpherson of Cluny, whose sincere affection he had hitherto esteemed to be placed beyond the hazard of doubt, who, instead of a kindly and becoming response, demanded some foolish and absurd articles to be conceded to him, which, if not yielded, he was resolved to refuse his help.

One article was, that the second place should be given by Mackintosh to him, the said Andrew (forsooth!) and his heirs, before all Mackintoshes and Clanchattans.

Another was, that all lands which were ever formerly possessed by the Clan Vurrich (so the Macphersons were formerly called), but now by any of the name of Mackintosh (in whatever way acquired) should be restored to the Clan Vurrich.

Thirdly, that Mackintosh himself, along with four or five chief men of his name, should testify by their own handwriting, that whatever aid Andrew Macpherson afforded on this occasion should be regarded as flowing from no other source than mere goodwill, not as that which a vassal was bound to yield to a chief, but as a favour bestowed by one neighbour on another.

To the first article it was answered:

1. That the conferring of places of honour and dignity was

locorum collationem inter Regias Prærogativas annumerandam esse, neque, propterea, a quolibet Subdito (non consentiente ipso Rege) tractandam, et quod sufficiens honor est homini cùm dignus honore est. 2do, Nullum promotionis locum ulli Privato Subdito infra Baronetum debitum, civiltatis duntaxat gratiâ nonnullis in more positum esse, aliis, consideratâ eorum Dignitate, Stemmate aut consuetudine inter Majores excultâ, non nunquam etiam (nullo trium enumeratorum in dubium revocato) divitiarum habità ratione, Primatum offere, omnesque verò Familiarum Nominis Catanei partes, Andreæ Makpherson a Cluny, Dignitate, Stemmate aut Consuetudine inferiores. Imò, quorum res familiaris minor esset (ni, trium præmemoratorum respectû, excelsiorem mererentur gradum), libentissimè cessuros. Neque plus, ullo rationis prætextû, rogitari potest.

Secundo Articulo hunc in modum obviam itum est. Sicut nullo jure asseri quivit, aliquos Dominorum a Makintosh, ullos unquam ex Clanwurichis, a nativis suis possessionibus (non suffragantibus ipsis), pepulisse, ita, neque majori jure affirmari potest, quemlibet ex Tribû Makintoshianâ, ullos, Clanwurrichorum avitas Possessiones violenter et illegitimè comparâsse,

reckoned to be among the royal prerogatives; and therefore not to be dealt with by any subject without the consent of the king; and that there is honour enough to a man when he is worthy of it.

2. That no place of preferment is due to any private subject below a baronet; to some it is given, by custom, for the sake of civility only; to others in consideration of their worth, their lineage, or custom honoured among the forefathers. Sometimes even (when none of the three points mentioned are called in question) on account of wealth; and, indeed, all heads of the families of the Chattan name, inferior in dignity, lineage, or custom to Andrew Macpherson of Cluny, yea whose estate was less than his (unless they merited higher rank in respect of the three points before mentioned), would freely yield to offer him precedence; and no more, on any pretence of reason, could be demanded.

The second article was met in this way. As it could not be asserted on any just ground that any of the lairds of Mackintosh had ever driven off the Clan Vurrich from their native possessions (without their own consent), so neither could it be affirmed that any one of the Clan Mackintosh had violently and unlawfully acquired any of the ancient possessions of the Clan

ipsos, nihilominus, omnes eas Possessiones, quæ aliquando ad Clanwurrichos attinebant, (etsi licitissimè acquisitas) duplici hâc lege paratissimos esse Clanwurrichis restituere. Primò, ut tota pecunia, iis comparandis collocata, retribueretur. Deinde verò ut Clanwurrichi, iisdem conditionibus, omnes eas Possessiones, in quas Makintoshiis olim jus erat, iis restaurarentur.

Tertium autem propositum (quod, reverâ, præ se ferebat ut Makintoshius, suâ manû, se non Clanwurrichorum Phylarchum esse testaretur) adeo ridiculum et sibilis excipiendum æstimabatur, et, Makintoshium tantâ exacerbavit irâ, ut semel animo suo, se, nihil, illi articulo, quippe, risû potiùs quàm responsione magis digno, replicaturum statuerat. Veruntamen, ne qui, vinculis illis et relationibus, inter Makintoshium et Tribum Clanchattanam intercedentibus, peregrini erant et extranei, viso et lustrato hoc articulo, eundem, ulla rationis umbrâ, corroborari aut suffulciri existimarent, neve (si nulla, propositori, ne quid verius dicam, stulto, in suâ stultitia opponeretur replicatio) illi inani sibi applauderet ostentatione, præterea quoque, [*page 286.*] præsentem suarum rerum statum diligenter pensitando, negotiaque sua, indubitatis rationis bene conformatæ regulis, non

Vurrich; yet they were ready, nevertheless, to restore all those possessions which at any time belonged to the Clan Vurrich (although quite lawfully acquired) on this twofold condition: Firstly, that all the money given for purchasing them should be paid back; and secondly, that the Clan Vurrich should, on the same terms, restore all those possessions which belonged before to the Mackintoshes.

But the third proposal (which, in truth, presumed that Mackintosh would witness under his own hand that he was not the chief of the Clan Vurrichs) was deemed so ridiculous as to be hissed at, and provoked Mackintosh to such wrath that he at once resolved in his own mind to make no reply to that article, as worthy of laughter rather than an answer. But, notwithstanding, lest those who were strangers to those bonds and relationships subsisting between Mackintosh and the Clanchattan, on the sight of that article, might, without any shadow of reason, consider it as corroborated or supported; or lest if no reply was made to the proposer (may I not say more truly, to a fool in his folly?) he should pride himself with vainglory; and further, on carefully pondering the present state of his affairs, and that his business should be managed according to the undoubted rules of verò turbulentis temerariæ passionis motibus gerenda esse, tàm vividam et nervosam exhibuit responsionem, quam, nullus, ratiociniis aut argumentis repellere poterat.

Prima itaque Responsio hujusmodi erat, Satis manifestum esse, et probè natum in omnibus Regni hujus partibus, in plurimis ejusdem testimoniis, antiquis tabulis, et priscis commentariis, tum et in variis Parliamentorum Actis, Dominos a Makintosh ab ævo in ævum, saltem, ex quo Makintoshius, cum unicâ Gilpatrici Mak Dugall vic Gillichattan filiâ, fœdus Matrimoniale contraxit. Anno 1291, non tantum æstimatos et vocatos, verum et (in hosce usque 50 Annos proximè elapsos) in suis titulis, chartis, instrumentis, et diplomatibus, Gentis Cattaneæ Duces jugiter designatos fuisse.

Secundo, Authentici omnes et maxime approbati Gentis Scoticanæ Chronologi, Makintoshium Clanchattanorum Ducem et Principem pronunciant. 1^{mo}, Lesleus, in nono de gestis Scotorum Libro, inquit, Tribus Clanchattana vulgò nuncupata Makintoshiana a Principe Makintoshio &^{c}. et in decimo suo libro, Gulielmum Makintosh Tribûs Clanchattanæ Ducen nuncupat. Buchananus etiam, decimo sexto Rerum Scoticarum libro, eundem Gulielmum Catanæ Familiæ Principem appellat.

well-ordered reason, and not by the turbulent motions of reckless passion, he presented an answer so lively and vigorous that no one could repel it by reasonings or arguments.

The first answer, therefore, was to this effect: That it was sufficiently manifest and well known in all parts of this kingdom, by many testimonies thereof in ancient registers and early histories, as well as by various Acts of Parliament, that the lairds of Mackintosh, from age to age, at least since Mackintosh married the only daughter of Gilpatric MacDugall vic Gillichattan, in the year 1291, have not only been esteemed and called, but also have always (until these fifty years last bypast) been designated captains of the Clan Chattan, in their titles, charters, instruments, and diplomas.

Secondly, all the most authentic and approved chroniclers of the Scots nation declare Mackintosh captain and chief of the Clanchattan. First, Leslie, in the ninth book of *De Gestis Scotorum,* says the Clanchattan tribe was commonly called Mackintoshiana from Mackintosh the chief, etc.; and in his tenth book, he calls William Mackintosh captain of the Clanchattan. Second, Buchanan also, in the sixteenth book of *Rerum Scoticarum,* calls the same William chief of the Chattan family. Third, in all

3^{tio}, In omnibus commissionibus et literis, a Dominis Privati Concilii, in Makintoshii gratiam, adversus Clanchamronos aliosque, concessis, Makintoshius, Clanchattanorum Princeps dicitur et designatur. 4^{to}, et quod majus est, Anno 1609, præcipua Clanchattanarum Familiarum Capita (et cum cœteris Andreas Makpherson a Cluny hujus, adhuc, inter vivos existentis avus), et fœdere & jurejurando, sese et posteros, Principem suum Makintoshium, adversus omnes (demptâ supremâ Authoritate et legitimis suis Dominis), sequi, tueri et succurrere, firmissimè Syngraphâ obligârunt (adhuc inter cœteras Makintoshii Chartas secura) prolixiore verborum serie declaratum exhibetur. Jam enim, si Makintoshius, se, Clanwurrichorum (qui, inter antiquissimas Clanchattanorum Familias, habentur) Genearcham non esse, autographo declararet, æquali jure, se nullatenus, residuarum Clanchattanarum Tribum et Familiarum Principem esse, testari, et, consequenter, jus suum hæreditarium renunciare potuit, quod, quantæ sibi suæque Familiæ ignominiæ foret et dedecori, quàmque universo Clanchattanorum Nomini ruinosum et lethale nemo (nisi amens) non videat. Si enim, inter ipsos prorumpi permitteretur animorum scissura aut separatio, hoc non modò, eos odiosos et omnibus contemptui habendos, verùm et ab invicem sejunctos omnibus vicinis in

commissions and letters granted by the Lords of Privy Council in favour of Mackintosh, against the Clan Cameron and others, he is designated chief of the Clanchattan. Fourth, and what is more, in the year 1609, the heads of the families of the Clanchattan (and with the others Andrew Macpherson, grandfather of him who is still living), by compact and oath, most firmly bound themselves and their posterity, by a written bond (still preserved among the other charters of the Mackintosh) to follow, defend, and succour Mackintosh their chief against all, excepting the supreme authority and their rightful lords, as appears evident in a more extended narration. For, besides, if Mackintosh should declare by his own writ that he is not the chief of the Clan Vurrich (who are held to be among the most ancient of the families of the Clanchattan), by equal right he might testify that he was not chief of the other tribes and families of the Clanchattan, and consequently renounce his hereditary right, which would be so great an ignominy and disgrace to himself and his family as to prove ruinous and fatal to the whole name of the Clanchattan, which no one (unless he be crazy) looks for. Because, if they should give way to a rupture among themselves, the rending asunder of their

paratam prædam traderet. Nam, ut triplicata funis citò discindi non potest (Ecclesiastes 4. 12.) ita (ut ait Christus, Mark 3. 25.) domus in se divisa stare non potest. Flebilis ille, distractionis, inter Tribus Israeliticas, a legitimo suo Capite deficientes, exortæ, eventus, omnibus Terræ Familiis exemplo sit et monitui, cùmque ita se res habeat, mirum est quid, homines eo impudentiæ impulerit, ut, articulos usque adeo insipidos sibi largiendos proponerent.

Post exhibitum hoc Responsum, nullam præterea, Makintoshio præmemorati articuli creârunt solicitudinem. Pauci enim vel nulli ex ipsis Makphersonis (dempto ipso Andreâ a Cluny et duobus aliis), articulos istos suis comprobarunt suffragiis. Plurimi, tamen, (ne aliquam dedecoris notam Andreæ inurerent), in incerto potius vagari quàm, quanta a præexplicatis articulis abhorruerant (donec Makintoshius et Andreas) temporis processû, in ampliorem concordiæ assequendæ methodum inciderent, declarare, statuere.

Sub hoc tempus Johannes Makpherson Inveressie Tutor (qui, praedictis istis articulis minimè favere videbatur), Andream derelinquere, et, universas Tribus vulgò Slighkean vic Ewin et [*page 287.*]

minds would not only make them odious and hold them up to contempt to everybody, but also deliver them, when divided against each other, as a ready prey to all their neighbours. For, as a threefold cord is not soon cut asunder (Ecclesiastes iv. 12), so (as Christ says, Mark iii. 25) a house divided against itself cannot stand. The event of the lamentable distraction which arose among the tribes of Israel, in falling away from their lawful prince, is an example and admonition to all the families of the earth; and when the matter holds thus, it is matter of wonder what drives men to such shamelessness as to propose articles so foolish to be granted to them.

After giving this answer the aforementioned articles did not cause any further solicitude, for few or none of the Macphersons (except Andrew of Cluny and two others) approved of them. Many, however (lest they should put any mark of disgrace upon Andrew), were resolved to leave the matter undetermined, rather than declare their dislike to these articles, until Mackintosh and Andrew should alight upon some more excellent way of coming to agreement

About this time, John Macpherson, tutor of Invereshie (who seemed not to favour these articles), proposed to abandon Andrew, and to lead all his tribe, commonly called Slighkean vic Ewin,

Slighkgillies (binas Clanwurrichorum Familias), in Makintoshii servitium, imò, Andreâ licet invito adducere decrevit, hâc, tamen, lege, ut Gulielmus Makintosh a Borlum, agros a Raits, eodem pretio, quo ipse, eosdem comparaverat, illi vendere spondeat. Quod iniquum satìs et impertinens erat desiderium.

Makintoshius, illatâ illi, hunc in modum a quibusdam ex suis cognatis, tantâ injuriâ, eorum præcipuos, pristinum illud fœdus (Anno 1609, ab omnibus Clanchattanarum Familiarum Familiarum Capitibus concessum) novâ reiterare solennitate per contari statuit.

Fœdus hoc, Makphersonis Badenochiæ degentibus imprimis exhibitum est, qui omnes (dempto prædicto Andreâ Cluniensi ejusque amicis propinquioribus, ad hoc officium subeundum minimè impetratis), oblatum fœdus propriis confirmare autographis (præcipuis modò ex Nomine Makintoshio illis in hâc re præeuntibus) quàm paratissimi erant.

Hinc verò Alexander Makintosh a Connadus (qui, magnum semper, erga Genearcham, coluisse videbatur amorem, cujusque vestigiis cœteri, ut plurimùm, insisterent) imprimis rogatus, planè et sine ullis verborum ambagibus, se, neque fœderi huic subscripturum, neque, quidpiam, in Makintoshii commodum

and Slighkgillies (two families of the Clan Vurrich) into the service of Mackintosh, yea though Andrew was unwilling; on this condition however, that William Mackintosh of Borlum should agree to sell to him the lands of Raits for the same price which he himself had given for them: which was a desire sufficiently unjust and impertinent.

Finding himself in this manner so much wronged by certain of his kinsmen, Mackintosh determined to require the chief men of them to renew with fresh solemnity that ancient bond (granted in the year 1609 by all the heads of the families of the Clanchattan). This bond was first presented to the Macphersons dwelling in Badenoch, who all (excepting the said Andrew of Cluny and his near friends, who were not asked to do this duty) were ready to confirm the offered bond with their subscriptions, provided only the chief men of the name of Mackintosh would go before them in that matter. Hereupon, Alexander Mackintosh of Connage (who seemed always to cherish great affection towards his chief, and in whose footsteps the rest would, for the most part, follow), was first asked. He openly, and without any circumlocution, professed that he would neither subscribe that bond, nor would he do anything tending to the advantage or profit of Mackintosh,

aut utilitatem tendens, præstiturum, professus est, ni primò, patruum suum Æneam Makintosh, propriam Daviotæ Possessionem (agri nimirum, Davatam, præfato Æneæ, a Comite Murraviens, 7,000 minis depignoratam, cujus reversionem Connagius, privato, sed inimico, modo, coemendum curavit) renunciare, et, sibimet (usque quò Principalis Summa commodè haberetur) annus 7,000 mercarum reditû satisfacere, sollicitaret et persuaderet, illegitimus, re verâ, et, nullâ, vel rationis, vel humanitatis, umbrâ suffultus Rogatus, quem, Genearchæ in tantis, præsertim, versanti angustiis, proposuisse cognatum maximè dedicebat. Gulielmus Makintosh a Kylachi, ad fœdus suâ stabiliendum manû, advocatus, se nunquam (ni, Alexandrum Makintosh a Connadg præcedentem conspiceret) isti Syngraphæ suffragaturum respondit. Tertio, autem, loco accersitus Donaldus M^cQueen a Corribroch, se, neque illi Syngraphæ manus adhibiturum, neque, Makintoshio, in Coronide rebus Lochabriensibus imponendâ, auxiliaturum, inquit, ni, Gulielmum Makintosh a Kylachi, jus suum in agros de Ravokbeg (quod, tamen, mutuo, Gulielmi Makintosh a Kylachi et Æneæ Makqueen) Donaldi genitoris (consensui omnino contrarium erat, qui, prædictos agros, propter quandam pecuniarum Summam, eodem Gulielmo Kylachensi non diu antea oppignoravit) abdicare cogeret.

unless he would first solicit and persuade his uncle Angus Mackintosh to renounce his own possession of Daviot (that is to say the davach of land wadset by the Earl of Moray to the said Angus for 7000 merks, of which Connage had in a private, but unfriendly way, bought the reversion), and to satisfy him for the annual rent of 7000 merks: an unlawful demand truly, and supported by no shadow of reason or humanity, greatly becoming a kinsman to offer to his chief, especially when in such difficulties. William Mackintosh of Kylachy, on being called to subscribe the bond with his hand, replied that he would never do so until he should see Connage going before him in that matter. But in the third place, Donald Macqueen of Corribroch being called he said he would neither put his hand to that document, nor assist Mackintosh in accomplishing his designs in Lochaber unless he would force William Mackintosh of Kylachy to resign his right to the lands of Ravochbeg (which was, nevertheless, altogether contrary to the mutual agreement of William Mackintosh of Kylachy, and Angus Macqueen, father of Donald, who not long before wadset the aforesaid lands to the same William of Kylachy for a certain sum of money).

Makintoshius, datis hisce, a suis amicis, (qui, non acceptâ mercede, Phylarchum minimè comitari determinant) tam ridiculis et nullam rationem redolentibus Responsis, maximâ incaluit indignatione. Verùm, residuos suos amicos et cognatos semel rogatos Syngraphum signaturos, et, difficilem rerum ipsius conditionem, propriore mentis intuitû perpensuros, pro persuaso habens, nullum ulteriorem, in saxo volvendo, facere progressum decrevit, nullus dubitans quin tandem aliquando Deus Opt. Max. suos cognatos, mitigatâ paulatim eorum asperitate, mitiore donaret Mentis Dispositione, quod postea etiam ex animi sententiâ evenit. In Conventû enim, inter [*page 288.*] Makintoshium nonnullosque ex suis amicis prope Templum Kincairnense in Strathspeiâ 29 Decembris Die 1664, habito, factum est ut omnes Nominis Catanei Generosi tunc temporis præsentes (præmemorato Alexandro a Connage, in propositâ sibi resolutione firmiter persistente, excepto), in Makintoshii, adversus Clanchameronos, subsidium, subsequente Vere, assurgere strictis sese obligârunt vinculis. Huic Conventui Andreas Makpherson a Cluny non aderat.

Clanchameroni, Andream Makpherson et Alexandrum Makintosh a Conadg, quantum penes illos erat (ut videbatur),

Mackintosh was greatly incensed by these answers given by his friends (who were determined not to accompany their chief without a reward) so ridiculous and void of all reason. But being persuaded that the residue of his friends and kinsmen would sign the bond as soon as they were desired to do so, and that they would in a better state of mind consider the difficult position of his affairs, he concluded to advance no further in the way of rolling the stone, not doubting but that, when their asperity was by degrees mitigated, God would at length give to his kinsmen a milder frame of mind; which afterwards came to pass according to his wish. For, in the meeting held near the church of Kincairn in Strathspey, on 29th December 1664, between Mackintosh and many of his friends, it so happened that all the gentlemen of the Chattan name then present (excepting the aforementioned Alexander of Connage, who firmly persisted in his resolution) bound themselves by the straitest obligations to rise in the following spring to the help of Mackintosh against the Clan Cameron. Andrew Macpherson of Cluny was not present at this meeting.

On discovering that Andrew Macpherson and Alexander Mackintosh of Connage were (as it seemed) joined as if in conspiracy, Makintoshii negotia, omnibus methodis disturbare et cunctis remorari obstaculis, quasi conspiratione factâ, conatos fuisse comperientes, hanc opportunitatem, in commodum suum et lucrum accommodare statuerunt, Clanchattanosque, sceleratis latrociniis et improvisis prædationibus (pecudes gregatim abigendo) molestarunt.

Contumeliosum hoc et sceleratum Clanchamronorum facinus, usque adeo, Makintoshii mentis quietem, novo curarum accessû, disrupit ut, vel illatam injuriam ulciscendi, vel, saltem, utramque Tribum, Catanam, sc. et Cameronam, sanguine semel effuso, in Bellum provocandi, consilium inire constituit. In cujus rei prosecutionem, viginti strenuos juvenes, in Lochabriam, ut, si fieri possit, nonnullos, ex præcipuis Clanchamronorum in ejus Commissione commemoratorum, apprehenderent, legavit. Hi enim, cum duobus ex Adversariis forte fortunâ congressi, opponentes hostes eodem loci interfecerunt.

His itaque occisis, emissa rediît Cohors. Interea temporis Comes Rothusius Regis Delegatus et Regni Cancellarius (quorundam Nobilium, Eveno Cameron a Lochield faventium rogatibus), Makintoshio Literas, quibus, Edinburgum, omni, quâ poterat, celeritate, accedere jubebatur, dirigendas curavit. Hisce, pariter, obtemperat et obsequitur. Verùm, cùm, illico,

attempting, as much as they could, to disturb by all means, and to obstruct by every obstacle, the affairs of Mackintosh, the Clan Cameron resolved to turn this opportunity to their own advantage and gain, and molested the Clanchattan by wicked robberies, and unexpected plunderings, driving away their flocks and herds.

This shameful and wicked deed of the Clan Cameron so broke Mackintosh's peace of mind, that he determined to consult about avenging the wrong inflicted, or at least to stir up both clans to war, with the shedding of blood. In prosecution of which design he sent twenty strong youths into Lochaber that they might seize, if they could, some of the chief men of the Clan Cameron mentioned in his commission. They, therefore, having by chance met with two of the adversaries, who offered resistance, they slew them on the spot. After this slaughter the band returned.

In the meanwhile the Earl of Rothes, the king's commissioner and chancellor of the kingdom (at the request of certain of the nobles who favoured Ewen Cameron of Lochiel), caused letters to be directed to Mackintosh, by which he was ordered to come to Edinburgh as speedily as he could. These he obeyed and complied with.

illuc pervenisset, procellosis recentium difficultatum et perplexitatum fluctibus agitabatur. Imprimis, per spatium bimestre, jubente Cancellario, detinetur. Deinceps, seriis efflagitabatur rogatibus ut, agros suos Lochabrienses vilissimo et despicabili pretio venderet (cui astipulari nullo modo voluit). Tertio, denique, illi, omnes Clanchattanos, quietè sese et tranquillè gesturos, obstringere, mandatum est, quo etiam ponderosis rationum momentis recusato, tandem, servos suos, inquilinos et famulos legi obsecuturos, sese obligare efficitur. 4^to^, Pacem nullatenus violare, aut, nullas, saltem, excitare copias subsequente æstate inhibetur, domumque postea regredi permittitur.

Makintoshius statim a regressû, suorum cognatorum animos, inviolabili sinceri amoris vinculo, sibimet agglutinare, vigentesque inter illos animositates, tenebroso perpetuæ oblivionis sippario involvendas tradere, omnes ingenii nervos intendit, atque ita, Mensem Maium, Junium, Juliique nonnihil, transegit (quippe, datas sibi, a Cancellario discedenti, injunctiones in memoriam revocavit). Verùm, penitiori oculo, tristem rerum suarum statum perpendens, messisque tempora, solito

But, forthwith, when he came there he was tossed on the stormy waves of fresh difficulties and perplexities. First, by the chancellor's order, he was detained for the space of two months. Then he was importuned by urgent request to sell his lands in Lochaber at the lowest and most despicable price (to which he would on no account submit). In the third and last place, he was commanded to oblige all the Clanchattan people to behave themselves quietly and peaceably; which also, for weighty reasons, he refused; but at length he was prevailed upon to yield that his servants and tenants should bind themselves to submit to the law. Fourthly, he was enjoined not to disturb the peace, or, at least, not to raise any forces in the following summer. He was then permitted to return home.

On his return, Mackintosh immediately applied himself with all his energies to attach the minds of his kinsmen to himself, by the inviolable bond of sincere affection, and to give up all the animosities existing among them to be wrapped in the dark veil of perpetual oblivion, so that during the months of May, June and July he accomplished somewhat (for he called to mind the injunctions given to him when he was leaving the Chancellor). But on a deeper and deliberate view of the sad condition of his affairs, and observing that the harvest would come with tardier pace than tardiore accessura passû, animadvertens, succedentis Augusti initio, in Lochabriam progrediendi firmum iniit consilium.

Hoc suum propositum, in angulo quasi (futura, nimirum, [*page* 289.] sibi verebatur impedimenta et obventuras remoras), nonnullis patefecit, quod non adeo latenter custoditum est quin, in, nonnulorum Makintoshii cognatorum aures pervenerat. Gulielmus Makintosh a Kylachi et Alexander Makintosh a Connadg erant qui initi consilii promulgatores fuisse credebantur. Illi enim eam, tunc temporis (quam debuissent), erga Makintoshium, minimè foventes benevolentiam, determinato ejus proposito adversari satagunt. Quam ob rem, prædictum Makintoshii decretum, Comiti Morraviæ prodiderunt, astutamque hanc excogitârunt methodum, ut, se, Comes (quatenus Vice comitatûs Invernessensis Præses), Curias, eodem Augusti Mense, in Strathspey, Badenoch, Stratharrick, Abirtarf, Urwhart, et Glenmoristoun, per Vicos affirmaret, utque, universos Nominis Catanei Clientes, ad se ipsum, tanquam Satellites, comitandum, evocaret. Hisce, itaqua, rationibus, quin, determinatam, Makintoshii in Lochabriam expeditionem irritam facerent, nullatenus hæsitârunt. Makintoshius, omnia hæc, in suæ intentionis obstructionem, omnino perpetrata fuisse animadver-

usual, he firmly resolved to go into Lochaber in the beginning of August following.

This his purpose he made known to some, as it were in a corner (for he was, doubtless, afraid that hindrances and delays would come). It was not, however, kept so secretly but that it came to the ears of some of his kinsmen. William Mackintosh of Kylachy and Alexander Mackintosh of Connage were believed to be the promulgators of this design. For they were not at that time actuated by such good-will towards Mackintosh as they ought, and busied themselves to oppose his determined purpose. Wherefore they betrayed it to the Earl of Moray, and devised this crafty plot, that is to say, that the Earl of Moray (as Sheriff Principal of Inverness) should in the same month of August hold courts by turns in Strathspey, Badenoch, Stratherrick, Abertarf, Urquhart, and Glenmoriston, and that he should summon the whole vassals of the Chattan name to attend upon him as his guards. By these means, therefore, they had no doubt they would prevent the expedition resolved on by Mackintosh into Lochaber.

Mackintosh, observing that all these things were perpetrated for no other purpose but to obstruct his intention, attempted to distens, Comitem Morraviensem, a Curiis tunc temporis tenendis, dimovere conatur. In contrarium, tamen, Comes suaderi noluit. Quapropter, uterque, ad propositas suas expeditiones peragendas, accingitur, et, decimo, Mensis Augusti Die, Anno 1665, Comes Morraviæ, a Darnowâ, et Makintoshius, a Moyensi, in Strathspeyam procedere aggrediuntur.

Omnes Comitis Morraviensis Vassali cum viro, armis bene instructo, ab uno quoque agri aratello, Superiorem comitantur. Reliqui verò omnes Clanchattani Stratherniæ et Strathnairniæ commorantes unà cum populo Lerchardellensi et Lerbendcharensi, in Phylarchi sui subsidium consurgunt. Comes Morraviensis, omnem Badenochæ populum, in suarum Curiarum observationem accedere mandat, atque, hoc modo, ille cum suis consuasoribus (callido satis et vulpino more), Makintoshio, in sui propositi adimpletione, omnes, quas possent, injicere remoras, aliosque quoscunque, quibus, in Makintoshii sublevamen, assurgere animus erat retrahere, toto pectore incumbebant. Verùm, quibus Divina succurrit Benignitas, frustra sese opponunt homines. Makintoshius (non obstantibus omnibus istis, quæ intervenerunt, oppositionibus, et licèt Populus Badenochensis, Pettiensis et Marrensis) solo Gulielmo Farquharson ab Inverey cum 25 strenuis viris illum sectantibus exceptis (nullatenus, in

suade the Earl of Moray from holding the courts at that time. The earl, however, would not be persuaded to the contrary. Whereupon they both prepared to carry out their proposed expeditions; and on the 10th of August 1665, the Earl of Moray set out from Darnaway, and Mackintosh from Moy in Strathspey.

All the vassals of the Earl of Moray, with one man well trained in arms, from each plough of land, accompanied their superior. But all the rest of the Clanchattan, dwelling in Strathearn and Strathnairn, together with the people of Lerchardell and Lerbendchar, rose to the help of their chief. The Earl of Moray charged all the people of Badenoch to come to keep the courts; and in this way he, with advisers (cunningly enough and foxlike), applied themselves with all their heart to throw in all the delays they could to hinder Mackintosh from carrying out his purpose, and to draw back others who were of a mind to rise to his assistance. But men oppose themselves in vain to those whom the Divine Goodness succours. Notwithstanding all these oppositions which came between, and although the people of Badenoch, Petty and Mar (excepting only William Farquharson of Inverey, with twenty-five active men following him) did not at that time rise

partes Makintoshii corroborandas, eo tempore, assurrexerant, primo, tamen, ipsius armilustrio, circiter quadringentos indubitati animi viros) apud Templum de Insh (selegit, atque, hoc eodem numero) quanquam nulli alii in suppetias accederent), priusquam assumpta semel exueret aut seponeret arma, in Lochabriam proficiscendi stabilitum inivit consilium.

Interea temporis Johannes Grant a Rothemurchus, Gulielmus Forbes a Skeleter, Johannes Makintosh a Fortin, Georgius Farquharson a Brughderg, cum suis asseclis, ad octoginta fortium virorum numerum, in Makintoshii Caussam asserendam et vindicandam, ex improvisò ad eum confluunt. [*page* 290.]

Generosi illi ex Nomine Clanchattano, qui, in Comitis Morraviensis Satellitium sunt egressi, Dominum a Makintosh, talem suo infixisse animo propositum, tantumque in hâc re fecisse progressum, ut, sine dedecore, arma hactenus assumpta, nullo notabili perpetrato facinore, abjicere nequiret, culpamque (si ulla in præsenti committeretur negotio) in se ipsos meritò transferendam esse percipientes, hisce, inquam, moti considerationibus, opportunum, imprimis, et commodum esse, Comitem et Makintoshium in placidiorem adducere familiaritatem, nec non, utriusque sibi in vicem animos aptiore et magis idoneo

to strengthen the party of Mackintosh, yet at his first muster at the Church of Inch he selected about four hundred men of resolute mind, and with the same number, though no others should come to his help, he steadfastly resolved to march into Lochaber before he would put off or lay down the arms then taken up.

In the meantime John Grant of Rothemurchus, William Forbes of Skeleter, John Mackintosh of Fertyn, George Farquharson of Brochderg, with their retainers to the number of eighty brave men unexpectedly joined themselves to him to assert and vindicate his cause.

Those gentlemen of the Clanchattan name who went as guards to the Earl of Moray, when they saw the laird of Mackintosh so fixed in his resolution, and that he had made such progress in that affair that he could not without dishonour now lay down arms without having done any notable deed; and that the blame (if any should be incurred in the business) would deservedly be imputed to them—moved, I say, by these considerations, they judged it opportune and convenient first of all to bring the earl and Mackintosh to a more friendly intimacy, and also that both parties should declare their minds to one another in a more

exhibere modo existimarunt (Gulielmus Makintosh a Kylachi et Alexander Makintosh a Connadg, in præsenti hâc re, pro suo libitû, Comitem regere valebant), quo præstito, cum suo Genearchâ, in suscepto negotio perficiendo statuerunt concurrere. Quapropter cum Makintoshio conveniunt, cumque, in omnibus illius rebus honorabili finegerendis, vindicaturos sese, subventurosque (ipsum modò amicorum consilio et monitû regi pateretur) fideliter pollicentur.

Hunc eorum rogatum, in omnibus, durante illius expeditionis tempore (si modò illi omnes in eâdem unanimes essent sententiâ, et, ab agris Lochabriensibus apretiandis, abstinerent), præstiturum sese promittit, et quò faciliùs, initam suam obligationem expedirent, Conventum, a Comite et Makintoshio, 17 Die Augusti observandum (antea enim, etsi in eâdem commorantes Patriâ, non mutuo fruiti sunt aspectû) instituunt. Habito jam conventû, Comes Morraviæ et Makintoshius, amicissimo more, aliquamdiu reciprocis interloquebantur sermonibus. Die verò subsequenti Comes Morraviæ (finitis illis Curiis Badenochæ habendis), ipsum secessurum, omnesque suos Nominis Clanchattani Clientes cum Makintoshio Lochabriam adire permissurum fideliter spondet.

becoming and suitable manner (William Mackintosh of Kylachy and Alexander Mackintosh of Connage were able to rule the earl in this matter as they pleased), which being accomplished they determined to concur with their chief in advancing the design which he had undertaken. They accordingly met with Mackintosh, and promised faithfully that they would defend and maintain him in bringing all his affairs to an honourable end, provided that he allowed himself to be ruled by the advice and counsel of his friends.

This request of theirs he promised to perform in all things during the time of that expedition, if only they were all unanimous in the same opinion, and would abstain from putting a price on his Lochaber lands, and the more readily to expedite their begun engagement, they appointed a meeting to be held between the Earl of Moray and Mackintosh on the 17th of August (for hitherto though dwelling in the same country they had not seen each other). When the meeting took place the Earl of Moray and Mackintosh conferred together a long time in the most amicable manner. On the following day, the Earl of Moray faithfully promised that when these courts of Badenoch were finished he would himself depart, and permit all his vassals of the Clanchattan name to go with Mackintosh into Lochaber.

INTEREA verò amici nonnulli, Makintoshium et Andream Makpherson a Cluny in placidam redigere concordiam operam navarunt. Tandem, Andreas, debitum Makintoshio conferre adminiculum pollicetur, hâc, tamen, lege, viz. si, in ejus Gratiam Gulielmum Makintosh a Kylachij jus suum hæreditarium in agrum Farrensem, eodem, quo Alexander Makintosh (prædicti Gulielmi patruus) comparavit, pretio, abdicare persuaderet. Ad cujus rei pleniorem notitiam, attendendum est, Semidabatam hanc Farrensem agrum, olim, a quodam Æneâ M^{c}Pherson (e Familiâ Brinea oriundo), fuisse possessam, qui, exhaustis divitiis, et, nullo in prædictum locum (præter meram agri possessionem) illi ulteriùs remanente jure, suum loci natale jus (vulgò Duchis dictum), huic Alexandro Makintosh (dicti Gulielmi patruo) quingentis Monetæ Mercis, et, durante ipsius vitæ spatio, viginti Libris quotannis solvendis, vendidit. Alexander, Comiti Morraviæ, mille Scoticanæ Monetæ Libra, pro ejusdem agri possessione et vitali reditû, Domino, autem, a Calder, 500 Mercas, Decimarum acquirendarum gratiâ, concessit. Gulielmus Makintosh a Kylachi, Alexandro patruo jam defuncto, ut hæres succedens, Comiti Morraviensi, grandem pecuniam (nomine Grassuma), ad novum in agrum jus adipis- [*page 291.*]

In the meantime some friends were endeavouring to bring Mackintosh and Andrew Macpherson of Cluny to a friendly agreement. At length Andrew promised to give due assistance to Mackintosh, on this condition, however, that is to say, if he would persuade William Mackintosh of Kylachy to give up his heritable right to the estate of Farr in his favour, for the same price which Alexander Mackintosh (uncle of said William) paid for it. For the better understanding of this matter, it is to be observed that this half davach land of Farr was formerly possessed by a certain Angus Macpherson (sprung from the Brin family), who having exhausted his means, and having no farther right to the place remaining to him but the mere possession of the land, sold his birthright of the place (commonly called Duchis) to Alexander Mackintosh (uncle of the said William), for five hundred merks money, and twenty pounds to be paid to him yearly during his own lifetime. Alexander gave 1000 pounds of Scots money to the Earl of Moray for possession and life rent of the same land, but 500 merks to the laird of Calder for the sake of acquiring the teinds. William Mackintosh of Kylachy, on the death of Alexander, his uncle, succeeding as heir to him, gave a large sum (in name of grassum) to the Earl of Moray to obtain a new right to

cendum, dedit, et, paucis, ante excursam agrorum locationem, Annis, eosdem in hæreditarium feudum acquisivit.

Jam, autem, Andreas MacPherson a Cluny, in hâc expeditione, commodum esse Makintoshio et perutile existimans, si ipse cum cœteris Clanchattanis suis etiam accederet subsidiis, cum Makintoshio surgere renuit, ni, in ejus favorem, Gulielmum Makintosh a Kylachi, illam, suæ hæreditatis, partem, nempe, Farram, pro Summâ æquivalente ei tantùm, quæ, Comiti Morraviæ pro agri feudo, persoluta erat, renunciare efficeret, quod, sanè, poposcisse, summæ est inhumanitatis et iniquitatis extremitas, cui rogatui adimplendo, Gulielmus Kylachiensis nullatenus cedere voluit. Andreas ita spe frustratus, per Mediatorem suum Alexandrum Makintosh a Connage, explorat Num Makintoshius, in laboris mercedem, centum Librarum Sterlingarum Syngrapham concederet (o quantum cogit ægestas). De hujus rei propositione Makintoshius, Andream a Cluny et suum Cognatum esse et Clientem et Vassalum perpendens, imprimis dubitabundus hæsit. Verùm, a præcipuis suis amicis tunc temporis præsentibus (ne a tergo Andreas relinqueretur, rebus sic stantibus), suffragia adjicere inducitur, et illi, nempe, amici, Makintoshium, ab hâc Summâ solvendâ,

the lands; and a few years before the expiry of the lease thereof, he acquired them in heritable fee. But now, Andrew Macpherson of Cluny, judging that it would be very advantageous to Mackintosh in this expedition, if himself, with others of his clansmen, should afford their help, refused to rise with Mackintosh unless he prevailed upon William Mackintosh of Kylachy to renounce in his favour that part of his heritage, namely Farr, for a sum equivalent only to that which was paid to the Earl of Moray for the fee of the land; to ask which was, indeed, the last degree of unkindness and injustice. William Mackintosh of Kylachy would in no wise yield to grant this request. Thus frustrated in his expectation, Andrew, by his mediator, Alexander Mackintosh of Connage, endeavoured to find out whether Mackintosh would give him a bond for a hundred pounds sterling (O how need compels!) as a reward for his labours. In regard to this proposal, Mackintosh was at first very much in doubt, considering that Andrew of Cluny was his kinsman, depender, and vassal; but he was induced by some of his principal friends then present to give his consent, that Andrew might not be left behind while matters stood as they were; and they, that is, the friends, promised to relieve Mackintosh of the payment of this sum on their return.

post regressum, exonerare pollicentur. Makintoshius, eorum desideriis astipulans, rei, tamen, adimpletionem usque quò, unius Diei itineris intervallo, Lochabriam appropinquassent, distulit. Hoc inter Makintoshium et Andream M^{c}Pherson colloquium in loco vulgò Shichynnich dicto habitum est 21 Die Augusti 1665.

Hâc tempestate, cædis nonnihil, inter quosdam Domini M^{c}Donaldi Clientes et Populum Invernessensem, commissum est, quod, Comiti Morraviensi prioris sententiæ (domum a Breabadenoch redeundi) et in Abirtarfiam iter faciendi, ansam præbuit immutandæ. Illinc enim Comes, se, Satellitium suum, in Makintoshii stipationem, 24 Augusti Die, remissurum, ipsumque, cymbâ, ab Abirtarfia in Auldowriam, transiturum, fideliter promisit. Eâdem nocte (prout conclusum est), Abirtarfiam versus incedit. Novum hoc et recens Comitis Morraviensis consilium (utut blandâ fucatum Apologiâ), Makintoshio minimè placuit, illi, tamen, acquiescere oportuit, atque ita, vigesimo quinto Augusti Die, Makintoshius (agmini illi, ab Abirtarfâ expectato, occursurum se sperans), in Parochiam Lagganensem progredi orditur. Verùm, nihil, ab iis sibimet, toto hoc tempore, relatum, habuit, de quo summopere percelle-

Mackintosh, while yielding to their wishes, stipulated that the fulfilment of the bargain should be put off until they had approached within one day's march of Lochaber. This conference between Mackintosh and Andrew Macpherson was held in the place commonly called Shichynnich, on 21st August 1665.

At this season some slaughter took place between some of Lord Macdonald's dependers and the people of Inverness, which afforded occasion to the Earl of Moray to change his former purpose (of returning home from Brae Badenoch), and making his journey into Abertarf. For from thence he had faithfully promised to send back his guard on the 24th of August to attend on Mackintosh, and that he himself would pass over by boat from Abertarf to Aldourie. The same night (as was concluded) he went on towards Abertarf. This new and fresh design of the Earl of Moray (although coloured with a lame apology) did not please Mackintosh, yet it behoved him to acquiesce thereto; and so, on the 25th of August, Mackintosh began to march into the parish of Laggan (hoping to meet with that company expected from Abertarf). But he had no word brought to him from them this whole time, at which he was very much troubled, especially when he considered that not

batur, præsertim cùm, non solum Comitem Morraviensem pollicitum fuisse, verùm etiam Gulielmum Makintosh a Kylachi et Alexandrum Makintosh a Connadg, fidem magnis juramentis confirmatam dedisse, sese (modò incolumes essent) vicesimo quarto Augusti Die retrocessuros, animadvertisset.

Vigesimo sexto Die Clanwurrichi (tunc Makphersoni dicti), seipsos coram Makintoshio, Andreas Makpherson a Cluny illiusque Familia, ad Septentrionale fluvii Speyensis latus, [*page 292.*] Slighkean vic Ewin, et Slighk Gillies vic Ewin (in eâdem simul Cohorte) ad Australem aquæ partem (pari utrinque numero, putà, centum et viginti) quaquaversum lustrârunt. Sub hoc tempus Carolus Farquharson a Monaltry (cum duodecim ex suis Sectatoribus, strenuissimis viris), Makintoshio sese adjunxit.

Vigesimo septimo Augusti Die Makintoshius, Epistolas a Comite Morraviensi et ab iis suorum Cognatorum qui ex Comitis Satellitio erant, ad se ipsum missas, illos non promissis stetisse excusantes, et, magnâ cum animi vehementiâ, efflagitantes ut, quandoquidem nota nonnulla, ad Comitis manus modò pervenissent, Makintoshii et honorem et utilitatem, ut præ se Literæ ferebant, respicientia, ideo ut, ad Stratharrick usque privata comitatû, Populi sui residuo et impedimentis, Bade-

only had the Earl of Moray promised, but also William Mackintosh of Kylachy and Alexander Mackintosh of Connage had given their word, confirmed by great oaths, that (if they were well) they would come back on the 24th of August.

On the twenty-sixth day the Clan Vurrich (then called Macphersons), Andrew Macpherson of Cluny and his family, at the north side of the water of Spey, Slighkean vic Ewin, and Slighk Gillies vic Ewin (together in one company) at the south side of the water (both being of an equal number, that is, one hundred and twenty) from every quarter mustered before Mackintosh. At the same time Charles Farquharson of Monaltry with twelve of his followers, very able men, joined with Mackintosh.

On the 27th day of August, Mackintosh received letters sent to him from the Earl of Moray, and from those of his kinsmen who were of the earl's guard, excusing themselves for not standing to their promises, and with great earnestness entreating him, that whereas some notes had just come to the earl's hand, concerning both the honour and advantage of Mackintosh, as the letters themselves showed, that, therefore, he would deign to come down to Stratherrick with a private convoy to hear the things which were to be spoken, leaving the rest of his people

nochæ, usque quò regrederetur, relictis, ad ea, quæ dicenda erant, auscultanda, descendere dignaretur, recepit. Desiderium hoc, Makintoshii animum, recenti curarum fluctû, molestè discruciavit, qui, amicis suis, tunc temporis, præventibus, quid in tali casû præstitû utilius esset, consultis, Epistolam, omni, quâ possent, celeritate, Gulielmo Makintosh a Kylachy et Alexandro Makintosh a Connadg, cœterisque amicis Stratharrick tunc commorantibus (fama enim erat discessisse Comitem Morraviensem), quanta, si Makintoshius Stratharrick proficisceretur, secutura essent incommoda, commonstrantem, destinandam conclusere. Namque, si, eâ tempestate, suas a tergo copias relinquendas statueret, hoc, præterquam quod, eorum incessui ingenti foret objici, maximas enim hactenus et longas satis pertulerant moras, etiam vulgo, eorum Ducibus Stratharrick cum Makintoshio existentibus, a Signis suis discedendi (instante jam Autumno) ansam præberet. Quapropter (si quicquam alicujus momenti aut ponderis, ad præsens negotium pertinens, dicendum esset), illud vel scripto vel nuncio impertiri rogavit. Epistola hæc, magnâ cum promptitudine, legata est, et, imminente jam sequentis Diei tempore vespertino, Lauchlanus Mak ab Abirardor et Donald M^cIntosh ab Auldouri, cum, missæ Epistolæ responsione accesserunt. Secunda etiam hæc Epis-

and baggage in Badenoch until his return. This demand grievously tormented the soul of Mackintosh with a fresh flood of cares; and having consulted with his friends then present as to what was best to be done in such a case, they concluded that a letter should be directed, with all speed, to William Mackintosh of Kylachy and Alexander Mackintosh of Connage, and the other friends then remaining in Stratherrick (for there was a report that the Earl of Moray had gone away) showing what inconveniences would follow if Mackintosh went to Stratherrick. For if he should leave his forces at that time behind him, besides proving a hindrance to their march (for they had already endured many and long delays) it would also afford occasion to the rank and file, their leaders being with Mackintosh in Stratherrick, to desert their colours, the harvest being just at hand. Wherefore, if there was anything to be said of any moment or weight pertaining to the present business, he requested that it might be imparted either by writing or by messenger. This letter was sent with great promptitude, and forthwith on the next day in the evening Lauchlan Mackintosh of Aberardor and Donald Mackintosh of Aldourie came with an answer to the letter sent. This second

tola, Makintoshium Stratharrick adire, non minore quam antea fervore, urgebat, ubi Morraviæ Comes, ex consilio, Makintoshii adventum expectabat, habitumque præ manibus negotium, illius labore dignum esse, et, si, illius animo non satisfactum esset, omnes tunc Comitis assectatores, Makintoshium, in Lochabriam usque, ante regressum, concomitaturos certificabat. Quamobrem, Stratharricam, et ex inde Lochabriam, cum omnibus suis copiis, exercitibus et impedimentis, aliisque id genus necessariis, iter facere determinat, atque, vigesimo nono Augusti Die, castra a Kylarchill (Brebadenochensi villulâ) removet, et in Stratharrick progreditur. Pauci, tamen, Clanwurrichorum (dempto Cluny, nonnullisque, ex præcipuis amicorum suorum, Generosis) cum Makintoshio Stratharrick profecti sunt. Quippe, Clanwurrichi, tam subitaneum minimè sperabant incessum, ideoque, viatici nihil Brebadenochiam adduxerunt. Ast, sese omnibus suppeditatos necessariis, quamprimum vocarentur, secuturos, polliciti sunt.

[*page 293.*] Eâ nocte Makintoshius, Killennæ in Stratharrick castra posuit. Succedente vero Die, in Stratharrick umbilicum expansis Insignus profectus est, atque, conscriptis nongintis inconcussi animi viris (non numeratis impedimentorum custodibus) in loco Delchapil appellato Tentori locavit. Ultimo

letter also, with no less warmth than before, urged Mackintosh to go to Stratherrick, where the Earl of Moray was, of purpose, expecting his arrival; and certified beforehand that the business treated of was worth his trouble, and if it did not prove to his satisfaction, then all the followers of the earl would, before his return, accompany Mackintosh into Lochaber. Wherefore he resolved to march to Stratherrick with all his forces, men and baggage and other necessaries of that kind, and from thence to Lochaber; and on the 29th day of August he removed his camp from Kylarchill (a small town of Brae Badenoch) and advanced into Stratherrick. Few, however, of the Clan Vurrich (except Cluny and some special gentlemen of his friends) went with Mackintosh to Stratherrick. For the Clan Vurrich did not expect so sudden a march, and therefore had brought no provisions to Badenoch. But they promised that they themselves, with all needful supplies, would follow as soon as they were called.

That night Mackintosh pitched his camp at Killen in Stratherrick; and on the following day marched with displayed banners into the middle of Stratherrick, mustering nine hundred men of unwavering mind, without counting the keepers of the baggage;

Augusti Die Kellachius, Connagius, Abirardor, et uterque Corribrochius, a Comite Morraviæ, ad Makintoshium ejusque amicos legabantur, ut, iis, omni diligentiâ, inculcarent multifaria, ista mala et varia incommoda, Bella, ut plurimùm, concomitantia; Effecta, nimirum, Belli perniciosa esse et damnifera, Eventum tum periculosum tum incertum, et inexpertis, duntaxat, dulce fore Bellum, Makintoshiique amicos, etsi, Lochabriam cum eo unâ expeditione contenderent, brevi temporis decursû, molestiarum bellicarum fastidio laboraturos, longèque optimum fore, pretium non aspernandum, ante susceptum Bellum, oblatum, boni consulere, quàm, a Bello semel inito, post varia perpessa dispendia (neque sine dedecore, forsan,) retròcedere, ipsosque, ut, Comitem Morraviæ pro centum mille Mercarum, tanquam æquipollenti omnibus Makintoshii agris Lochabriensibus pretio, ultro semet obligaturum, sufficientemque in hunc finem Fidejussorem inventurum, Makintoshio et suis amicis patefacerent, legatos fuisse. Tantâ omnino gravitate, et seriâ vividitate traditus est hic sermo, ut nonnulli ex Makintoshii amicis tunc præsentibus, oblatum pretium minimè respuendum putarent. Alii, tamen, contrariæ omnino sententiæ

and encamped in a place called Delchapel. On the last day of August, Kylachy, Connage, Aberardor and both the Corribrochs were sent by the Earl of Moray to Mackintosh and his friends, that with all diligence they should inculcate upon them the manifold toils and disadvantages which for the most part accompanied wars; that, without doubt, the effects of war are pernicious and fraught with loss; the event dangerous as well as uncertain, and that war is sweet only to the inexperienced; that although the friends of Mackintosh should contend along with him in one expedition, in a short time they would be wearied with disgust of the toils of warfare; and that it was far better not to despise a good price offered before undertaking war than to go back from a war began, after suffering various losses (and perhaps not without dishonour); and that they were sent to make known to Mackintosh and his friends, that the Earl of Moray would willingly oblige himself for a hundred thousand merks as an equivalent price for all the Lochaber lands of Mackintosh, and would find a sufficient surety for that effect. This discourse was delivered with such gravity and earnestness, that some of the friends of Mackintosh then present thought he should not reject the price offered. Others, however, were wholly of a contrary

erant. Verùm ipse Makintoshius (qui, post missas ad se tam importunas, tot tamque seriis rogatibus usque adeo fartas Epistolas, magni aliquid sperabat), auditâ pretii vilitate, haud parum excanduit, dixitque se nunquam tali fuisse animo, neque ullam coegisse illum necessitatem, totis suis agris Lochabriensibus se penitus exuere, ne, si tale unquam cogitasset, se nullatenus adeo despicabili pretio eosdem venditurum asseruit.

Jam animadvertere oportet hanc, Comitis Morraviæ, præmemorati pretii oblationem, in Argatheliæ Comitis utilitatem factam fuisse (præstita, quippe, est Comiti, in hunc finem, securitas, famulusque Comitis Argatheliæ cum eo, Makintoshii responsum expectans, morabatur). Cùm autem, Connagius, Aldourius, cœterique omnes cum hâc Legatione missi, se, in hoc puncto, nullo modo, prævalere posse comperirent, Evenum Cameron a Lochield, quorundam Dierum intervallo, armorum cessationem Scriptis implorasse, eandemque concedi, Comitis Morraviæ suffragium ac desiderium fuisse patefecerunt et testati sunt. Makintoshius, eorum rogatui calculum, imprimis, addere renuit. Quippe, armorum intercapedinem largiri, hostis commodo et utilitati futurum aiebat. Tali enim concessione, plus temporis et otii, ad hostem ejusque Populum omnibus

opinion. But Mackintosh himself (who, after so many letters sent to him, filled full with such importunate and earnest requests, hoped for something great) was not a little angry on hearing the low price offered, and declared that he never was inclined, neither would any necessity force him to part wholly with his lands of Lochaber, but if he should ever think of such a thing, he avowed he would on no account sell them for so despicable a price.

It ought now to be observed that this offer by the Earl of Moray of the aforementioned price was made on behalf of the Earl of Argyll (for security was offered to the earl to that effect, and Argyll's servant was then staying with him expecting Mackintosh's answer). But when Connage, Aldourie, and the others sent with that message found that they could by no means prevail in that point, they testified that Ewen Cameron of Lochiel had earnestly requested, in writing, a cessation of arms for the space of some days, and showed that it was the Earl of Moray's opinion and desire. Mackintosh at first refused to give his consent to their request, because, he said, to grant an intermission of arms would be to the advantage and gain of the enemy; for by such a concession there would be more time and leisure to supply

requisitis suppeditandos, haberetur; Nullum unquam cessationem (nisi impetratoris commodum) impetratum fuisse; Deinde, hanc cessationis largitionem, Populos suos fatigaturam, eosque (exorsâ hactenus messe), a castris recedere coacturam, nec non, dedecori sibi futurum si non adhuc appulsis Lochabriæ finibus cessationem accommodaret. Hisce amici replicârunt, hoc, non tàm in hostis, quàm in suum commodum, cessurum, præsertim cùm, Populos suos, spatio jam menstruali a mansionibus absentes (eorum, saltem, nonnullos, domum regredi, victûs [*page 294.*] aliorumque apparatuum accercendorum gratiâ, oportebat) omnesque illos, Comitem Morraviensem attendentes, præterquam quod, Dominum suum domum comitari necesse erat, nulla viaticorum (usque quò aliunde supplerentur habuisse genera, quartamque Populi partem) subitaneæ excitationis annique temporis respectû (domi fuisse, qui, intra 8 Dierum spatium, in Bellum adduci posset, etiamque) totius Nominis præcipuis unami suffragio Lochabriam proficiscentibus (vulgum, Signis vel abesse, vel recedere, haudquaquam ausurum, tantumque abfuisse ut ullum, largiendâ cessatione pateretur dedecus, quin magno potiùs exinde frueretur commodo, quippe,

the enemy and his people with all requisites: no cessation was ever asked for, but to the advantage of those who asked for it; and then the granting of this cessation would weary his people, and (the harvest being now begun) would force them to go back from the camp; also, it would be a dishonour to him if he should agree to a cessation when the bounds of Lochaber were not yet reached. To these objections the friends replied that it would not be so much to the enemy's advantage as to his own, especially when his people, having already been absent from their homes for a month (at least some of them) behoved to return home for the sake of procuring victuals and other provisions; and those who were attending the Earl of Moray, besides being bound to convoy their lord home, had no kind of provisions until they should be otherwise supplied; and the fourth part of the people, in respect of the sudden rising, and the time of the year, were at home, and could be brought to the war within the space of eight days: and, besides, all the chief men of the name being of one mind to go forward to Lochaber, the common people would in no wise dare to be absent, or to desert the colours; that there would not appear to be any dishonour in granting a cessation, but rather a great advantage would thereby accrue, because then the

tunc exercitus, difficiles quosque et arduos aditus, adversus oppositos hostes, majori incolumitate transgrederetur, verisimileque fore unicam caussam cur Lochieldus, tantâ aviditate, armorum intercapedinem anhelabat, fuisse, ut benevoli amici, majori facilitate, semet, utriusque partis tumultibus sedandis interponerent. Argumenta ista usque adeo profecerunt ut, Makintoshium, ab ultimo Augusti, in undecimum Septembris Diem, illiusque Diei Horam duodecimam, cessationem largiri aduxerunt.

Lochieldus etiam, ea tempestate, amicis quibusdam inter partes tutò et sine periculo de re agitatâ conferendi licentiam conciliavit. Hæc enim Libertas, sex, quoscunque nominare libuerit, amicis (si modò, nullos præter famulos suos domesticos secum opportarent) concessa est. Hæc, tamen, cessationis, conditio, a Lochieldo (ut in progressû clarè patebit) turpissimè violata est. Rebus ita procedentibus, Makintoshius, Comiti Morraviensi valedixit, qui, cùm, oblatum pro agris Lochabriensibus pretium, Makintoshium respuisse percepisset, indignabundus, omnes suos Clientes Clanchattanei Nominis, ac si eos non redituros permitteret, secum adduxit.

Ast illi, se nullo persuasû abfuturos, sed omnes, ad illum,

army might advance with more safety through the difficult and dangerous passes against the opposing enemies; and it was very likely that the sole cause why Lochiel sought with such anxiety an intermission of arms was that well-meaning friends might with the greater facility interpose for settling the feuds of both the parties. These arguments prevailed with Mackintosh so far as to lead him to grant a cessation from the last of August to the 11th of September, and the twelfth hour of that day.

Lochiel also, at that time, got licence for some friends to confer between the parties, safely and without danger, concerning the matter in dispute. This liberty was accordingly granted to any six friends he pleased to name (providing only that they should bring with them none but their household servants). This condition of the cessation was, however, most shamefully violated by Lochiel (as will clearly appear in due course).

When matters were thus going forward, Mackintosh took farewell of the Earl of Moray, who, when he saw that Mackintosh had rejected the price offered for the lands of Lochaber, was very indignant, and took away with him all his vassals of the Clanchattan name, as if he would not allow them to return. But they

quocunque vocaret, septimo Septembris, certissimè sese recepturos, Makintoshio occultùm fideliter polliciti sunt. Makintoshius, motis a Delchappill Tentoriis, secundo Septembris Die Gartinam profectus est, ibique, positis, duarum Noctium spatio, castris, nonnullos inde ex suorum amicorum praecipuis, magnamque Populi partem, viatici afferendi gratiâ, legavit, tresque Cohortes, unam, ad utrumque Findornensis fluminis latus, aliam verò ad rivum Nairnensem, Kilravokam et Calderam versus, tertiam, denique, circum fluvium Nessensem ad Petti usque et Ardirshier et Delnes, ad, eorum locorum Clanchattanos, qui vel aversi, vel nondum, adhuc, commonefacti erant, excitandos, dimisit, secumque, duntaxat, patruum suum Lauchlanum Cluneium, et Invereium unâ cum ducentis ex Populi præstantissimis in Satellitium conservavit.

Quarto Septembris, Gortelak, quinto verò Abirchalidor, ubi, quatriduum, usque quò cœteræ suæ provenientes copiæ ascendissent, commoratus est, advenit. Sexto enim Septembris, Chartam quandam, a Comite Morraviensi ex aratam et subscriptam, omnes ejus Clientes, sese, ad Dannowan, septimo instantis Mensis, sub ingentis damni supplicio, conferre juben-

promised faithfully to Mackintosh, secretly, that they would by no persuasion be absent, but would most certainly betake themselves to him, to whatever place he called them, on the 7th of September.

Mackintosh moved his camp on the 2nd of September from Delchapel and marched to Garten, and there encamped for two nights. From thence he sent some of his principal friends, and a large part of the people, for the purpose of bringing provisions, and sent away three companies, one to both sides of the river Findhorn, the other to the water of Nairn, towards Kilravok and Calder; and lastly, the third around by the water of Ness to Petty, and as far as to Ardersier and Delnes, to raise the Clanchattans of these places, who were either averse or had not as yet been warned, while he kept with himself only his uncle Lauchlan, Cluny, and Inverey, along with two hundred of the ablest of his men as a guard.

On the 4th of September he came to Gortuleg, on the fifth to Aberchallader, where he remained four days, until the rest of his forthcoming forces should come up. On the 6th of September he received a paper indited and subscribed by the Earl of Moray, commanding all his vassals to go to Darnaway on the seventh of that month, under a heavy penalty. This caused

[*page* 295.] tem, recepit. Hoc, Makintoshio haud parvam creavit angustiam (quippe, Edictum istud, de industria, ut Makintoshio obstaculo esset, et, Populum, a debitis suppetiis conferendis, impediret, emissum est). Comes, interea, nullam sibi præstitam obedientiam, cunctosque suos Nominis Clanchattanei Clientes, fixo animo, semet, Makintoshio adjungere determinasse animadvertens, atque neque commodum sibi, neque tutum fore, Regiae Majestatis Authoritati in propatulo opponere comperiens, resque ita gubernari ut nullus omnino effunderetur sanguis existimans (quippe, rumor erat, quosdam ex suis Clientibus, se, omni diligentiâ, præsens hoc negotium ita curare, ut, sine effuso sanguine, regressum facerent, allaboraturos pollicitos fuisse) priorem immutavit sententiam, Clientiumque suorum resolutioni favendi quoddam dedit specimen. Amicam nec non Epistolam, Makintoshio (ne quis de eo in suo pectore, inimicitiæ suspiciones foveret, quippe, ille, omnia, ex animi sententiâ, in præsenti hoc negotio, cessura sincerè optabat) conscribendam curavit. In ipsissimo, tamen, hujus Epistolæ sinû includebatur alia, per Comitem Morraviæ (ut videbatur) a Comite Rothusiæ summo Regis Legato, impetrata, candido quasi et placido more petenti ut Makintoshius, a pace disturbandâ, usque quò ipse,

Mackintosh no small difficulty (for that order was sent on purpose that it should be an obstacle to him, and prevent the people from bringing the assistance they owed). Meanwhile the earl, observing that no obedience was given to him, and that all his vassals of the Clanchattan name were determined, with fixed resolution, to join themselves to Mackintosh, and finding that it would be no advantage to himself, nor indeed safe, openly to oppose the King's Majesty's authority; and thinking that matters might be so ordered as entirely to avoid the effusion of blood (for the report was that certain of his vassals had promised that, with all diligence, they should labour that this present enterprise should be so guided that they should return without any bloodshed), changed his former purpose, and made some show of favouring the resolution of his vassals. He caused a friendly letter to be written to Mackintosh (that he should not harbour in his breast suspicions of enmity on his part, for in his heart he sincerely wished him success in his present undertaking). In the very bosom of this epistle, however, there was another, obtained by the Earl of Moray (as it seemed) from the Earl of Rothes, the King's High Commissioner, desiring, in a sort of friendly and gentle way, that Mackintosh should abstain from disturbing the

illum, mutuis verbis, conveniret, abstineret, prætensamque promissionem (ut, sc. adversus Lochieldum, illâ æstate, minimè insurgeret) in Makintoshii memoriam revocanti. Verùm Epistola Mense Augusto scripta erat, quod firmissimo et indubitato erat Argumento, Epistolam, more prædicto, non seriò, sed precariò, comparatam fuisse. Quapropter, ab amicis, ne, præsenti huic negotio offendiculo foret, occultandum curavit. Hæc Epistola, nono Septembris Die, Makintoshio, in Glendoum, villam, in remotissimâ, versus Lochabriam, Stratharrikæ parte, sitam, proficiscenti, tradita est. In quâ villâ, duarum Noctium spatio, Tentoria fixit, atque, ibidem loci, Makintoshio, a Domino Glenurchy juniore, novam armorum intercapedinem, in Lochieldi gratiam, ut amici nonnulli, ad præsentem controversiam convenirent, impetrante, alia tradita est Epistola. Verùm Makintoshii Responsum hujusmodi erat, viz. se, in Lagganadidrom intra Comitatum Lochabriensem, duodecimo Mensis instantis Die, iter facturam, ubi, ejus vivendi copiâ, si libuerit, frueretur. Ita Makintoshius cum suo exercitû, magna animi tranquillitate, per tredecim Dierum spatium, Stratharricæ (inter centimanos istos et superbientes Gigantes,

peace until he himself should meet with him in conference, recalling to the memory of Mackintosh a pretended promise (to wit, that he would not rise against Lochiel that summer). But this letter was written in the month of August, which was a very strong and indubitable evidence that the letter was procured in the manner aforesaid, not seriously, but by request. For this reason he took care to keep it hidden from his friends, lest it should prove a hindrance in this present business. This letter was delivered to Mackintosh on the ninth day of September, when he was on his way to Glendoum, a town in the farthest part of Stratherrick, towards Lochaber. In that town he encamped two nights, and there another letter was delivered to him by the laird of Glenurchy, younger, requesting a new cessation of arms in favour of Lochiel, in order that some friends might meet together about the present controversy. But the answer of Mackintosh was to the effect, that he would be at Laggan-a-chidrom, in the Lochaber country, on the twelfth day of that same month, where, if he pleased, he might enjoy the liberty of meeting with him.

Thus Mackintosh with his army sojourned for the space of thirteen days in Stratherrick with the greatest tranquillity of quos haud diu antea inani gloriâ turgidos jactare non pudiut, cunctos in Regno Scoticano commorantes Clanchattanos et si uno unitos agmine, per eorum patriam incedere, ne vel in animum inducere ausuros) diversati. Undecimo Septembris, a Glendo, in Abirtarfam, explicatis Insigniis, commigrârunt, ibique Makintoshius, copiis illis, a Badenochiâ, juxta suam institutionem, accessuris, iisque Brelochabriam incolentibus Slighkean dui vik ronald vulgò vocatis, occurrens statim in Kilwhimen, mille ducentorum et sexaginta audacis animi et inconcussæ strenuitatis virorum (ducentis et quinquaginta militibus, tum animi tum corporis armaturâ haud leviter instructis, in, commeatuum et impedimentorum tutelam, destinatis, non numeratis) delectum fecit, illâque Nocte, castra sua, in villâ Kyltirâ figi, mandavit, ubi inconcinnæ pleræque & in decentes Petitiones, ab Andreâ Makpherson a Cluny factæ sunt, quarum aliæ negatæ, aliæ verò (in Makintoshii damnum minimè cedentes) concessæ. Itidem Concilium Bellicum hoc loci electum et institutum est, copiæque omnes in formale Regimen redactæ.

[*page 296*]. Quo facto, et omnibus controversiis (inter Clanchattanos

mind (among those hundred handed and proud giants, who not long before were puffed up with vain glory, and not ashamed to boast that all the Clanchattan dwelling in the kingdom of Scotland, though united in one army, would not dare to march through their country, if they even dared to think of it).

On the 11th of September they removed from Glendo to Abertarf with displayed banners, and there Mackintosh having met with the forces coming from Badenoch according to his appointment, and those dwelling in Brae Lochaber, commonly called Slighkean Dui vik Ronald, he forthwith made choice in Kilwhimen of twelve hundred and sixty men of a brave spirit and unwavering courage (not reckoning two hundred and fifty soldiers, well furnished both in mind and body, and not slightly accoutred, destined for guarding the provisions and baggage); and that night he ordered his camp to be pitched in the town of Kyltire, where several ill-considered and unbecoming petitions were made by Andrew Macpherson of Cluny, of which some were refused, but others (not much to the prejudice of Mackintosh) were granted. There also a council of war was chosen and constituted, and all the forces reduced to regular command. Which being accomplished, and all disputes (that appeared to be among the Clanchattan) removed, they marched, without any disturbance

vigere apparentibus) semotis, duodecimo Septembris, sine ullâ disturbatione, in Lagganachrom vestigia flexere. Tredecimo, autem, Die, Dominus a Glenurchi, Makintoshio obveniens, nonnullos amicos (qui, cum eo, de instanti controversiâ, conferrent) selegi rogavit. Quamobrem Gulielmus Makintosh a Borlum, Alexander Makintosh a Connadg, et Dugallus Makpherson a Pury (qui illuc appulisse credebatur vel ut, Makphersonos, si posset, reduceret, vel, saltem, ut, pactum de agnis Lochabriensibus, in Comitis Argatheliæ commodum omnino cessurum, enixè contenderet), huic muneri subeundo destinati sunt. Hic Dies, Colloquiis, sed frustraneis, et nihil omnino certi concludentibus, fere totus insumptus est. Tantum Dominus a Glenurchi, serios interponendo rogatus, recentem ab armis vocationem, in, Diei Saturni succedentis Horam secundam pomeridianam, in Lochieldi favorem, obtinuit.

Decimo quarto enim Die, per lucos Glastormorenses ad Clunes, villam Makintoshio propriam, gressus direxerunt. Quibus appropinquantibus, Lochieldus ejusque cognati et sectatores, sese cum suis bonis et omnigenis pecudum gregibus, in Australe fluvii Airkakensis latus, rivi ingentis, et, tunc, nullâ arte cymbâ, aut uno, duntaxat, vado, ab adversariis satis

into Lagganachrom on the 12th of September. But on the thirteenth day the laird of Glenurchy met with Mackintosh and asked that some friends should be selected who might confer with him about the present controversy. Wherefore William Mackintosh of Borlum, Alexander Mackintosh of Connage, and Dougall Macpherson of Poury (who was believed to have come thither in order, if possible, to withdraw the Macphersons, or at least that he might earnestly strive that the bargain about the lands of Lochaber should be wholly to the advantage of Earl of Argyll) were appointed to take this business upon them. That day was almost entirely spent in conferences, but in vain, and nothing at all certain was concluded ; only the laird of Glenurchy, by earnest entreaties, obtained a fresh cessation from arms in favour of Lochiel, until two o'clock in the afternoon of the following Saturday.

But upon the fourteenth day they took their way through the woods of Glastormore to Clunes, Mackintosh's own town; on whose approach Lochiel, his kinsmen, and followers withdrew themselves, with their goods and all their herds and flocks, to the south side of the water of Arkaig, a great water, and at that time not passable by any means but by boat or by the ford only, which munito, pertransibilis, proripuerunt, aquamque, inter sese et Makintoshii agmina, interfluentem, occupare decrevere.

Jam enim animadvertendum est Rivum Airkakensem (uno Milliari longum), e lacû, nomine Lochairkagg, per duodecim milliarium intervallum extenso, in alium lacum (nomine Lochlochi) dimanare, cùmque aqua hæc (uti dictum), nullo alio vado, unico duntaxat excepto, permeari nequeat, Makintoshium (cui nulla tunc temporis erat cymba), utrumque lacûs Airkakensis latus (viginti quatuor milliaria incedendo) circundare oportebat priusquam, ad locum ubi fixa erant hostis Tentoria, adveniret. Re ita se habente, Clanchameroni (ut fama ferebat), si Makintoshius lacum circummearet, seipsos pecudumque greges, in Boreale aquæ latus transvehere determinârunt, atque, hâc arte, sese, Makintoshii agmina (usque quò totus consumeretur commeatus) evitaturos sperabant. At Makintoshius (percepto eorum consilio) haud spernendam exercitûs partem, ad fluminis vadum muniendum, relinquere et, cum residuis copiis circummeare concludit. Quindecimus Dies, Colloquiis (observatâ, tamen, inter utramque partem, distantiâ) etiam impensus est.

Decimo sexto Die Makintoshius Borlumensis (qui unus ex Interlocutoribus erat) cœteros, quippe, nullam spem, in præ-

was sufficiently guarded from the enemy; and they determined to keep the water flowing between themselves and the army of Mackintosh. For it should be observed that the river Arkaig (being one mile long) flows down from the loch called Lockarkaig, extending over a distance of twelve miles, into another loch (named Lochlochy), and as this water cannot be passed (as was said) by any other ford but one only, it behoved Mackintosh (who at that time had no boat) to compass about both sides of the loch of Arkaig (by marching twenty-four miles) before he could reach the place where the enemy were encamped. The position being so, the Clan Cameron (as was reported) were determined, if Mackintosh should go round the loch, to carry over themselves and their herds and flocks to the north side, and by this device they hoped to evade the army of Mackintosh until their whole provision should be consumed. But Mackintosh, perceiving their intention, concluded to leave no small part of his army to guard the ford of the river, and with the rest of his force to march round. The fifteenth day was also spent in conference (the distance between both parties being nevertheless maintained).

On the sixteenth day, Mackintosh of Borlum (who was one of those conferring) altogether deserted the others, because there senti negotio, quicquam efficiendi, concipiebat, penitus deseruit. Præterea quoque ille aliique duo, quoad res, de quibus colloquia instituebantur, idem sentire minimè credebantur. Borlum enim, Makintoshii tum honorem, tum utilitatem, præ oculis semper habebat. Puryus verò, Comitis Argatheliæ rebus favebat, et quod ad Connagium attinet, etsi, Comitem Argatheliæ, [*page 297.*] Nominis Makintoshii decori et commodo longè posthabuit, quoddamque, illi a Makintoshio praemium prout velocibus famæ alis constantia vehebatur, pro hâc ejus in Lochabriam operâ pollicitum fuerit, tantæ illi, tamen, curæ erat Lochieldi utilitas, ut, eum et Makintoshium, amico concordiæ nexû ligare, etiamsi cum Makintoshii detrimento, obnixè laborare statuit. Derelictis (ut antea dictum) a Borlumio Interlocutoribus, eò, residuis duobus, fines suos exequendi minus restabat difficultatis. Quamobrem (cùm, Makintoshium, suam Caussam alacriter vindicaturum noverint) sedulò et sollicitè, maximam Concilii Bellici partem (præsertim, Clunium, qui, plerosque ex suis amicis in hoc Concilio sedentes habuit) in suam attrahere sententiam conati sunt. Prædicti decimi sexti Diei tempore matutino Connagius et Puryus (adducto secum Clunio) in

seemed to him no hope of effecting anything in the present affair. Moreover, he and also other two were believed not to be of the same mind in regard to the precise matters about which the conferences were instituted. For Borlum ever had before his eyes as well the honour as the advantage of Mackintosh. But Poury favoured the interest of the Earl of Argyll; and as for Connage, although he held the Earl of Argyll in far less regard than the honour and advantage of the Mackintosh name, and as report was carried on swift wings that he had been promised by Mackintosh a reward for his trouble in going to Lochaber, yet the advantage of Lochiel was so cared for by him that he resolved to labour earnestly to bind him and Mackintosh in the friendly bond of concord, although to the detriment of Mackintosh. Those engaged in conference having been deserted by Borlum (as before stated), there remained the less difficulty to the other two to pursue their own ends. Wherefore (as they knew that Mackintosh would quickly vindicate his cause) they diligently and anxiously endeavoured to draw the greater part of the council of war (especially Cluny, who had many of his friends sitting in that council) to their opinion.

On the morning of the said sixteenth day, Connage and Poury (taking Cluny with them) went to meet with the laird of Glen-

Domini a Glenurchi et Hugonis Fraser a Foyer (qui ex parte Lochieldi interloquebantur) occursum iverunt. Interea temporis Makintoshius, copiis suis, Achnasavil versus incedendi jussa dedit. Arctissimi enim totius Lochabriæ aditus, inter villas Clunes et Achnasavil interjacent. Hasce id ciro angustias, ante exactum vocationis tempus, transmeare determinat. Exercitus congruenter progreditur, et, ante elapsam primam temporis pomeridiani Horam, in Achnasavill appulerunt, ubi (refocillato victû Populo) Concilium conclamatum est. Clunyus enim et uterque Interlocutor nuper a Colloquiis regressi, præcipuos Nominis Cattanei, iis, quæ dicturi erant, auscultandis, præsto fore cupiebant. Connagius, rupto silentio, omnes Interlocutorum transactiones, blandulo verborum lenocinio repræsentat, se, sc. omnibus omnino usos fuisse methodis, omnem, quam possent, navâsse operam, quâ præsens Controversia, ad umbilicum (habitâ etiam Makintoshii utilitatis ratione) perduceretur, nullamque apparere futuræ concordiæ umbram, ni Makintoshius, agros suos, Glenluy et Lochairkagg vendendi firmum iniret consilium, ipsosque (etsi nullâ donatos libertate) emendi et vendendi leges iniîsse, magnoque animi

urchy and Hugh Fraser of Foyer (who were on the conference on Lochiel's behalf). In the meantime, Mackintosh gave orders to his forces to march towards Achnasavil. For the most difficult passes of all Lochaber lie between the towns of Clunes and Achnasavil. He resolved, therefore, to pass beyond these defiles before the time of the cessation was run out. The army accordingly went forward, and before the first hour after noon arrived at Achnasavil; where (the people having been refreshed with food) the council of war was called together. For Cluny and both the members of the conference, having just a little before returned from colloquy, were desirous that the chief men of the Chattan name might be present to hear what they were to say. Connage, breaking the silence, in bland and winning terms, showed all that had passed between those on the conference, to the effect that they had used all means, and made every effort they could, that the present controversy might be brought to a point (respect being always had to the advantage of Mackintosh), and that there appeared no prospect of future agreement unless Mackintosh would agree to advise about selling his lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig; and that they themselves (though without warrant given to them) had entered upon conditions of buying and selling, and had with great

fervore, Lochieldo, ut, quinquaginta mille Libras, saltem, offerret, inculcâsse, atque eò tandem, neque ulteriùs, magnâ difficultate, delatum fuisse Lochieldum, ut 72,500 Mercas largiretur, et, firmo ingentis juramenti se obstrinxisse vinculo, omnia potiùs, incertis Belli casibus traditurum, quàm plura concederet.

Makintoshius (cui nullum agrorum vendendorum fuerat consilium, et, licèt tale quicquam statuisset, infra octoginta Mercarum millia vendere se nunquam consensurum decrevit) auditâ hâc sermonis serie, retulit, se priùs, totam fortunam periculis subjecturum, quàm tali unquam astipularetur conditioni. Purius McPherson, quosdam ibi Generosos esse, qui (pensitatâ oblationis amplitudine), vitas suas, nullomodo, in hâc controversiâ, periclitarentur, respondit. Clunius McPherson (in hujus sermonis fulcrum et corroborationem), se, hostes, numero circiter octingentos aut nongentos, in ordinem militarem redactos, conspexisse, neque, ulli, prælia aggrediendi, eorem imbecillitatem argumento esse, aiebat. Quantum enim ad se spectabat (si oblatæ respuerentur conditiones), ipsum, ad hanc controversiam discutiendam, ne vel manibus gladium arrepturum novit. Donaldus Makintosh Aldouriensis, et Donaldus M‘Queen Corribrochensis, simili semet obstrinxerunt

fervour of mind impressed upon Lochiel that he should offer at least 50,000 pounds; but that at length, after great difficulty, he could be brought no further than to give 72,500 merks; and had bound himself firmly, on his great oath, that he would risk all to the uncertain issues of war rather than yield.

Mackintosh (with whom there was no purpose of selling his land, and though he might resolve on such a thing, was determined never to consent to sell below 80,000 merks), on hearing this line of discourse, replied that sooner than agree to such a condition he would hazard his whole fortune. Poury Macpherson answered, that there were gentlemen there who (considering the largness of the offer) would on no wise venture their lives in this quarrel. Cluny Macpherson (by way of support and confirmation of that speech) said that he had seen the enemy drawn out in military order, to the number of eight or nine hundred, and no one should venture into battle presuming on their weakness. So far as concerned himself (if the conditions offered were refused) he vowed that he would not take sword in hand to quell this quarrel. Donald Mackintosh of Aldourie and Donald M‘Queen of Corribroch bound themselves with the like vow. In

voto. Adjecit itidem Connagius Etsi Makintoshii agmina, Lochieldi duplo superarent, se, tamen, pro comperto habere, magnam Populi partem viatico destitutos esse, neque, sine esculentis et eduliis, istos progredi posse, hostique Bellum aggrediendi remanere animum, et, quanquam hostes Bella [*page 298.*] gerendi incapaces essent, eos, tamen, pro libitû pugnandi ansas evitare, adversariosque suos, cum dedecore regredi cogere posse. Imò (ut paucis absolvam), residui in hoc Consilio confidendes Generosi, demptis, duntaxat, tribus, qui, in, Makintoshii, illiusque cognatorum decus et honorem, plus adhuc temporis, in majori pretio acquirendo, impendendum, existimabant, Populum victûs inopem animadvertentes, et, quo, in hâc re, Aldourius, Cluneus, Connagius, Corribrochus et Purius essent animo, comperientes (antequam ulla committeretus sanguinis effusio), oblatum pretium boni consulere perpendebant. Makintoshius, auditâ particulari unius cujusque sententiâ, magnâ commotus indignatione, surrexit, dixitque, se neutiquam dubitare quin, tot Nominis Clanchattani, ejusque Caussæ, adversus Clanchameronos, sustinendæ promptos et paratos, Lochabriæ tunc commorantes reperiret, quot (adjuvante Numinis benevolentiâ), nullo quorumlibet oppositionum habito respectû,

like manner, Connage added, that although the army of Mackintosh was double that of Lochiel, yet he held it for certain that a great part of the people were destitute of provisions, and they could not, without meat and drink, go to war with an enemy ready to fight; and although the enemy were incapable of engaging in war, yet they could at their will avoid occasions of fighting, and so force their adversaries to retire with dishonour. Yea (that I may dismiss the subject in few words), all the rest of the gentlemen on the council, excepting only three who were of opinion that for the credit and honour of Mackintosh and his kinsmen more time should yet be spent for acquiring a larger price, observing that the people were in want of food, and finding in what mind Aldourie, Cluny, Connage, Corribroch, and Poury were upon this matter, considered it good to deliberate upon the price offered before any fighting took place. On hearing every one's particular opinion, Mackintosh, moved with great indignation, rose up and said that he had not the least doubt but that he should find as many of the name of Clanchattan then dwelling in Lochaber, ready and prepared to sustain his cause against the Clan Cameron, as would be able (with the help of God), in this present state of affairs, to carry

ipsius, in præsenti hoc rerum statû, desideriis, ad debitam metam perducendis, pares essent, atque ita fatus, semet celeriter erexit. Hinc enim semimilliare progressæ copiæ, eâ Nocte, ad lacûs Lochairkag latus, castra locanda curârunt.

Decimo octavo Die rursus conveniunt amici, et, Makintoshio, permulta illa et damnifera, sine viatico, procedendi incommoda, illique longè ut ilius et magis honorificum fore, præmemorato pretio suffragari, quàm, re summâ infectâ, domum redire, insinuare allaborant, seque omnes a regressû, 2,500 Mercas, ex ipsorum pecuniâ, ad Summam 50,000 Librarum supplendam, addituros, polliciti sunt.

Hæc, Mackintoshii mentem, haud leviusculo disturbantium molestiarum cumulo circumquaque onerârunt. Suo, tamen, versans animo quandoquidem, tot, tantisque angustiis et cruciantibus perplexitatibus, in hâc primâ suâ expeditione, occurreret, verisimile fore in secundâ se majoribus occursurum, imò, et illos ex suis cognatis, quos, ob præstitum tunc obsequium, non leve manebat præmium, ipsum, maximis angustiarum fluctibus agitatum, deserturos, nec non, si hostes, sese, suasque pecudes tunc temporis subducerent, victûs indigentiam, tum sibi, tum suo Populo, manifestam dedecoris maculam aspergere

out his desires to their destined end, in spite of the opposition of any persons whatever; and having thus spoken, he quickly drew himself up. The army marched forward thence half a mile, and that night encamped at the side of Locharkaig.

On the eighteenth day, the friends again met, and laboured to impress upon Mackintosh the many and harmful disadvantages of going on without provision, and that it would be far more to his advantage and his honour to agree to the aforementioned price than to return home with his main purpose undone; and they all promised that on his return they would provide of their own money 2500 merks to make up the sum of 50,000 pounds.

These things burdened the mind of Mackintosh with no light load of disturbing troubles from every quarter. Yet, when he considered that since in this his first expedition he had met with so many difficulties and cross purposes, it was very likely that, in the second, he should encounter greater: yea, also, that those of his kinsmen, who had no light reward awaiting them for the service then rendered, were about to desert him amidst the heaviest floods of difficulties, and that, if the enemy at that time should withdraw themselves and their cattle, the want of supplies would cast a manifest stain of dishonour both upon himself and

potuisse, annuumque Summæ a Lochieldo promissæ reditum, tum et conditionem a suis amicis factam, sibi futuram emolumento majori, quàm ullum alium eorum agrorum proventum, ab ipso vel suis posteris deinde sperandum, amicorum sententiae, etsi ingenti animi reluctantiâ, succumbere, oblatumque pretium (etsi invitus) exosculari decrevit. Eo vespere, Mackintoshius cum suo Populo, per semimilliaris spatium regressi sunt, castraque sua juxta Insulam Lochairkaggensem defigenda curârunt, et, decimo nono Septembris Die, in Clunes iter contenderunt, ubi (post, variarum rerum, ad præsens negotium spectantium, agitationem) Pactum exaratum, et, ab utrâque parte, subscriptum est, in quo, Makintoshius, agros Glenluyet Lochairkagg, Lochieldo, vel cuivis alii, ab eo post modum nominando, vendere tenebatur. Lochieldus autem, se ipsum et sex ex suorum amicorum præcipuis, sub ingentis dispendii pœnis, Makintoshio, duodecim millium et quingentarum Mercarum Summam (pretii venditorum agrorum partem) duodecimo Januarii proximè successuri Die, intra Urbem Perthensem, solvere, eodem quoque Die, sufficientem, pro reliquá Summa, præstare securitatem (ad, sex quorumlibet virorum, a Makin-

his people; and that the yearly rent of the sum promised by Lochiel, as well as the condition proposed by his friends, would yield to him a greater emolument than any other revenue of the lands that could be hoped for by himself or his posterity therefrom, he resolved, though with great reluctance, to yield to the opinion of his friends, and to accept (though against his will) the offered price.

That night Mackintosh, with his people, withdrew by the space of half a mile, and pitched their camp near the island of Locharkaig; and on the 19th of September they marched to Clunes, where (after the discussion of various matters relating to the present business) a contract was written out, and subscribed by both parties, whereby Mackintosh was bound to sell the lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig to Lochiel, or to any other person to be afterwards named by him; while Lochiel straitly obliged himself and six of his principal friends, under penalties of large amount, to pay to Mackintosh the sum of 12,500 merks (part of the price of the lands sold), on the 12th of January next, within the town of Perth: also, on the same day, to find sufficient security for the remainder of the amount (to the full satisfaction of whatever six men should be nominated by Mackintosh), and that the

toshio nuncupandorum, plenam satisfactionem), solutionisque terminos fore Festa Martini Annorum 1666 et 1667, firmiter obligavit. Vigesimo Septembris Die 1665, Lochieldus, superato Airkaggensi fluvio, ipse et Makintoshius, viginti quatuor ex cognatorum præcipuis undique comitati, in pago Cluniensi, pariter conveniunt, et, sibi invicem, amico more, obviam euntes, colloquuntur, combibunt, et, permutatis, in sinceræ reconciliationis testimonium, gladiis, discesserunt. Diluto (ut verisimile erat) prisco illo et perantiquo odio, magnâ sævitiâ et crudelitate, inter eorum Antecessores, per trecentorum et sexaginta Annorum spatium, continuato. Pomeridiano illius Diei tempore, Makintoshius cum suo exercitû, a Pago Clunensi, [*page 299.*] in Laggan-achdrom, semet, ordine receperunt, ubi, post varios exhibitos amicitiæ amplexus, copiæ Badenochenses et Marrenses, Makintoshio, cœterisque amicis valedixerunt, atque ita fidelis hic exercitulus, bonis avibus et tranquillè dimissus est.

Hoc inter Makintoshium et Lochieldum Fœdus, multorum, qui (prosperæ et amplæ Clanchattanorum fortunæ æmulantes, scelestamque Clanchameronorum in latrocinia propensionem odio habentes), talem inter eos congressum, qui, in utriusque

terms of payment should be the feasts of Martinmas of the years 1666 and 1667 respectively.

On the 20th of September 1665, Lochiel, having passed over the water of Arkaig, Mackintosh and he met together in the village of Clunes, accompanied on each side with twenty-four of the chief men of their kinsmen, and conversed and drank with each other in a friendly manner; and when separating they exchanged swords, in token of sincere reconciliation, thus wiping out (as seemed probable) that original and very ancient hatred, which had lasted with great fierceness and cruelty between their ancestors for the space of three hundred and sixty years. In the afternoon of that day, Mackintosh with his army marched from Clunes village to Lagganachdrom, where, after various demonstrations of friendship, the forces of Badenoch and Mar bade farewell to Mackintosh and the other friends, and so this faithful little army was auspiciously and peacefully dismissed.

This agreement between Mackintosh and Lochiel disappointed the hope of many who (emulous of the prosperous and great fortune of the Clanchattans, and holding in hatred the wicked propensity of the Clan Cameron to robbery) were wishful of such a conflict between them as might tend to the destruction of both,

perniciem certò tenderet, futurum optabant, spem fefellit, aliisque, qui (utramque Tribum, sanguine semel effuso, perpetuum tractaturam Bellum verentes), sua subduxerunt subsidia, sese adeo inhumanè, erga Makintoshium, gessisse, pœnitendi ansam præbuit.

Illi etiam, quorum Majoribus (rerum arctarum perplexitatum pelago circumquassatis) sæpe sæpius favebant et auxiliabantur Domino a Makintosh, ut in præcedentibus hisce pagellis clarum est, quique, hâc vice, in, grati animi testimonio edendo defecerunt (ut Mackenzii, Grantei, aliique), suum jam errorem deprehendere aggrediuntur, suæque ingratitudinis pœnitere cœperunt.

Mense Januario Anni 1666, Makintoshius, sex ex sui Nominis primis comitatus, Pertham, ut, icti inter ipsum et Lochieldum Fœderis Capita ritè adimpleta videret, profectus est. Verùm Lochieldus, qui, toto hoc tempore, Comitis Argatheliæ utilitati inhiabat, nondum apparuit. Sed Dominum a Glenurchi juniorem (ut ejus excusaret absentiam, aliumque Conventum Edinburgi, Mense Februario inde subsecuturo, habendum, statueret) misit. Quod etiam effectum est, ubi, post varias ortas et discussas contentiones, Pactum de agris

and gave occasion of repentance to others, who (fearing that both clans, if once blood was shed, would wage perpetual war) withdrew their help, and so behaved themselves unkindly towards Mackintosh. Those also whose ancestors (when tossed on every side in a sea of straits and perplexities) were again and again favoured and helped by the laird of Mackintosh, as is evident in these foregoing pages, and who on this occasion failed to give any token of gratitude (as the Mackenzies, Grants, and others), began now to discover the error they had fallen into, and to repent of their ingratitude.

In the month of January 1666, Mackintosh, accompanied with six chief men of his name, went to Perth that he might see the chief points of the agreement come to between himself and Lochiel duly fulfilled. But Lochiel, who was all the time looking eagerly to the interests of the Earl of Argyll, did not as yet appear. But he sent the laird of Glenurchy, younger, that he might excuse his absence, and appoint another meeting to be held at Edinburgh in the month of February then following. Which also was done, and here, after various contentions that had arisen were discussed, the bargain anent the lands of

Glenlui et Lochairkagg, ante elapsum vigesimum quartum Mensis Martii Anni 1666 Diem, cum Comite Argatheliæ conclusum, et, ad optatam metam, idque in summam Mackintoshii satisfactionem tandem perductum est.

Ad Festum Pentecostes ejusdem Anni Makintoshius, Summâ viginti mille Mercarum solatâ, agros suos Brelochabrienses, e manibus Æneæ Domini Maakdonald redemit. Mense Septembris 1666, cædis nonnihil, inter quosdam Nominis Gordonii et Farquharsonorum Bremarrensium, commissum est, quod, Makintoshio nonnullam creavit molestiam. Imò, ni res prudenter curata, et, ulteriori malo tempestivè præclusa fuisset janua, in deteriora perpetranda attraheretur utraque Familia.

Res ita se habuit, Johannes Gordonus a Breachly, acceptâ ab Urbis Abredoniæ Senatû, eorum, qui, in fluvio Diensi, Salmones, tempore, a Lege vetito (viz. inter 15 Augusti et 30 Novembris Diem) occiderent, puniendorum libertate, nonnullos Nominis Farquharsoni, eorumque Inquilinos, rigido et inhumano more, multavit, et, 15 prædicti Mensis Die (convocatâ suorum Clientium et Sectatorum cohorte) quosdam Bremarrenses, a Mercato, apud Kilmuram Angusianam habito, regredientes, in

Glenluy and Locharkaig was, before the 24th of March in the year 1666, concluded, and brought at last to the end desired, and that to the greatest satisfaction of Mackintosh.

At Whitsunday of the same year, Mackintosh redeemed his lands of Brae Lochaber from the hands of Eneas, Lord Macdonald, for the sum of 20,000 merks.

In September 1666, some slaughter was committed between certain of the name of Gordon and the Farquharsons of Braemar which caused some trouble to Mackintosh; in fact, unless the matter had been prudently dealt with, and the door closed in good time against further mischief, it might have drawn both families into worse misdeeds. The affair happened thus:

John Gordon of Breachly, having received from the town council of Aberdeen warrant to punish those who killed salmon in the water of Dee in the time forbidden by law (that is, between 15th of August and 30th of November), fined some of the name of Farquharson, and their tenants, in a strict and inhumane manner; and on the 15th day of the month aforesaid (having called together a band of his clients and followers) he beset certain of the Braemar people on the highway as they were returning from the market held at Kirriemuir, in Angus, and viâ tritâ, obsidendos curavit, atque (flagellatis eorum aliis) illegitimo more, ab iis 16 aut 18 Equos pignore arripuit.

Decimo septimo memorati Mensis Die, Johannis Farquharson ab Inverey (eorum fere omnium, præfatâ prædatione molestatorum Dominus), ipsissimis Equorum arreptorum heris, aliisque suorum amicorum, associatus, ad Nundinum Tullichense, milliaris intervalla, a prædicti Gordonii Breachliensis ædificio, distans, muniendum, descendit, et, inter eundem, Nuncium Breachlio legavit rogatem ut (quandoquidem memorata Pignoratio illicita fuerat, nonnullique ex Equis arreptis, ad viros nunquam propter Salmonum occisionem multatos, pertinuerant) ideoque, ablatos Equos legitimis suis [*page 300.*] Dominis restituere dignaretur, et ille, nempe, Johannes Farquharson Invereyensis, omnes istos accusati Criminis reos, debitum luituros supplicium, antequam a Foro regressum facerent, pollicitus est. Verùm Breachlius, ullâ lege, Equos restaurare renuit. Invereius enim, ab Equis ulteriùs sollicitandis, hâc lege, desistere volebat, modò Breachlius, ortas jam discordias, benevolis quibusdam amicis (quatriduo post elapsum Fori Tullichensis tempus) discutiendas relinquere consentiret. Breachlius, huic determinationi replicare semet accingenti, Alexander Gordonus ab Aberzeldi,

(having beaten others of them) he took from them, in an illegal manner, sixteen or eighteen horses as a forfeit.

On the seventeenth day of the same month, John Farquharson of Inverey (master of almost all those who were molested by the aforesaid robbery), accompanied by the owners of the horses seized, and others of his friends, went down to guard the fair of Tullich, distant about a mile from the house of the aforesaid Gordon of Breachly, and on the way sent a messenger to Breachly, requesting that (as the aforesaid seizure was illegal, and some of the horses taken belonged to men who never were fined for killing salmon) he would therefore be good enough to restore the horses to their rightful owners; and he, that is John Farquharson of Inverey, would promise that all who were guilty of the crime charged should suffer due punishment before they returned from the market. But Breachly refused to restore the horses on any condition. Inverey, indeed, was willing to desist from further demanding the horses, on this condition, that Breachly would consent to leave to certain friends the discussion of the present disagreement within four days after the close of the Tullich market. While Breachly was preparing to reply to this proposal, Alexander Gordon of Abergeldy came to his assistance with a

armatorum virorum cohorte, in illius subsidium, accessit. Quapropter Breachlius, quicquam, de hâc re, ulteriùs disserere dedignatur, atque, decumanâ furentis passionis flammâ instimulatus, Invereium, ejusque Inquilinos, paratis Bombardis Sclopis et districtis Gladiis, insequitur.

Invereius, sanguinem cum vicinis et propinquis inire congressum minimè cupiens, primo impetui cessit, serio rogitans ut Brachlius, ab ulteriore invasione desisteret. Verùm Brachlius, Aberzeldius, eorumque asseclæ, eo acriores facti sunt, tandemque duos ex Invereii sectatoribus eodem loci interemerunt. Quamobrem Invereius, ejusque Inquilini, propriæ tutelæ gratiâ, vehemente Invasorum furori resistere coacti, conversis in hostes vultibus, dictum Johannem Gordonum a Brachli, ejusque fratrem Gulielmum, nec non Jacobum Gordon a Cults (qui, nimirum, maximâ insequebantur violentia) vitâ defunctos reliquerunt. Brevi post commissam hanc cædim, propinquiores Brachlei amici, Invereium, magnamque ejus amicorum partem, tanquam horrendi Criminis ream, secuti sunt, Coram Justiciario Regni Summo divexerunt. Invereius, Makintoshio, nimirum, suo Genearchæ et Capiti recurrit, qui (revocato in mentem, non diu antea, in Lochabriensi Expeditione, edito ab Invereio in eum grati et

band of armed men. Wherefor Breachly disdained to reason any further on that matter, and, being urged on by a great flame of furious passion, pursued Inverey and his tenants with loaded guns, pistols, and drawn swords. Inverey, being desirous not to engage in bloody conflict with his near neighbours, at first gave way to the attack, seriously entreating Breachly to desist from further assault. But he and Abergeldy and their retainers thereupon became the more fierce, and at length killed two of Inverey's followers on the spot. Wherefor Inverey and his tenants were forced, in their own defence, strongly to resist the fury of their assailants; and, facing the enemy, slew the said John Gordon of Breachly and his brother William, and also James Gordon of Cults (who were undoubtedly pursuing with the greatest impetuosity).

Shortly after this slaughter, the nearest relatives of Breachly pursued Inverey, and a great part of his friends, as guilty of this horrid crime, and dragged him before the Chief Justice of the kingdom. Inverey had recourse to Mackintosh, as undoubtedly his chief, who (calling to mind that not long before, in the Lochaber expedition, the example of a grateful and friendly dis-

amici animi specimine) ejus Caussam vindicare certissime decrevit, atque, ut, suam, in hâc re efficiendâ, promptitudinem patefaceret, ter, e Domo suâ, in Edinburgum, ejus tuendi gratiâ, iter fecit, ejusque amicitiâ et potestate res eò, tandem, adducta est, ut nullus, tandem, ad eam Caussam ulteriùs urgendam apparuit Accusator, atque ita, brevi temporis decursû, bene merito cognato, opportuna, sincerum grati animi testimonium, ab amante Genearchà accipiendi, oblata est ansa. Insuper, sicut amor et candidus benè merentium cognatorum, erga suum Phylarchum, gestus, perpetuo virescentis memoriæ sinû conservari debeat, ita inhumani et malevoli pessimè se gerentium consanguineorum mores, non alto silentio sunt prætereundi, atque hujusmodi injuriarum Makintoshius (ut, subsecuturâ hâc sermonis serie, præter eas, quas Annis 1664 et 1665 perpessus est, apparebit) haud leviusculam habuit experientiam.

Mense Septembris 1667, Brelochabriensium colluvies in Gleneskam descendens, sub ipsissimum illud tempus, qùo, Makintoshius, Domini ab Edgell filiam uxorem duxit, ab hujus Domini Inquilinis pecudum gregem abripuit, Mak-

position was shown by Inverey to him) determined most assuredly to vindicate his cause; and that he might show his readiness to effect that purpose, he made his journey thrice from his own house to Edinburgh for the sake of his defence; and by his friendship and influence the matter was at length brought to this, that no accuser appeared to urge on the case any further; and thus, in the course of a short time an opportune occasion was offered to a well-deserving kinsman of receiving from his loving chief the sincere testimony of a grateful mind. Moreover, as the love and friendly behaviour of well-deserving kinsmen towards their chief ought to be held in perpetual remembrance, so the unkindly and malevolent manners of kinsmen, who behave themselves very badly, are not to be passed over in deep silence; and of this kind of wrong Mackintosh had no small experience, as will appear in the following narrative, besides those which he suffered in the years 1664 and 1665.

In the month of September 1667 a rabble of the Brae Lochaber people, coming down to Glenesk, about the very time in which Mackintosh married the daughter of the laird of Edzell, took away their cattle from the tenants of that laird. Mackintosh, regarding this affront as inflicted on himself, resolved either

intoshius, labeculam hanc, quasi sibimet inustam, existimans, vel Domini ab Egel damnum et dispendium reparare, vel, in hujus facinoris patratores, ulcisci decrevit, atque, in hunc finem, Novembre succedente, nonnullos ex suorum amicorum præcipuis, Invernessæ convocandos curavit, ubi, magno dolonis sensû, iis, quantas, in honore, sorte et existimatione, a Brelochabriensibus pertulerat injurias, apperûit. Imprimis, Quomodo agrorum Glenluy & Lochairkagg proventus violenter [*page 301.*] retinuerant, deinde, Quomodo Publica solven renuerant, quod, Makintoshio, procul dubio, magnam, tandem, et insperatam crearet molestiam, Tertiò verò, Quàm contumeliosè, in ipsius contemptum et manifestum opprobrium, pecudem gregem a socero suo nuper abripuissent, commemoravit. Præterea quoque damniferum sibi et in commodum fuisse, se officium Ballivatûs et Senascalatûs Dominii de Lochaber nondum exercuisse, illis patefecit, seque, nullum præsente aptius aut magis idoneum, non modò damnis et injuriis hactenus perpessis reparandis, sed et ipsi prædicto officio instaurando, fuisse tempus concepisse, atque, in hunc finem, se, eos (quippe charissimos amicos) ut eorum mentem et consilium, quòd ad hasce res attinet, cognosceret illuc convocasse ostendit.

to repair the injury and loss of the laird of Edzell, or to be revenged on the perpetrators of this mischief. To this effect, in November following, he called together some of his chief friends at Inverness, where, with much painful feeling, he showed them what wrong he had suffered in honour, estate, and reputation, from the Brae Lochaber people. In the first place, how they had violently kept back the revenues of the lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig; then how they had refused to pay the public dues, which he was far from doubting would at length cause to himself great and unlooked-for trouble; and, thirdly, he related how they had shamefully, and to his manifest contempt and reproach, lately seized and driven away the flocks and herds of his father-in-law. Moreover, he showed them also how hurtful and disadvantageous it was to him that he had not yet exercised the office of bailiery and stewardry of the lordship of Lochaber; and that there seemed to him no time more apt and suitable than the present, not only for repairing the losses and injuries hitherto suffered, but also for re-establishing himself in the aforesaid office; and declared that he had now called them together (because they were his dearest friends) for that purpose, that he might ascertain what was their judgment and advice in regard to these matters.

Jam observandum est, sub hoc tempus, Caussas nonnullas, aliasque disputabiles Questiones inter Makintoshium, Borlumium, Connagium, aliosque agitandos fuisse. Itidem M^{c}Pherson a Cluny, tunc temporis illegitimum debitum (cui solvendo Donaldum Makintosh ab Aldoury obstrictum habuit fidejussorem) a Makintoshio petebat. Quatuor hi Generosi in dicto Conventû præsentes, et, de Responsione, Domino a Makintosh exhibendâ consultantes, atque, quandam difficultatem, in suis, adversus Makintoshium, caussis, legitimo more asserendis apparuisse, nec non, Makintoshium, eâ tempestate, res Lochabrienses (illis auxilium non conferentibus) peragere nequivisse secum pensitantes, arreptam hanc ansam in suam utilitatem convertere, Makintoshium, sc. vel eorum desideriis licitis sive illicitis astipulari cogendo, vel, illi, in hoc negotio perficiendo, remoras vel impedimenta objiciendo, determinant, atque, quò feliciùs suorum rogatus adimplerentur, astutè satis et callidè sese gesserunt. Imprimis, ejus in Lochabriam proficiscendi consilium (asserentes nullum hiberno aptius aut commodius fore tempus, quippe tunc Lochabrienses, sua pecore in montes abigere non valerent) collaudârunt, eorumque cuncti

It is to be observed that about this time some causes and various other disputable questions were agitated between Mackintosh, Borlum, Connage, and others. In like manner, Macpherson of Cluny was at that time craving from Mackintosh an unjust debt (for payment of which he had bound Donald Mackintosh of Aldourie as surety). These four gentlemen were present at the said meeting, and consulting as to the answer that should be given to the laird of Mackintosh, they, considering with themselves that there appeared to be some difficulty in maintaining their causes against Mackintosh in a legal manner, and also that the latter could not well carry on his affairs in Lochaber at that time without their assistance, determined to turn the present occasion to their own profit, so as either to force Mackintosh to grant their desires (whether lawful or not), or to throw delays or obstacles in the way of his carrying out this business; and in order the more successfully to get their demands fulfilled, they went about the matter craftily and skilfully. First of all, they applauded his design of going to Lochaber (declaring that there was no time more suitable and advantageous than winter, for then the Lochaber folks would not drive away their cattle to the mountains); and all of them promised to go thither with him.

cum eo illuc proficisi pollicentur. Deinde (quo ardentius præsens susceptum perficeretur) decimum Decembris proximè subsecuturi Diem dicunt, quo, omnes, apud Garvam Brebadenochiæ pagum, ut ex inde semet in Lochabriam accingerent, convenirent. Tertiò, Makintoshio, ut, amicos et consanguineos suos Bremarrenses, omni, quâ posset, celeritate, Epistolis commonefaceret, quo, illi, omnibus, ad iter faciendum, suppeditati necessariis, institutum diem et locum observarent, persuaserunt. Quarto, omnes intra Dominium Lochabriense commorantes, in suarum Curiarum (Horis et Locis tunc constituendis) observationem, illum citare consulerunt. Denique, ut, Marchioni ab Huntley, per Literas, suam, Curias Lochabriæ tenendi determinationem significaret, atque, ut, Populum Lochabriensem, debitam iis Curiis exhibere obedientiam et obsequium (quo, Regis subditis justicia administraretur) efficeret, Marchionem rogare eum adhortati sunt.

Haec omnia, a Makintoshio rite effecta sunt, etque, hoc modo, quatuor Generosi, Makintoshium (quandoquidem, huic incoepto peragendo tantopere animum adhibuerit) suam Lochabriam adeundi intentionem, non, sine dedecore, immutare potuisse coucluserunt. Quod cùm ita esset, nulla-

Then (that he might the more earnestly carry out the present enterprise), they said they would all meet together on the 10th of December next following at Garve, a village of Brae Badenoch, ready armed, to go with him thence to Lochaber. Thirdly, they persuaded Mackintosh that he should, with all possible speed, forcibly remind his friends and kinsmen of Braemar by letters, so that they should all keep the day and place appointed, supplied with all things needful for taking the route. Fourthly, they advised him to summon all those dwelling within the lordship of Lochaber to his courts (at the hours and places then to be appointed). And lastly, that he should signify to the Marquis of Huntly, by his letters, his determination to hold courts in Lochaber; and they exhorted him to request the Marquis that he would cause the Lochaber people to give due obedience and submission to these courts (whereby justice should be administered to the King's subjects).

All these things were duly carried into effect by Mackintosh, and in this way the four gentlemen concluded that Mackintosh (as he had so much set his mind upon the execution of this enterprise), could not, without dishonour, change his purpose of going to Lochaber; which, as it was so, they were no wise doubtful but tenus dubitârunt, quin priùs rogatibus obtemperaret, quàm eorum comitatû destitueretur.

Makintoshius, sese huic itineri adimplendo accingens, (dum amicos hosce suos rite et secundum Promissa acturos expectaret) monitus est nec Borlumium, nec Clunium, nec Aldourium (ni eorum desideria qualiacunque largirentur) Lochabriam adituros.

Connagius, autem, (habito præmanibus magni momenti negotio, quo neglecto, de illius Nomine et Honore actum esset, et cui, non annuente et succurrente Genearchâ, colophonem imponere minimè posset) suum rogatum ulterius inculcare supersedit. Makintoshio, tamen, ut, ex futuris ejus actionibus constabit, in illa expeditione, obstaculo esse statuit. Makintoshius, inhumano hoc et minimè genuino amicorum suorum facinore perculsus, haud levi incaluit irâ. Tandem, tamen, [*page 302.*] Borlumii et Aldourii Petitiones (quippe iniquas et ridiculis impertinentiis confarcinatas) flocci facere, Cluniique verò Postulatis, etsi etiam injustis, si modò fideliter, se, in eâ expeditione findendâ, animitus processurum promitteret, satisfacere decrevit, et, hâc lege, Makintoshius et Clunius paciscuntur, viz. Makintoshius, Syngrapham, in quam Clunius sibi jus fuisse

that he would sooner grant their requests than want their company.

While Mackintosh was preparing to perform this journey (and expecting that those his friends would duly act according to their promises), he was warned that neither Borlum nor Cluny nor Aldourie would go to Lochaber (unless he would grant their desires unconditionally). But Connage (having a business already in hand of great importance, in which his name and honour were concerned, and to which he could not make a good end without the assent and succour of his chief) forbore to insist further on his demand. By his future actions, however, it appeared that he resolved to be an obstacle to Mackintosh in that expedition.

Mackintosh, deeply affected by this cruel and unnatural conduct on the part of his friends, was greatly incensed. At length, however, he resolved to make light of the demands of Borlum and Aldourie (as unjust and full of absurd irrelevancies), and to satisfy the desires of Cluny, although they also were unjust, if only he would faithfully promise to go with him heartily to the conclusion of that expedition; and on this condition Mackintosh and Cluny came to terms; that is to say, it was agreed that the bond to which Cluny claimed right should be assigned to his

asserebat, ejus creditoribus assignandam astipulatur. Clunius verò, se incunctanter, Makintoshium in eâ expeditione sequi, eumque, apud Garvam villam, Die instituto convenire fideliter pollicetur, quod Makintoshius extra omnem dubitationis aleam positum esse putavit donec contrarium patefactum fuerat. Borlumus et Aldourius, se ipsos spe tantopere frustratos et elusos comperientes, cunctos ingenii nervos et omnem diligentiæ operam, ad, Makintoshio cruciatus et molestias, in præsenti hoc itinere, creandos, si non manifestam opprobrii notam inurendam adhibuerunt. In quem finem imprimis Clunium et Paulum Macbean a Kirichyl, in, Promissionis Makintoshio factæ violationem alliciunt, atque, eos, eorumque Sectatores, ab hâc expeditione dehortantur.

Makintoshius, tamen, Invergaldo, Aberardero, Corribrocho, Invereio, Noido juniore, Belnespico, Delmungio, Tutore Dummakglassio, eorumque Sectatoribus, unà cum suis Inquilinis (ad trecentorum fortium virorum numerum conciliatus, a Gavvâ villâ in Brebadenochiâ, in Brelochabriam, ubi sui Inquilini agrorum Glenroy et Glenspean (120 numero), in quàm optimum redacti ordinem, obviam venerunt. Progreditur, atque Decembris Die, primam Curiam in agris Keppochensibus

creditors; and that Cluny should faithfully promise, without delay, to follow Mackintosh in that expedition, and to meet with him at Garve on the day appointed; which Mackintosh judged to be beyond all hazard of doubt, until the contrary appeared.

Borlum and Aldourie, finding themselves so greatly deceived in what they hoped for and befooled, endeavoured with all the energies of their mind, and with all their might, to create vexations and troubles to Mackintosh in that journey, if not to stamp upon him a manifest stigma of reproach. For which purpose they first enticed Cluny and Paul MacBean of Kinchyle to violate the promise made to Mackintosh, and dissuaded them and their followers from the expedition.

Mackintosh, nevertheless, went on, accompanied with Invercauld, Aberardor, Corrybroch, Inverey, Neid younger, Balnespic, Dalmunzie, the tutor of Drumnaglass, and their followers, together with his own tenants, to the number of three hundred brave men, from Garve, a town in Brae Badenoch, into Brae Lochaber, where his tenants of the lands of Glenroy and Glenspean (one hundred and twenty in number) met him drawn up in the best order; and on the day of December he held his first court on the lands of Keppoch, and all due obedience having been given to

observandum curavit, nec non, præstitâ ei ibi omni debitâ obedientiâ, postea, præmemoratum gregem, per Huntlei Inquilinos Brelochabriensis, nuper a Glenesk abreptum restitui effecit. Tum verò, Curiis Senescallatûs, in Huntlei agris, tenendis, sese accinxit et in hoc usque tempus Connagius, in Makintoshii comitatum nondum accessit.

Hic in memoriam revocandum est Marchionem ab Huntley (instigante et persuadente Alexandro Gordon ab Arraduil Ballivo suo Badenochensi), prædictæ Makintoshii Epistolæ non modò non annuisse, verùm etiam, eundem Ballivum suum, in Lochabriam, ad Makintoshii consilia et proposita disturbanda, de industriâ adire jussisse. Cui congruenter efficiendo Ballivus totas intendit vires. Makintoshius, tamen, non obstante Ballivi oppositione, duas Curias in Huntlei agris affirmavit. Nam, peractis, tàm in Huntlei, qùam in suis agris Brelochabriensibus, negotiis, proximam Curiam, apud Teirlundi (agrorum Huntlei partem) tenere statuit Balivus verò, ut Mackintoshii propositum impediret, Huntlei Inquilinos Lochabrienses convocari jussit. Makintoshius, tamen, floccifactis Balivi convocationibus et comminationibus, in loco constituto, Curiam, conspicientibus imò etiam Adversariis, tenuit. Absentes quoque

him there, he thereafter caused the aforementioned flocks, lately taken away from Glenesk by Huntly's Brae Lochaber tenants, to be restored. Then he prepared to hold the courts of the Stewardry on Huntly's lands; and up to this time Connage had not yet come to the company of Mackintosh.

Here it is to be remembered that the Marquis of Huntly (instigated and persuaded by Alexander Gordon of Arradoul, his bailie in Badenoch) not only did not assent to the aforesaid letter of Mackintosh, but also ordered the same bailie to go to Lochaber on purpose to counteract the designs of Mackintosh, which the bailie accordingly, with all his might, endeavoured to effect. Mackintosh, however, in spite of the bailie's opposition, fenced two courts on Huntly's lands; for after transacting his affairs, as well on Huntly's lands as on his own lands of Brae Lochaber, he resolved to hold the next court at Teirlundy (part of Huntly's lands). But the bailie in order to embarrass the purpose of Mackintosh, ordered Huntly's Lochaber tenants to be convoked. Mackintosh, however, making light of the bailie's convocations and threatenings, held his court in the place appointed, yea, even in sight of the adversaries. He also commanded absentees and delinquents to be

et Sontes mulctari præcepit. Tum Balivus, Lochieldo, ut, Clanchameronos, Makintoshii opponendi gratiâ, simul congregaret, consulit, atque, ejusmodi minis, Makintoshium, ne, in suo officio Senescalatûs exequendo, ulteriùs pergeret terre facere existimavit. Frivola tamen ist hæc crepitacula ne hilum valuerunt. Nam Makintoshius, in villam Teirlundi (prope Inverlochi), in tuentibus etiam Clanchameronis numero trecentis, advenit, Curiamque legitimè affirmavit. Attamen Clanchameroni (ne de suâ istâ convocatione increparentur), seipsos confestim subduxerunt, atque Lochieldus, coram Makintoshio Apologiis uti cœpit, atque ita Makintoshius, non obstantibus omnibus illis, quæ obvenerunt, difficultatibus, circiter finem Decembris 1667, omnibus adeo feliciter et tanto cum honore ac si tota Clanchattanorum Tribus commearet, gestis, domum regressus est.

Anno 1668, Makintoshius, agrorum et Castelli Dalcrosensis, in Parochiâ de Croy, jus, a Majore Betmanno (Anglo) pignori accepit.

Anno 1672, Duncanus Makpherson a Cluny, Dominum a Makintosh, ne ampliùs ipsius Dux haberetur, rejicere annixus est, quo, ipse (sine ullâ a Makintoshio dependentiâ) Makphersonorum Phylarcha nuncuparetur, atque in hunc finem, omnibus [*page 303*.]

fined. The bailie then advised Lochiel to assemble the Clan Cameron together, for the purpose of opposing Mackintosh, and thought that in this way he should frighten Mackintosh from executing any further his office of steward. These silly chatterings, however, availed nothing; for Mackintosh came to the town of Teirlundy (near Inverlochy), even when the Camerons to the number of three hundred were looking on, and fenced the court according to law. But the Clan Cameron (lest they should be reprimanded for that convocation) withdrew themselves forthwith, and Lochiel began to make apologies to Mackintosh. And thus, notwithstanding all these difficulties which he encountered, Mackintosh returned home about the end of December 1667, having accomplished all things as successfully and with as much honour as if the whole of the Clanchattan had gone with him.

In the year 1668, Mackintosh received the right of the lands and castle of Dalcross, in the parish of Croy, in wadset from Major Betman (an Englishman).

In the year 1672, Duncan Macpherson of Cluny attempted to reject the laird of Mackintosh from being any longer regarded as his chief, in order that he himself (without any dependence on Mackintosh) might be called chief of the Macphersons. To this end

utitur methodis, quibus Dominum Carolum Erskin a Cambo (Regem Insigniorum) persuadere posset, ut, ipsi, novam Insignium Fabricam, a Makintoshii Insigniis aliquatenus discriminatam, in quâ Makphersonorum Princeps appellaretur, daret. Quâ, per falsam et subdolam informationem, comparatâ, suis Insigniis, se, antiquorum Clanchattanorum verò Memoriale Representativum fuisse, insculpendum curavit, quod non tantopere ex philautiâ et arrogantiâ præstitisse putatur quàm instigantibus quibusdam sui Nominis ambitiosis et vertiginosi cerebri Novatoribus, partim etiam instimulantibus aliis, qui, cum malevolo in Makintoshium animo essent, hâc ratione, eum Clanchattanorum ramum (Makphersonos dictum) ne ulteriùs a Makintoshio, tanquam Genearchâ, dependerent, abscindere conati sunt, Postea, eodem Anno, Clunius, unà cum aliis Ramorum Familiarum Capitibus, in Septentrione et superioribus Scotiæ partibus (locis) degentibus, coram Dominis Secreti Concilii, ut, Fidem, pro bonâ, honestâ et pacatâ, Famulorum, Servorum, Inquilinorum, aliorumque, ab ejus Familiâ, ortum derivantium, conservatione et gestione faceret, citatus, Literas Liberatorias adversus eos sui Nominis pro quibus sese devinxerat, obtinuit, in quibus (per familiaritatem et con-

he used all means in his power to persuade Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo (King of Arms) to give him a new coat of arms, someway or other discriminated from the arms of Mackintosh, in which he should be styled chief of the Macphersons. This having been procured by false and misleading information, he caused to be engraven on his coat of arms that he was indeed the historical representative of the ancient Clanchattans; which it was thought he did not so much out of self-conceit and arrogance as at the instigation of certain ambitious and giddy-brained innovators of his own name; partly also as stirred up by others who, as they were animated by ill feeling against Mackintosh, attempted by this means to cut off that branch of the Clanchattan (called Macphersons) that they might no longer look upon Mackintosh as their chief. Afterwards, in that same year, Cluny, along with other chiefs of branches of families, dwelling in the northern and higher parts of Scotland, having been called before the Lords of Privy Council, in order that he should give bond for the good, honest, and peaceable conversation and conduct of his families, servants, tenants, and others deriving their origin from his family, obtained letters of relief against those of his name for whom he had become bound, in which (through the

sortium cum Pr. Concilii Clericique famulo habitum), sese Duncanum Makpherson Dominum a Cluny, Makphersonorum Ducem designari impetravit, jamque Badenochiam regressus, amicos suos Nominis Makphersoni, ut, ipsi, sub ejus modi appellatione Relevationis Syngrapham concederent, importune efflagitat. Quam, tamen, eorum nonnulli dare recusârunt, dicentes, se, nullum alium præter legitimum, nimirum, Dominum Makintoshium, ipsorum Ducem vocari agnituros. Quapropter Clunius, prædictarum Literarum virtute, eos coram Dominis Privati Concilii citari interminatur. Makintoshius, superbis hisce enormitatibus auditis, Edinburgum sese recepit, atque, imprimis, Insigniorum Regem, quod, nova Cognato suo Clunia Insignia (sine accepto ab eo, de priscorum Insigniorum veritate, ejusque Prosapiæ et Descensûs Testimonio) largiretur, reprehendit, et, quam iniquè omnia illi relata fuere, quantopereque ejus Informatores illi imposita erant, ostendit, Deinde, ut, Dominum a Makintosh, indubitatum. Nominis Clanchattani, et, consequenter, Makphersonorum, qui, fatentibus ipsis, non nisi excrescens Clanchattanorum ramulus sunt, Ducem et Genearcham esse declararet, subsequentia exhibuit Testimonia, atque, eâ ratione, Clunium, ut istius ramuli

familiarity and friendship between him and the servant of the clerk of the Privy Council) he got himself designed Duncan Macpherson, lord of Cluny, chief of the Macphersons; and on his return to Badenoch he earnestly requested his friends of the name of Macpherson to grant to him a bond of relief under the same designation. Some, however, refused this, declaring that they knew no other person to be called their chief besides their lawful, undoubted chief, the laird of Mackintosh. Whereupon Cluny threatened to cite them, in virtue of the aforesaid letters, before the Lords of Privy Council.

On hearing of these insolent irregularities, Mackintosh betook himself to Edinburgh, and first of all reproved the King of Arms because he had granted new armorial ensigns to his kinsman Cluny (without having received from him a testimony to the truth of his original arms, and of his pedigree and descent); and showed him how greatly his informers had imposed upon him in all they had told him. Then, in order to show that the laird of Mackintosh was undoubted chief and head of the name of Clanchattan, and consequently of the Macphersons, who by their own confession are only a branch growing out of the Clanchattans, he exhibited the following testimonies; and, for that reason, Cluny, as head of

Caput, non aliis quam Makintoshii Insigniis, iisqus cum distinctionis notâ, uti debuisse.

TESTIMONIA, AUTEM, HÆC SUNT.

PRIMÒ, Dominia Makintosh, ab ævo in ævum, usque ab Anno 1291 (in quo Æneas Dominus a Makintosh, Evam, solam, Gilpatrici Makdugall vic Gilchattan) præcipui, tunc temporis, Viri, et, Gilcattani Posteritatis monumenti unici (filiam matrimoniali copulâ sibi conjunxit) non tantùm æstimati et vocati, verùm etiam, in omnibus Scriptis et Chartis, ad illos pertinentibus, titularitur, Clanchattanorum Duces designati sunt, quemadmodum plura antiqua Scripta et Instrumenta, tunc temporis, coram Insigniorum Rege producta testatum dederunt.

2do Omnium Familiarum Clanchattanorum Capita, et, cum cæteris, Andreas Makpherson a Cluny, præsentis Clunii avus, Anno 1609, ipsos, ipsorumque Posteritatem, et Scriptis et Juramentis, Dominum Makintosh, contra omnes mortales (exceptâ Authoritate, et legitimis suis Superioribus) defendere, opitulari, et tanquam Ducem et Genearcham sequi, devinxerunt, prout Syngrapha, tunc temporis, exhibita manifestum perhibuit. Itidem, Anno 1664, præcipui Clanchattanorum (speciatimque Makphersoni), seipsos præsenti Domino Makin-

that branch, ought not to use other arms than those of Mackintosh, with a note of distinction.

The testimonies are these :

First. The lairds of Mackintosh, from age to age, ever since the year 1291 (in which Eneas laird of Mackintosh married Eva, only daughter of Gilpatric MacDougall vic Gilchattan, at that time the chief man and only representative of Gilchattan's posterity), have not only been esteemed and called, but also, in all writs and charters belonging to them, have been designated by way of title chiefs of the Clanchattans, as many ancient writs and instruments, then produced before the King of Arms, did bear witness.

Secondly. The heads of all the families of the Clanchattans, and among the rest Andrew Macpherson of Cluny, grandfather of the present Cluny, did, in the year 1609, bind themselves and their posterity, by their writings and oaths, to defend and assist the laird of Mackintosh against all mortals (excepting the authority and their lawful superiors), and to follow him as their chief and head, as the bond then exhibited made manifest. In like manner, in the year 1664, the chief men of the Clanchattan (especially the Macphertosh (sese, illi, tanquam Duci et Genearchæ, adversus Clanchameronos, opitulaturos) Syngraphâ devinxerunt, prout Syngrapha ipsa, tunc exhibita manifestum fecit.

3^tio^ Nomen Clanchattanum, Makphersonos includens, ab ævo in ævum, per spatium fere quadraginta Annorum, Dominum a Makintosh, ut Ducem, plerisque certaminibus, contentionibus, præliis et bellis, in quibus, illum versari sunt aut exercitari contigerat, usque et usque asseruerunt, adjuvaruntque.

4^to^ Antiquissimi quique et maximè Authentici Scoticani [*page* 304.] Gentis Chronologi, Makintoshium constanter Clanchattanorum Ducem designant et prædicant. Imprimis, Lesleus Lib. 9. de Gestiæ Scotorum, inquit, Tribus Clanchattana vulgò nuncupata Makintoshiana a Princìpe Makintoshio &c., et Lib. 10. Gulielmum Dominum Makintosh Clanchattanæ Tribûs Ducem appellat. Simulatque Rondolphus Hollinshed, præmemoratum Gulielmum, Familiæ Clanchattanæ Caput et Ducem nuncupat. Et Buchananus Lib. 16. Chr. Scot. eundem Gulielmum Cattanæ Familiæ Principem nominat.

5^to^ In Epistolâ a præsenti Rege Carolo 2. 1651 Anno, ad Makintoshium legatâ, ut et in omnibus Diplomatibus, Commissionibus, Literis communicationem et commercium prohibentibus, et in aliis quibuscunque Literis, a Dominis Privati

sons) bound themselves by bond to the present laird of Mackintosh, that they would assist him, as their chief and head, against the Clan Camerons, as the writs then exhibited showed.

Thirdly. The name of Clanchattan, including the Macphersons, from age to age, for the space of about four hundred years, have again and again owned and assisted the laird of Mackintosh as chief, in many strifes, contentions, battles, and wars, in which he happened to be concerned or engaged.

Fourthly. The most ancient and authentic chronicles of the Scottish nation, constantly designate and speak of Mackintosh as chief of the Clanchattans. In the first place, Leslie, Book ix., *De gestis Scotorum*, says, 'The tribe of Clanchattan, vulgarly called Mackintoshes, from Mackintosh their chief,' etc.; and, Book x., he calls William, laird of Mackintosh, chief of the Clanchattan tribe. In like manner, Rondolph Hollinshed calls the aforementioned William captain and chief of the Clanchattan family. And Buchanan, Book xvi., *Chr. Scot.*, names the same William chief of the Chattan family.

Fifthly. In a letter sent by the present King Charles II., in the year 1651, to Mackintosh, as also in all charters, commissions, Concilii, in Dominorum a Makintosh gratiam, adversus Clanchameronos Clanronaldos aliosque, concessis, Dom. Makintosh, Clanchattanorum Dux et Genearcha agnoscitur et designatur, ut Literæ Diplomata et Commissiones tunc ostensæ informârunt.

INSIGNIUM Rex, visis et debitè consideratis claris hisce testimoniis, cum observasset, sibi, a Clunio, aliisque, in hâc re, maximopere impositum fuisse, Domino a Makintosh (quoniam Insignia hactenus concessa, quippe jam Insignium Libro inserta et inscripta rursus revocare nequiret) subsequentem Declarationem Membranæ inscriptam, suoque Chyrographo et Officii Sigillo obsignatum dedit. Nos CAROLUS ERSKIN a Cambo Eques Baronettus, Insignium Rex, conspectis, et ad amussim pensitatis plurimis claris et sufficientibus Testimoniis, ex Historiis, Registris, priscis nostris Monumentis, aliisque Instrumentis, invictè deductis, hisce DECLARAMUS Dominum a Makintosh, Nominis Makintoshii nec non et Clanchattani (Makphersonos, Makgilliwrayos, Farquharsonos, Maktarlichos, Makqueenos, Makbeanos, Makphailos aliosque comprehendentis) unicum et indubitatum Ducem et Genearcham esse,

letters of intercommuning, and in all other letters whatsoever, granted by the Lords of Privy Council in favour of the lairds of Mackintosh, against the Clan Camerons, Clan Ronalds, and others, the laird of Mackintosh is acknowledged and designated captain and chief of the Clanchattans, as the letters, writs, and commissions then shown proved.

The King of Arms, having seen and duly considered these testimonies, when he saw that he had been greatly imposed upon by Cluny and others in that matter (forasmuch as he could not revoke again the arms already granted, and inserted and inscribed in the book of arms), he gave to the laird of Mackintosh the following declaration, written on parchment, subscribed and sealed with the seal of office:

'We, Charles Erskine of Cambo, Knight Baronet, King of Arms, having seen and considered, according to rule, the many clear and sufficient testimonies, invincibly deduced from histories, registers, our ancient muniments, and other instruments, do hereby declare that the laird of Mackintosh is the only and undoubted captain and chief of the name of Mackintosh, and also of the Clanchattan (comprehending the Macphersons, Macgillivrays, Farquharsons, Macturlichs, Macqueens, Macbeans, Macphails, and others) is put to us beyond the hazard of doubt; and that

nobis extra omnem dubitationis aleam positum esse, nosque neque dedisse, neque in Posterum daturos esse ullis ex hisce Familiis, ulla Insignia, nisi, sese Rivulos, a Makintoshia Familiâ (cujus Antecessor, Clanchattanorum Hæretricem, Anno 1291, conjugati unione sibi adjunxit) defluentes agnoscant. Speciatimque proptera testamur nos, Duncano Makpherson a Cluny, Insignia, tanquam a prædicta Familiâ descendenti, concessisse, atque, quo hæc Declaratio Posteritati conspicienda maneat, omnibusque quorum interest, sive ex præcitatis Nominibus, sive aliis cognita sit, eandem Chyrographo subsignavimus Edinburgi Die Augusti 1672, eique, nostri Officii Sigillum appendendum curavimus. Sic subscribit. Charles Erskin.

Rex Insignium, quo ulteriùs, suam erga Clunium (quod parum candidè, sese, in hoc negotio, gesserat) displicentiam etiram manifestaret, ad illum Epistolam (cujus verba in subsequentibus habentur) misit. Domine, Tibi, Insignium Fabricam, tanquam a Makintoshii Familiâ cadenti, dederim. Tu verò, sub hujus Favoris colore, temet, ut narratum est, sine acceptâ a nobis veniâ, Makphersonorum Ducem exhibuisti, et præterea tui Insignis, tibi (sine meo concessû) portatores assumpsisti, et teipsum, priscorum Clanchattanorum Phylarcham

we have neither given, nor shall we give hereafter, to any of these families, any arms, unless they acknowledge themselves to be streams flowing from the family of Mackintosh (whose ancestor married the heretrix of the Clanchattans in 1291); and therefore we do testify in particular that we have given arms to Duncan Macpherson of Cluny, as descending from the aforesaid family; and that this declaration may remain to posterity, to be seen and made known to all whom it concerns, whether of the forecited names or of others, we have subscribed the same with our hand at Edinburgh, the day of August 1672; and hereto have caused the seal of our office to be appended.' (So it is subscribed), 'Charles Erskine.'

The King of Arms, that he might further show his displeasure and anger against Cluny (because he had behaved himself with so little sincerity in that business), sent him a letter in the following terms:

'Sir,—I have given you a coat of arms as a cadet of the Mackintosh family. But you, under colour of this favour, without having got leave from us, have represented yourself, as is reported, as chief of the Macphersons; and, moreover (without my permission), have assumed supporters to your arms, and have desig-

designosti. Hoc neque candide factum, neque justum est, ut propterea dignabere, favore a me largito non abuti præter animum et ultra intentionem ejus qui est humilis tuus Servus. C. E.

Postea Dominus a Makintosh (concurrentibus illis Makphersonis, qui, Syngrapham, a Clunio, suæ Liberationis ergo, petitam, signare recusârunt, Suspensionem, adversus Clunium, super prædictas Literas, accersendam curavit. Quæ Suspensio, [*page 305.*] Novembre, Anno 1672, in Domini a Makintosh gratiam, dijudicata erat (quemadmodum Decretum, de hâc re, pronunciatum, testatur) in quo Domini Privati Concilii, præmemoratas Literas simpliciter suspenderunt, Cluniumque, et Literas Liberatorias ante ei concessas, tum et Syngraphas quascunque a Clunii amicis, ipsum Ducem et Phylarcham Makphersonorum designantes hactenus largitas, Clerico S. Concilii dilacerandas tradere præcipiunt, Literasque novas, Nomen, duntaxat, Cognomenque et Titulum Designatorium præ se ferentes, denuo evocare statuunt et decernunt.

Rationes et Argumenta a Makintoshio proposita, quibus, se ipsum, Clanchattanorum et, consequenter, Makphersonorum Principem probavit (præter ea quæ supra dicta sunt) simul et

nated yourself chief of the old Clanchattans. This is not candid dealing, neither is it just: be pleased, therefore, not to abuse the favour granted by me, contrary to the mind and beyond the intention of him who is your humble servant, C. E.'

Thereafter the laird of Mackintosh (with the concurrence of those Macphersons who refused to sign the bond craved by Cluny for his relief) caused a suspension to be procured against Cluny upon the aforesaid letters. Which suspension was, in November 1672, decided in favour of Mackintosh (as the decreet pronounced in that action testifies), wherein the Lords of Privy Council suspended *simpliciter* the aforementioned letters, and charged Cluny to deliver both the letters of relief formerly granted to him, and also whatsoever bonds were heretofore given by the friends of Cluny designing him captain and chief of the Macphersons, to the clerk of Council, to be destroyed; and they ordained and decerned him again to raise new letters bearing only his name, surname, and designatory title.

The reasons and arguments put forth by Mackintosh, whereby he proved himself to be chief of the Clanchattans, and consequently of the Macphersons (besides those which are given

Responsiones, a Clunii Advocatis adhibitæ, nec non Makintoshii Replicationes hìc, brevitatis gratiâ, omittuntur, et, in Anglicâ Makintoshianæ Familiæ descriptione, Scriptis mandantur.

Anno 1675, Dominus a Makintosh, agrorum Obsdailensium, in Parochiâ Roskinensi, possessionem et jus haereditarium comparavit. Anno 1672, agris Brelochabriensibus in majus emolumentum convertendis, eorumque proventibus ulterius amplificandis, operam navare firmiter sibi proposuit, atque, quo meliùs et maturiùs hoc perageretur, nacto, adversus Possessores, removendi Decreto, ille (propter obstinatam eorum contumaciam, et violentam agrorum, post latam Sententiam, Possessionem), eos Rebelles denunciari effecit, et, postea, Dominis Privati Concilii Supplicationem, ut ipsi potestatem, istos, ab illegitimâ agrorum Possessione abigendi et eliminandi, concederent, direxit. Rebelles hi (viribus et potentia Domini a Makintosh perterrefacti), cum Mackleanis, qui etiam, tunc temporis, simili, quâ Brelochabrienses, ratione, quia, nimirum, a Possessionibus suis, Comitis Argatheliæ jussû, non discederent, ex leges erant, Fœdus inîerunt. Domini Privati Concilii (suadente, ut existimatur, Comite Morraviensi, qui, cùm,

above), together with the answers given by Cluny's advocates, and also the replies of Mackintosh, are here, for the sake of brevity, omitted, and are committed to writing in the English description of the Mackintosh family.

In the year 1665, the laird of Mackintosh acquired possession and heritable right of the lands of Obsdale, in the parish of Rosskeen. In 1672 he firmly resolved to labour diligently to turn his Brae Lochaber lands to greater profit, and to render their revenues more ample; and, that this might be the better and sooner accomplished, a decreet of removing having been obtained against the possessors, he (on account of their obstinate contumacy and forcibly holding to the lands after sentence was given) caused them to be denounced as rebels; and thereafter he directed a supplication to the Lords of Privy Council that they would grant him power to drive them away from the illegal possession of the lands. These rebels (greatly afraid of the power of the laird of Mackintosh) made a league with the Macleans, who also at that time were outlaws for the like reason as the Brae Lochaber folks, that is to say, because they would not remove from their possessions at the order of the Earl of Argyll.

The Lords of Privy Council (on the persuasion, as was thought, of the Earl of Moray, who, as he was ill affected against Mackinmalè affecto, contra Makintoshium, esset animo, quippe quod, Anno 1670, glebas nonnullas et cæspites, injustè, ab Inquilinis Pettiensibus, in Ericeto Dalcrosensi jactos, abduci mandaret, nullâ non usus est arte, quâ Dominos inducere potuit, ut crederent, concessâ semel Makintoshio, adversus tam potentem Populum) cujusmodi Brealochabrienses erant, (Commissione, tumultibus est insurrectionibus, in Septentrionali Scotiæ parte, excitandis, paratissimam esse viam et apertum ostium) D. Pr. Concilii, inquam, etsi, expressis verbis, Commissionem illi largiri non inficiarentur, Responsum, tamen, usque atque usque per spatium Quinquennii procrastinati sunt, non sine ingenti Makintoshio molestiâ et magnis impensis.

Anno 1675, per ampla, in Comitis Argatheliæ gratiam, adversus Makleanos eorumque asseclas et sectatores, concessa erat Commissio, concurrere jussis plerisque vice Comitatibus, Invernessensi, sc. aliisque. Data erat etiam prædicto Comiti, Makintoshium, priscis suis agrorum Brelochabriensium Possessionibus, restituendi Potestas.

Dominus a Makintosh, sibi ipsi toties impositum fuisse deprehendens (nam optimè novit nunquam facturum esse ut Argatheliæ Comes, ipsi, in hoc negotio, faveret), dum Arga-

tosh, because that in the year 1670 he gave orders to lead away some turf and peats which were unjustly cast by the tenants of Petty, on the Muir of Dalcross, no art was untried whereby he might induce the Lords to believe that if once commission was given to Mackintosh against so powerful a people as those of Brae Lochaber were, it would be a way and an open door prepared for stirring up tumults and insurrections in the northern part of Scotland), the Lords of Privy Council, I say, though they would not in express terms refuse to grant him a commission, yet delayed their answer again and again for the space of five years, not without great trouble and expense to Mackintosh.

In the year 1675, a very ample commission was granted in favour of the Earl of Argyll, against the Macleans, and their adherents and followers, and the several sheriffdoms of Inverness and others ordered to concur. Power was also given to the said earl to restore Mackintosh to his old possessions of the lands of Brae-Lochaber.

The laird of Mackintosh, finding that they were often imposing upon him (for he well knew that the Earl of Argyll would never favour him in that affair) determined, whilst the Earl of Argyll

theliæ Comes et Makleani in Campis degerent sibi invicem adversantes amicos convocare, et, in Lochabriam iter intendere, ibique, ad meliorem rerum suarum ibidem loci administrationem, præsidium collocare determinat. Comes Morraviensis, tunc temporis, Edinburgi residens, Epistolam, Donaldo Makintosh a Kylachi, Balivo, sc, suo, suscitante eandem ut ex consilio procurante ipsissimo Kylachio, legandam curavit, omnibus suis Clanchattani Nominis Clientibus et Inquilinis strictissimè interdicens, ne, cum Makintoshio tunc consurgerent, mandansque ut, se, Alexandro Chissolmo Vice-Comitis Invernessensis Vicario, in Comitis Argatheliæ, adversus Makleanos, auxilium, agglutinarent, atque hoc, datâ operâ, factum erat, ut, Makintoshio, in Lochabriam iter facturo remoræ esset et obstaculo, simulatque, quoniam paulo antea Dominus a Makintosh, hæreditarium, Senescalatûs et Balivatûs Dominii Lochabriensis Officium, Marchioni Hunthyensi vendere renuerat, Marchio, Balivo suo Badenochiæ commoranti, ne, ullos ex Nomine Clanchattano, in regione illâ, agros ejus tenentes, in Makintoshii subsidium assurgere permitteret, præcepit. [*page 306.*]

Rebus ita se habentibus, Presbyteriani, Anno 1679, Mense Junio, factâ in Occidentalibus Scotiæ partibus Insurrectione,

and the Macleans were in the fields against each other, to call together his friends and march into Lochaber, and there to plant a garrison for the better administration of his interests in that place. The Earl of Moray, then resident at Edinburgh, caused a letter to be sent to Donald Mackintosh of Kylachy, his bailie (who procured the same by his own suggestion and advice), straitly interdicting all his clients and tenants of the Clanchattan name, from rising at that time with Mackintosh, and commanding that they should adhere to Alexander Chisholm, sheriff-depute of Inverness, to help the Earl of Argyll against the MacLeans. And this was done on purpose that delay and hindrance might arise to Mackintosh in reference to his march to Lochaber; and in like manner, because, a little before, the laird of Mackintosh had refused to sell his heritable office of the stewardry and bailiery of the Lordship of Lochaber to the Marquis of Huntly, the marquis charged his bailie, dwelling in Badenoch, that he should permit none of the Clanchattan name holding his lands in that region to rise to the assistance of Mackintosh.

Matters being in this position, the Presbyterians in the western parts of Scotland, having made an insurrection in June 1679, were in unum congregantur, atque, hujus Rebellionis supprimendæ gratiâ, plerique ex Subditis et cum cœteris Dominus a Makintosh, illiusque Cognati, omni, quâ possent, celeritate, pontem Sterlinensem versus progredi mandantur. Cujus Mandati obtemperandi caussâ, Makintoshius in Pertham usque processit, ubi, certissimè cognito Presbyterianos, apud pontem Boduellensem, a Regiis exercitibus expugnatos fuisse, statim regreditur, cùmque compertum habuit Comitem Argatheliæ, qui jam in Inverlochiam advectus est, in ejus emolumentum, quemadmodum, in Commissione a Dominis Secreti Concilii concessâ, Potestatem acceperat, nihil præstitisse, atque, omissâ omni spe, Commissionem in suam gratiam, adversus Brelochabrienses obtinendi, expeditissimâ, quâ potuit, diligentiâ, in suos Brelochabriæ agros, Curiarum administrandarum gratiâ, proficisci, suosque interim Brelochabriæ Inquilinos (si fieri posset) sibi reconciliandos conari statuit, nullatenus dubitans quin ejus amici, cognatique ipsum, tale negotium aggressurum, quo feliciorem sortiretur exitum, concomitatarentur. Verùm enim vero, mirum in modum, fallitur, et in expectato spe frustratur. Cujus rei caussam et modum, quanquam animus meminisse horret, luctûque refugit, non possum quin aliqua-

gathered together in one body; and for the purpose of suppressing this rebellion, many of the lieges, and among others the laird of Mackintosh, and his kinsmen, were commanded to advance with all speed to Stirling Bridge. For the purpose of obeying this command, Mackintosh advanced as far as Perth, where, on the certain information that the Presbyterians were defeated at Bothwell Bridge by the royal troops, he forthwith returned. And when he learned that the Earl of Argyll, who had come as far as Inverlochy, had done nothing to his advantage, according to the power he had received in the commission granted to him by the Lords of Privy Council, and giving up all hope of obtaining a commission in his favour against the Brae Lochaber people, he determined to march with all the expedition he could to his lands of Brae Lochaber for the purpose of holding courts; and in the meantime to attempt to reconcile to himself (if it could be done) his tenants of Brae Lochaber, having no doubt at all but that his friends and kinsmen would accompany him in order to bring such an enterprise more happily to an end. But, truly, he was wonderfully deceived and disappointed in his hope. The occasion and manner of which affair, though fearful to remember, and to be shunned with grief, I cannot but disclose and relate in some

tenus detegam referamque. Breviter, igitur, ita sese res habuit. Gulielmus Makintosh a Borlum maximopere excandescens io quod Dominus a Makintosh (post varios et amicè et inimicè tentatos labores) nullatenus, pascuis nonnullis et pabulationibus Badenochensibus Richlagginbeg & Kichan-gour nuncupatis, quæ, re verâ, Makintoshii hæreditatis portio erat, quibus tamen Borlumius, etsi injustissimè, juris nonnihil habuisse affirmabat, illi elargiendis pertrahi poterat. Non minori indignationis fervore instimulatus Alexander Makintosh a Connage, quod, post varios frustra habitos canatus, Domino a Makintosh, ut, non spemendam pecuniæ Summam, quam sine ullo vel minimo Justitiæ colore, a prædicto Domino, tanquam debitam, postulabat, ut ipsi concederet, prævalere nequibat. Duo, inquam, hi Generosi, nullum non volvebant lapidem, quo, Domino a Makintosh, iter in Lochabriam directuro, obices et impedimenta ponere valerent, atque, in hunc finem, validè juxta ac satis subdolè, sese, Donaldo Makintosh a Kylachy, Duncano Makpherson a Cluny, Lauchlano Makintosh ab Abirardor, Farquhardo Makgilliwray a Dummaglash, Donaldo Makqueen a Corribroch, aliisque D. Makintosh amicis et cognatis insinuant, illisque, sine datâ unicuique

measure. Briefly, therefore, it was thus: William Mackintosh of Borlum, being greatly displeased that the laird of Mackintosh (after various efforts, both friendly and unfriendly, had been made) could not be induced on any account to give him some grazings and pasturages in Badenoch, called Richlagganbeg and Kichangour, which, indeed, were part of the heritage of Mackintosh, to which, however, Borlum asserted, though unjustly, he had some right. Alexander Mackintosh of Connage was moved with not less indignation, because, after making various fruitless attempts, he could not prevail with the laird of Mackintosh to grant him a not inconsiderable sum of money, which without any pretext of justice he demanded as due by the laird to him. These two gentlemen, I say, were leaving no stone unturned whereby they might put impediments in the way of the laird of Mackintosh, when he was about to march into Lochaber; and to this end they insinuated themselves with Donald Mackintosh of Kylachy, Duncan Macpherson of Cluny, Lauchlan Mackintosh of Aberardour, Ferquhard Macgillivray of Dummaglash, Donald Macqueen of Corribroch, and other friends and kinsmen of the laird of Mackintosh, and persuaded them that without a due reward of

debitâ laboris mercede (quam, procul dubio, asserentibus illis, priusquam eorum comitatû et auxilio, tunc temporis, in Lochabriam progressurus destitueretur, dare non renueret), Makintoshium nullatenus, ne ægrè, quidem, comitari persuaserunt. Generosi hi, longè majori animorum desiderio, lucrum suum et commodum potiùs quam Ducis sui et Genearchæ utilitatem anhelantes, inimicè admodum et maximè in humanè, sine ullâ vel minimâ caussâ, consilio dato oplemperârunt, Genearchamque suum in extremis versantem, urgente etiam durissimo necessitatis telo turpissimè deseruere. Desertionis, autem, hujus causæ et rationes subsequentibus exhibebuntur.

Kylachius, a Domino Makintosh amicissimè vocatus, atque ut, cum, in determinatâ hactenus ad Lochabriam expeditione, concomitaretur, jussus, respondet, nisi villam Coigna fernensem (pervili reditù tunc ab ipso possessam), durante suâ vitâ, et, postea, suis Hæredibus, pro spatio ter 19 Annorum, se ne vel [*page* 307.] latum digitum in Lochabriam cum Phylarchâ processurum. Clunius, Huntleum Marchionem, ejus Dominum, ipsi, ipsiusque Cognatis, ne, Makintoshio in Lochabriam profecturo, sese adjungerent, præcepisse asseruit. Abirardor, nisi, pascua

their labour being given (which was far from doubtful, since they were assured that rather than be left without their company and aid at this time, when he was to march into Lochaber, he would not refuse to give) they should in no wise go along with Mackintosh. These gentlemen, panting with far more eager desire after their own gain and advantage than for the good of their chief, most spitefully and unnaturally and without the least occasion complied with the advice given, and most basely deserted their chief, even in his extremity, and when pressed by the direst necessity. The causes and reasons of this desertion are shown as follows.

Kylachy, having been called in a very friendly way by the laird of Mackintosh, and ordered to accompany him in the expedition already resolved upon to Lochaber, replied that unless the town of Coignaferne (then possessed by him at a small rent) was [let to him] during his life, and afterwards to his heirs for the space of thrice nineteen years, he would not go a finger's breadth into Lochaber with his chief. Cluny affirmed that the Marquis of Huntly, his lord superior, had commanded him and his kinsmen not to join with the laird of Mackintosh in going to Lochaber. Aberardour declared, that unless he acquired in

Stratherniæ Crolach nominata (quæ ipse Dominus a Makintosh, eo temporis articulo, pecoris sui pabulandi gratiâ, suis in manibus habuit) possidenda acquireret, se in Lochabriam minimè iturum affirmavit. Johannes Makintosh Abirararderi frater, etiamsi actualis Makintoshii fuerat tunc Inquilinus, comitatum, tamen, negat. Quippe, fratris Abirarderi desideriis non obtemperatum fuit. Dunmaglassius (Borlumio, Abirardero, et avunculo suo Kylachio dissuadentibus), seipsum, in Lochabriam iter facturum inficiatur. Quotquot, tamen, ex ejus Cognatis et Tenentibus Dovatam Dummaglassiam incolebant, Lochabriam cum Makintoshio adire permisit. Donaldus Makqueen a Corribroch, nullam suæ Recusationis dedit rationem. Tantùm dixit, Quandoquidem plerique ex Nominis Makintoshii præcipuis, in ea expeditione, nullatenus proficisci statuerant, nemo ei vitio vertere debet, se, sese quoque ab eâdem abstraheret, atque ita Generosi hi non tantùm ipsi maliciosissimè et maxime inhumane domi manserunt, verum etiam et, omnibus, quotquot iis auscultarent, parerentque, remoræ, et obstaculo fuere. Hic advertendum est Alexandrum Farquharson ab Invergald, totumque Farquharsonorum Nomen, ad numerum, saltem trecentorum,

possession, the grazing of Stratherne named Crolach (which the laird then had in his own hands for pasturing his flock) he would not go to Lochaber. John Mackintosh, brother of Aberardour, although he was then an actual tenant of Mackintosh, yet refused to accompany him, because he would not grant the desires of Aberardour his brother. Dummaglass (being dissuaded by Borlum, Aberardour, and his uncle Kylachy) refused to go to Lochaber; yet he permitted as many of his kinsmen and tenants as inhabited the davach of Dummaglass to go with Mackintosh to Lochaber. Donald Macqueen of Corribroch gave no reason for his refusal: only, he said that as many of the principal men of the name of Mackintosh were determined not to go on that expedition, nobody ought to impute it to him as a fault if he also should withdraw himself therefrom; and thus, these gentlemen, not only most perfidiously and unnaturally remained at home, but also were a hindrance to all who hearkened to and obeyed them.

Here it should be noted that Alexander Farquharson of Invercauld, and the whole of the Farquharsons, to the number of three hundred at least, were at that time prepared to march with Mack-

cum Makintoshio, eo tempore, in præsenti expeditione, progredi paratos fuisse, verùm Farquharson a Craigniety, unà cum Johanne Farquharson Brughderggiæ Tutore, a Brelochabriensibus occisis, duobusque ex istis, brevi antea, eâdem Horâ, a Farquharsonis interemptis, Archibaldus Macdonald, inter Brelochabrienses præcipuus, extimescens Farquharsonos, eo tempore, in Lochabriam appropinquantes, concordiæ, inter Makintoshium et Brelochabrienses confirmandæ impedimento potiùs quàm expedimento futuros esse, seriam, Makintoshio legavit Epistolam, in quâ maximopere postulabat, ne hosce secum adduceret, alioquin nequi ìpse, neque quisque ex ejus Tribû aut Sectatoribus præsto esse voluerunt.

Epistola hæc Makintoshii animum haud parum disturbavit, & suspensum tenuit, si quìdem, ejus postulatis obediendo, militum, quos, et Tutelæ, et Consilii ergo, secum advexerat, dimidium a tergo relinquere oportebat. Si enim, Epistolæ non auscultaret, permagnum exinde, in eundo, cum contraria parte, concordiæ et transactioni obstaculum eveniret. Interea verò, cùm præcipuus ejus scopus (ita ferente, eâ vice, rerum statu), amico potiùs quàm hostili more, res suas componere fuerat, Farquharsonos, pro eo tempore, relinquere, et, cum

intosh in that expedition, but Farquharson of Craignetty, along with John Farquharson, tutor of Brochderg, having a short time before been slain by the Brae Lochaber people, and two of these were at the same time killed by the Farquharsons, Archibald Macdonald, the chief man among the Brae Lochaber people, fearing that the Farquharsons then coming to Lochaber would rather be a hindrance than a help to the establishing of concord between Mackintosh and the people of Brae Lochaber, sent to Mackintosh an earnest letter, in which he urgently requested that he would not bring them with him, otherwise neither he nor any of his tribe or his followers would appear. This letter disturbed the mind of Mackintosh not a little, and held him in suspense; for if he complied with these demands it behoved him to leave behind the half of those forces which, both for defence and counsel, he had then brought with him. If, on the other hand, he should not give heed to the letter, there would then be a very great hindrance to the carrying out of an agreement with the opposite party. But, notwithstanding, since his principal design (his affairs standing as they then did) was to arrange his matters in a friendly rather than in a hostile manner,

omnibus, quotquot, in, præsentis negotii citiorem expeditionem, accommodare potuit, etsi quam paucissimi essent, in Lochabriam progressum facere decrevit, atque, ita, trecentis fortissimis et explorati animi viris, quorum præcipui et maximè principales erant Johannes Grahum a Fyntri, Gulielmus Makintosh ab Elrigg, Lauchlanus Makintosh a Stron, Paulus Macbean a Kinchyl, Gulielmus Makpherson a Nood, Gulielmus Makintosh a Baroggy, Æneas Makintosh ab Holm, Lauchlanus Makintosh a Balnespick, Donaldus Macbean a Failzie, et Johannes ejus primogenitus, Gilliesus Macbean a Dreaky, Angusius Makintosh a Tulloch mak gerry, Johannes Makintosh a Crathy, Jacobus Makintosh a Cragy, Donaldus Shaw a Delnavert, Alexander Shaw a Tordarrach, Beanus et Lauchlanus Makgillivray (Dunmakglashii patrui, et Murdochus Mackpherson

comitatus, iter ingreditur, et, in Keppochiam, 4 Augusti 1679 fœliciter advenit. Diligenter, igitur, pensitato et ponderato, quantâ, quámque inhumanâ immanitate, plerique ex suorum Cognatorum præcipuis, sese erga eum jampridem gesserunt, nihilque jam spei, Commissionem, a Dominis S. Concilii adversus rebellem hunc et contumacem Brelochabriæ Populum, obtinendi reliquum esse (me ulteriùs, hujus negotii [*page 308.*]

he resolved, for that time, to leave the Farquharsons behind, and to make the advance into Lochaber with as many as he could, although they were few, the more speedily to adjust the present difficulty; and so, accompanied with three hundred of the bravest and best proved men, the chief of whom were John Graham of Fintry, William Mackintosh of Elrigg, Lauchlan Mackintosh of Strone, Paul Macbean of Kinchyle, William Macpherson of Nude, William Mackintosh of Baroggy, Eneas Mackintosh of Holm, Lauchlan Mackintosh of Balnespick, Donald Macbean of Failzie and John his eldest son, Gillies Macbean of Dreaky, Angus Mackintosh of Tulloch mak gerry, John Mackintosh of Crathy, James Mackintosh of Cragy, Donald Shaw of Delnavert, Alexander Shaw of Tordarroch, Bean and Lauchlan MacGillivray (uncles of Dunmaglash), and Murdoch Macpherson, he entered on the march, and on 4th August 1679 arrived happily at Keppoch.

After carefully pondering the inhuman cruelty with which many of his chief kinsmen had recently behaved themselves towards him, and as no hope now remained of obtaining from the Lords of Privy Council a commission against that rebellious and stubborn people of Brae Lochaber (that he might no longer seem

finiendi caussâ, Cognatorum adminiculum quasi emendicare videretur), res suas cum Brelochabriensibus, tanto faciliori methodo, etsi non sine aliquo suo incommodo, componere statuit, atque, ita, Tridui spatio, habitam, cum turbulento hoc et enormi Populo, controversiam tandem aliquando decidit, additis quoque, et adjectis prisco agrorum reditui quingentis annui proventûs minis, eosque, ut ipse, a solvendis illorum agrorum Decimis, nec non, a quocunque, Publicorum onerum, sive, a Rege, sive, ab Ecclesiâ, hactenus impositorum, aut adhuc imponendorum (durante 7 Annorum locatione), genere, liberaretur, utque, ipsum, de, omnium præteritorum Fundi Debitorum solutione, quam certissimum facerent, obstrictos habuit et obligatos. Tandem verò, tanto cum Honore, animique contentatione, ac si prædicti ejus Cognati, Desertores, eorumque Sectatores, eum, prout par erat, in Lochabriam comitarentur, inviolato interim aureæ pacis vinculo, domum revertit, dum, ex ejus Cognatis, omnes isti, quotquot, turpissimis fœdæ avaritiæ methodis circumacti, comitatum suum, tunc temporis (o mirum, ingratæ inhumanitatis, et inhumanæ ingratitudinis, Judicium), negârunt, ignominiosis infamiæ maculis, et non in æternum obliterandâ dedecoris notâ, meritò inurentur.

to beg the assistance of his kinsmen for the sake of finishing this business) he determined to settle his affairs with the Brae Lochaber folks by a method so much the more easy, although somewhat to his own disadvantage; and thus, in the space of three days, he at length put an end to the controversy he formerly had with that turbulent and unruly people: five hundred pounds of yearly increase being added to the old rent of the lands, that he might free them from paying the teinds of these lands, and from every kind of public burdens hitherto imposed, or yet to be imposed, upon them by the king or by the church (during the lease of seven years); and he held them bound and obliged, as surely as they could be, for payment to him of all the previous burdens on the land.

And so, at length, he returned home with as much honour and satisfaction of mind as if his aforesaid kinsmen, deserters, and their followers had accompanied him to Lochaber, the golden bond of peace being meanwhile unbroken; while all those of his kinsmen who having been influenced by a base spirit of disgusting avarice, refused their escort at that time (O wonderful decision of ungrateful inhumanity and inhuman ingratitude!) are deservedly branded with ignominious stains of infamy, and a stigma of disgrace that shall never be effaced.

MEMORIAL relating to the Antient and Honourable FAMILY of MAKINTOSH. [*page 309.*]

PREFACE.

THIS Family has continued for several Ages past possessed of great Honour, a large Estate, much Power and a numerous Train of Followers devoted to it's Fortunes and Interest, has acted a very considerable Part in many of the great Transactions of our Countrey, and stands entitled to all the Marks of Respect that can be due to Antiquity, Power, Birth or Merit.

THOUGH I do not enjoy all the Advantages and Instructions that may be necessary to do Justice to this Family, and to trace it back in the several Steps and Periods of its flourishing State in Order to set it in a clear Light, Yet I shall endeavour to give such a View of the same as may demonstrate it's Greatness & just Claim to Honour.

IT is none of my Design to draw a complete History or an exact Genealogy, nor to enumerate all the remarkable Events and various Successes that accompanied this Race through so many Centuries of Years, which are fully related in the M.S. Accompts of the Family both in Latin and English, whence may be had a much better and fuller Narrative of the Originals and State not only of that, but also of the other eminent Families in the Highlands than what I, at least, have seen elsewhere.

ALL I intend is to contribute my poor Endeavours for preserving the Honour of our declining Countrey in doing Justice to those who deserved well of it, & at once to testify my Gratitude and respect to that illustrious House, which has long been the Head and Support of so numerous and powerfull a People.

IT is universally aknowledged That the Laird of Makintosh was originally a Son of the Earl of Fife's; For Duncan Mac [*page 310.*]

Duff Thane of Fife having by his great Power and Loyalty brought about the Restoration of Malcolm the 3rd called Canmore Anno 1057 was rewarded with the Earldom of Fife and greater Honours and Privileges than ever any Subject had enjoyed before him.

[*page* 311.]

NOTE of Differences betwixt the Accompts given by the M.S. of MAKINTOSH'S GENEALOGY and by Sir Robert Sibbald in his HISTORY of FIFE concerning the Earls Macduff and their Descendents.

1mo Though both agree That the First Earl was named Duncan, Yet the M.S. calls his Son and Successor Milcolumbus. But Sir Robert calls him Dufagan, and refers to Sir Ja. Dalrymple's Collect. P. 373, where he is cited as
to a Charter granted by Alexr 1. to

2do The M.S. calls the 3d Earl Duncan. But Sir Robert Constantine, which he proves by Edelrad's Charter to the Culdees, and by another to the Monks of Dunfermling cited by Sir J. Dalrymple, and says he died Anno 1129.

3tio Sir Robert calls the 4th Earl Gillimichel the Son of Constantine, and proves it by his being Witness to the foresaid Charter to Dunfermling and many Charters of David 1st, and says he died Anno 1139, and That of his 2d Son Heugo the Father of Eugenius was come the E. of Weems, which Mr. Harry Makum pretends to instruct by a Charter of King Wm's confirming the Donations of said Eugenius to the Priory of St. Andrews, One of which gives the Kirk of Markinch, in which Parish that Family yet has Possessions. But the M.S. calls the said Earl Malcolm, and makes him to have lived about Anno 1220.

4to Sir Robert calls the 5th E. Duncan, (as the M.S. does) who is found in sundry Charters of David 1st and Malcolm 3d and 4th, and says he died Anno 1154.

5to Sir Robert also says That his Son the 6th E. was of the same Name, viz. Duncan, and married Ada Niece of Malcolm the Fourth. He was Justiciarius Scotiæ, and is found in Charters of Malcolm 4th. But the M.S. calls this Earl Malcolm, and adds That he was killed at Falkirk Anno 1290; Whereas Sir Robert says he died Anno 1203. So That the Author of M.S. Genealogy must either have mistaken as to the Number of Earls, when he brings off Mackintosh from the 3d, or as to the Name.

6to The Manuscript Mentions for Cadets besides Makintosh and Weems, Fanduy and Craighead, and Sir Robert says Toshay of Minevaird, Fanduy and Craigtoun.

7mo The M.S. makes the 7th to be Duncan, and to have been taken at the Battle of Dyplin Anno 1332, and again at Duirham Anno 1348.

Sir Robert says That he was Malcolm, and That he died Anno 1229, and makes him to have founded the Monastery of Culross, which the M.S. ascribes to the 4th Earl.

8vo The Manuscript makes Isobell Countess of Fife to be the Daughter of Duncan the 7th Earl; Whereas Sir Robert will have her to be the Daughter of the 13th Earl, who was also Duncan, and died Anno 1353, betwixt whom and Malcolm the 7th he places Malcolm the 8th, Colbanus the 9th, Duncan the 10th, 11th, and 12th.

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6. The Society will issue yearly two octavo volumes of about 320 pages each.

7. An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held at the end of October, or at an approximate date to be determined by the Council.

8. Two stated Meetings of the Council shall be held each year, one on the last Tuesday of May, the other on the Tuesday preceding the day upon which the Annual General Meeting shall be held. The Secretary, on the request of three Members of the Council, shall call a special meeting of the Council.

9. Editors shall receive 20 copies of each volume they edit for the Society.

10. The owners of Manuscripts published by the Society will also be presented with a certain number of copies.

11. The Annual Balance-Sheet, Rules, and List of Members shall be printed.

12. No alteration shall be made in these Rules except at a General Meeting of the Society. A fortnight's notice of any alteration to be proposed shall be given to the Members of the Council.

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2. Diary of and General Expenditure Book of William Cunningham of Craigends, 1673-1680. Edited by the Rev. James Dodds, D.D. (Oct. 1887.)

For the year 1887-1888.

3. Panurgi Philo-caballi Scoti Grameidos libri sex.—The Grameid: an heroic poem descriptive of the Campaign of Viscount Dundee in 1689, by James Philip of Almerieclose. Translated and Edited by the Rev. A. D. Murdoch. (Oct. 1888.)

4. The Register of the Kirk-Session of St. Andrews. Part i. 1559-1582. Edited by D. Hay Fleming. (Feb. 1889.)

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9. Glamis Papers: The 'Book of Record,' a Diary written by Patrick, first Earl of Strathmore, and other documents relating to Glamis Castle (1684-89). Edited by A. H. Millar, F.S.A. Scot. (Sept. 1890.)

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